"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,442. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1919. TWENTY-TWO PAGES TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

THE WEATHER

Fair, continued warm Saturday; showers and lower temperature at night and Sunday.

☞ For full weather report see Page 19.

R-34, DUE TONIGHT, PASSED BY HANDLEY-PAGE AT 97-MILE SPEED; AIRPLANE MAY STOP HERE, OR GO ON TO ATLANTIC CITY; DEMPSEY WINS RING CHAMPIONSHIP IN THREE ROUNDS

WILLARD BEATEN IN EASY FASHION IN TOLEDO ARENA

Smashing Attack by Young Challenger Nearly Ends Battle in First Round.

SIX KNOCKDOWNS AT START

Willard Takes More Punishment, but at End of Third Round Decides to Quit.

PAY $1,000,000 TO SEE FIGHT

45,000 Spectators Suffer in the Intense Heat—New Yorkers Backed Willard at 5 to 4.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 4.—Jack Dempsey won the heavyweight championship of the world this afternoon in an affair which was not a battle, but a slaughter. Never in the history of the American ring has a heavyweight champion offered such a spectacle in defense of his title as that of Willard today. From sixty seconds after the fight began Dempsey punched Willard virtually at will.

The end of the fight came thirty seconds after the finish of the third round, when Willard's seconds threw two towels into the middle of the canvas, signifying that their man was unable to come up for the fourth round. While Willard was not actually counted out by Referee Pecord, the result constitutes a technical knockout, and will be so recorded.

When the towels flashed through the air Willard's face was a mass of blood, while Dempsey was spattered on his breast and his back with the blood of his opponent. Jess's right eye was completely closed, there was a freely bleeding cut beneath this eye, his mouth was bleeding profusely, six teeth were out, and the whole right side of his face was swollen to almost twice its normal size. Dempsey had not one mark.

So terrific was the punishment which Willard received, so weak was he, so incapable of defense, that during the third round shouts of "Stop it! Stop it!" rose from many parts of the arena, in which were 45,000 spectators of one of the poorest fights in the history of boxing, the onlookers including 500 women. It was a fight which was unpleasant to watch, which brought none of the thrills of fine strife, and which gave no satisfaction to any one except those who had bet on Dempsey, and even these thought little of the spectacle except as a kind of pugilistic murder.

Mrs. Willard Happy.

Mrs. Jess Willard arrived in Toledo yesterday without the news being made known. She was in the arena and saw her husband beaten. Tonight she declared herself entirely happy because of his announcement that he is through and will never fight again. This was the first time she had seen her husband in action in the ring.

The spectators, indeed, were rather dazed with the complete collapse of the champion and the amazing speed with which the beginning of the end came. The battle opened with a feeling-out process by both men. Willard managed to get two punches to Dempsey's face. Then Jack let out. He put over a smashing right to the jaw and a left to the stomach. Willard's 245 pounds of weight crashed to the canvas. His title was gone right there.

A roar rose that could have been heard out in Lake Erie. Willard was near the edge of the north side of the ring, and struggled to a sitting posture. He seemed utterly dazed, but there was a fatuous smile upon his lips. At the count of six, he staggered to his feet. The remaining two minutes of the round saw the champion knocked down five more times, and battered twice to the ropes, helpless. He could not defend himself; he could not hit back; his immense bulk was almost as helpless as if he had been a child.

It was the whistle which saved Willard in this round from a knockout, for at this fight a whistle was used, military fashion, instead of the time-honored gong. Seven seconds before the round ended Dempsey knocked Willard down for the sixth time. The champion was in the southwest corner of the ring, having landed on the floor from the ropes. Pecord began to count, "one, two, three, four, five, six, seven," he counted, amid bedlam. Then the whistle, inaudible except to those at the immediate ringside, sounded. Jess was saved for a few minutes longer.

Willard a Chopping Block.

As Willard was taken to his corner the Dempsey crowd shrieked in ecstacy, not having heard the whistle and thinking that the fight had ended by a knockout. Some enthusiasts burst over the sixty-dollar seats and clambered into the ring to shake Jack's hands, but they were

Continued on Page Four.

WASHINGTON'S NEWEST AND BEST. WARDMAN PARK HOTEL. Address H. Albert, (formerly Mgr. The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.)—Advt.

Hindenburg Regime Passes with End of Supreme Command

BERLIN, July 3, (Associated Press.)—Field Marshal von Hindenburg left Kolberg, Prussia, today.

His departure marked the dissolution of the supreme army command.

DUTCH TO GIVE UP KAISER FOR TRIAL

Allies Receive Assurances, Though Rights of Sovereignty Will Be Maintained.

SUMNER TO BE CHIEF JUDGE

White May Represent America on the Tribunal—Hewart to be Prosecutor.

LONDON, Saturday, July 5.—The Allies, according to The Daily Mail, have received assurances that the Dutch Government in the last resort will not refuse to surrender the former German Emperor for trial.

The newspaper says that the necessary formal objections will doubtless be raised to maintain the rights of Dutch sovereignty, but as the demand for the ex-Kaiser's person can be made in the name of the League of Nations, national rights will not be infringed and there is no doubt that the Dutch Government will be quite ready to get rid of the unwelcome guest.

It is not considered likely, The Mail continues, that the matter will come before the Dutch courts, despite certain statements at The Hague.

The chief count in the former Kaiser's indictment, The Mail understands, will be his action in causing the violation of Belgium and Luxemburg. The proceedings will be conducted in English, but a translation will be made into several languages simultaneously.

Sumner to Preside at Trial.

John Andrew Hamilton, Lord Sumner, will preside over the five judges representing the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan, at the trial of the ex-Kaiser, according to The Evening News.

Sir Gordon Hewart, Solicitor General of Great Britain, will lead for the prosecution.

William Hohenzollern, it is said, will be defended by German counsel, assisted by British lawyers if he wishes them.

The decision to bring the former Emperor to London, with other prominent accused persons, has been a well-kept secret, and it is understood that Premier Lloyd George was responsible for the proposal.

Commission to Fix Procedure.

Great state trials in England, of which there have been none in many years, have been held in Westminster Hall, but it is not believed that William Hohenzollern will receive that honor. The procedure for his trial will be laid down by a commission which will be appointed by a committee that the Allies will soon set up to execute the provisions of the Peace Treaty.

Of the five judges who will be chosen by the British, American, French, Italian, and Japanese Governments, Edward Douglass White, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, is regarded as the logical choice of the American Government. Parliamentary gossip holds that the former Emperor certainly should not have a privileged position in court, but should be put in the dock like any other man charged with a crime.

The trial is looked for this Autumn, and steps for the ex-Kaiser's extradition are expected to be taken soon, if not already begun.

Dutch newspapers have discussed his extradition ever since he took refuge in Holland. Their general sentiment seems to be that it would be a humiliation for Holland to surrender the former monarch at the demand of the Powers, which demand would be untenable under the law, since the Kaiser's case does not come under extradition treaties, and the charge of "a supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treaties" is not covered by existing laws.

Hint Demand for Neutral Judges.

The Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, in an article which is reputed to have been inspired, recently said that the Dutch Government might be prepared to make the necessary changes in its constitutional law on being given certain guarantees as to the constitution of the court and the character of the trial. The guarantees specified by the newspaper were that impartial judges, who would not be of accusing nationalities would preside, and that the former Emperor might receive the right to produce all available evidence in his defense.

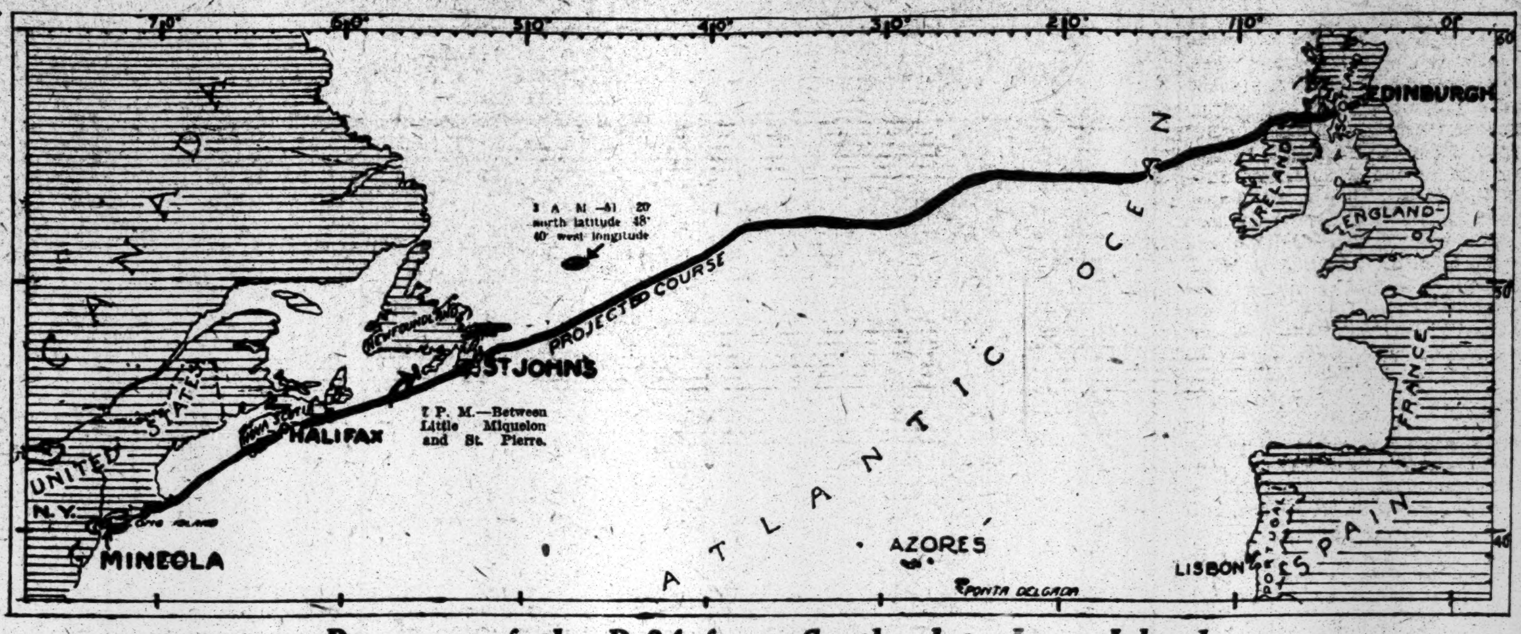
The Handelsblad of Amsterdam recently said, regarding the former Emperor and Crown Prince:

"Both of them have been admitted to this country as a matter of fact, not

Continued on Page Three.

Remember—"EPOCA Pure Havana Cigars." Remember—"None Better Made."—Advt.

PALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES At Your Club.—Advt.



Progress of the R-34 from Scotland to Long Island

MOBS SACK SHOPS IN ITALIAN CITIES

Riots Against High Cost of Living Occur in Florence, Bologna, and Other Places.

TROOPS SHOOT AT IMOLA

Four Killed When Mob Is Fired Upon—Almost Soviet Rule in Some Towns.

FLORENCE, July 4, (Associated Press.)—Following serious riots here yesterday against the high cost of living, during which mobs sacked several shops in the outskirts of the city, order has been restored everywhere as the result of measures taken by the authorities, assisted by the labor organizations. The prices of goods are being fixed according to the desire of the population.

At the gates of the city yesterday rioters held up merchants coming in with their produce, and fixed their own prices.

The rioters were quieted in certain places by the Prefect of the district, who requisitioned all fruits and vegetables, which in the Summer form the staple foods of the poor. He fixed prices 40 per cent. less than those currently charged. Where the crowds met merchants with their own produce, eggs which had been selling from 8 to 10 cents each were sold at 4 cents.

The mobs backed camions up to the entrances of the stores, sacked and loaded the vehicles with foodstuffs. Then the camions were whirled to strike headquarters, where the provisions were distributed. Only the food stores were looted, the clothing shops not being touched.

During the afternoon crowds of strikers congregated in the Piazza Victor Emmanuel, but were dispersed by police and carabineers. There were many spirited incidents. It was necessary for the carabineers to charge the crowds several times before the square was cleared. Many arrests were made.

In the evening armed guards occupied strategic points throughout the city.

Military camions are still going out from Florence to the regions stricken by the earthquake, where conditions now have almost been restored. Tomorrow the military authorities intend to transport from Florence portable barracks which formerly were used by the army in the field. These will replace the tents now in use in the Mugello Valley.

ROME, July 4, (Havas.)—Four persons were killed today when troops fired on a crowd at Imola, twenty-two miles from Bologna, as a result of demonstrations against the high cost of living.

Newspaper dispatches report the agitation to be particularly strong at Bologna, Ravenna, Florence, and Forli. Stores have been pillaged.

The Giornale d'Italia yesterday said that in Imola and other towns in the Romagna district of Central Italy the authorities had virtually handed over their administrative powers to Socialist, Syndicalist, and anarchist organizations, which had taken control of the region as Soviets.

The Government has ordered that the price of frozen meat be reduced throughout Italy to 50 cents a pound.

The greater part of this city will be left in darkness and the cars will stop running if the threatened strike at the Central Power Station at Terni, 49 miles northeast of Rome, is carried out. This station provides the hydraulic power for Romes electric current.

SOCIALISTS IN CONTROL.

In Bologna They Take Over City Government and Fix Prices.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 4.—All the shopkeepers in Bologna, alarmed at the news of sacking and pillaging of shops in Forli, Imola, and Faenza, sold their goods at half the ordinary prices today. An immense crowd invaded the markets, buy-

Continued on Page Three.

CALOX TOOTH POWDER Cleans—Whitens—Preserves.—Advt.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion.—Advt.

Giant Plane Off from Newfoundland For New York and Atlantic City

Handley-Page Machine with a Crew of Six Men Makes a Perfect "Hop Off" — The Transatlantic Flight Project Abandoned.

Airplane Reports Going Well at 97 Miles an Hour.

By Wireless to The New York Times.

AIRPLANE ATLANTIC.

12:30 *A. M., G. M. T., July 5, (8:30 P. M., July 4, New York Time.)*

VIA NORTH SYDNEY, N. S.

All going well; making 85 knots; approaching North Sydney.

HANDLEY-PAGE PLANE ATLANTIC.

The above message shows that the airplane had traveled 350 miles in the first four hours, an average of nearly ninety miles an hour. At the time the message was sent she was making 85 knots, or 97 miles an hour, at which rate she should reach New York at 5 o'clock this morning, and Atlantic City, if she goes there, about 6:30 A. M.

Airplane 120 Miles East of Halifax at 11:45 P. M.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 4.—The Handley-Page airplane, bound from Harbor Grace, N. F., for New York, passed over Antigonish, Nova Scotia, at 11:45 tonight, local time.

The plane was traveling at high speed and at a great height. Antigonish is 120 miles east of Halifax.

Special to The New York Times.

HARBOR GRACE, N. F., July 4.—The Handley-Page biplane Atlantic is on her way to the United States. The world's biggest airplane left here at 20:25 Greenwich mean time, (4:25 New York time,) bound direct for New York or Atlantic City. Early rising New Yorkers may see her cut diagonally across the city from Long Island before 7 o'clock tomorrow morning.

More than 1,200 miles lie before her and her crew hopes that she will clip them off at an average rate of eighty an hour.

When the biplane left Harbor Grace it was the announced intention to sail directly to Atlantic City, avoiding a landing in the vicinity of New York. At 11 o'clock tonight, however, Lieut. Col. Stedman, the business representative here of the Handley-Page firm, wired Mr. Workman, the New York representative, to look for the biplane in New York at daybreak, and said that she would make a landing there if a field could be found.

It was a desire that the monster land plane should get to the United States before the slower dirigible that led the Handley-Page firm in England to induce the crew in Newfoundland to abandon the long planned transatlantic crossing and set out upon the first international flight starting from Newfoundland, and the first from there destined to end, if all goes well, in the United States.

The Atlantic's course, as it was planned momentarily before her departure, differs much from that plotted last night when the biplane was on the very verge of setting out upon the journey calculated to bring her into the United States in time to participate in the Independence Day celebration. She steered about 285 degrees magnetic from Harbor Grace, planning to cross Placentia Bay near its upper end and then to take a course which would cut Miquelon Island and Cape Breton Island about in the middle.

Thence she is to be flown straight down the backbone of Nova Scotia on the opposite side of the coast from Halifax, probably not passing within miles of that city, since she is due in that vicinity about midnight.

Once clear of Nova Scotia, the plotted line of travel starts near the mouth of the Bay of Fundy and leads direct to Boston, which city may get a glimpse of the British visitor soon after daylight.

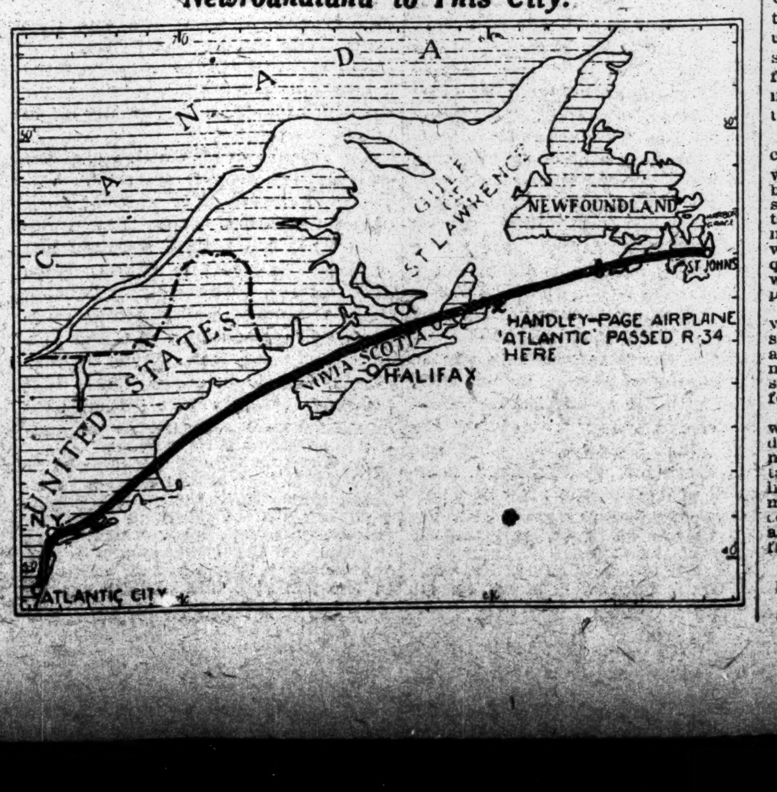
If Boston proves in fact to be the landfall of the arrival in the United States, the Atlantic's course thenceforward is mostly overland, cutting diagonally down through Rhode Island and Connecticut, across Long Island and thence over New York City.

Fog Delays Early Start.

Aboard the Atlantic are six men—Major Herbert George Brackley, Royal

Continued on Page Two.

Projected Course of the Handley-Page Machine from Newfoundland to This City.



AMERICANS WOULD SINK FOE'S SHIPS

Maintain Old Contention in Discussing Fate of Interned War Craft.

ALWAYS VETOED SURRENDER

Americans Opposed British Project for That of Grand Fleet at Scapa Flow.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 3.—The allied naval experts are now considering the disposition of the German warships in the German ports which, under the terms of the Versailles Treaty, are to be turned over to the Allies. The assertion that if the German fleet had been delivered by the enemy to the British at Scapa Flow in accordance with the terms of the armistice of Nov. 11 the ships would not have been sunk by their German crews, being, in that case, considered as surrendered property instead of delivered for internment subject to the future disposition of the Allies, has considerable influence on the present discussion in the allied counsels.

Since Horatio Bottomley asked in the House of Commons, soon after the sinking of the fleet, if President Wilson had not been responsible for preventing the outright surrender of the ships, there has been more or less talk suggesting that the President or his representatives in the Peace Conference insisted upon the internment policy. The point of the criticism is that if the ships had been surrendered outright they would have been placed in charge of British crews, and it would not have been possible for the Germans to sink them. Under conditions of internment ships remain in the care of their own crews. Heretofore internment has been applied only to vessels in neutral ports, where they were subject to the regulation and control of neutral Governments, but retained their crews. It was a new policy to intern ships in a belligerent country, but the practices governing neutral internment were followed.

It is now possible to say what was the attitude of the American representatives concerning the decision to intern the German warships at Scapa Flow instead of treating them as surrendered enemy property. In the conferences of the allied naval experts the British representatives argued for outright surrender. The American experts took the contrary view. They had been insisting that the only feasible method of disposing of the German fleet was an agreement among the Allies to sink it. The reasons for this have been stated many times, the main reason being that the distribution on the basis of shipping losses in the war or in proportion to naval effort against the enemy would so increase the British fleet as to give it undue preponderance and compel the United States and perhaps other nations to go to tremendous expense to build up their naval strength in order to preserve the former ratio to the British fleet. It was also contended that an increase of naval armaments was contrary to allied principles.

In line with this argument the American experts, the leading one of whom was Admiral Benson, held that it would be unfair to surrender the German warships to the British, as this would give the British a prior claim to their permanent possession. It is not known whether that argument was advanced quite so strongly as here stated, but that was the impression the American experts intended to convey.

The upshot was that the American view prevailed, and the German warships were interned under British care at Scapa Flow, subject to future agreement among the Allies as to how they should be disposed of after they were formally surrendered by Germany.

The American attitude that German warships ought to be sunk instead of distributed among the allied navies has not been modified. It is still maintained on the ground that with the Allies bound by the principle that armaments should be reduced it would be inconsistent with the spirit of the times and with that principle to augment the fleet of any power.

When you think of Writing Think of WHITING.—Advt

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion.—Advt.

DIRIGIBLE WAS OFF SYDNEY AT 8:40 O'CLOCK

British Flier Heads for New York After Giving Up Attempt to Reach St. John's.

LOST IN THE FOG FOR HOURS OVER TRINITY BAY

Big Airship Reached Newfoundland at 6 o'Clock Yesterday Morning, and Was Later Held Up By Bad Weather.

SYDNEY, N. S., July 4.—The British dirigible R-34, on her way to Mineola, L. I., from East Fortune, Scotland, and the Handley-Page bombing plane, which started southward from Harbour Grace, N. F., to New York or Atlantic City, this afternoon, were both about fifty miles off Sydney at 8:40 o'clock, New York times, (12:40 Greenwich mean time,) according to wireless reports received here.

HARBOR GRACE, N. F., July 4.—A message received at the Admiralty wireless station here tonight stated that the R-34 was headed for the Canadian mainland and making good progress. Officers estimated that the dirigible should reach Mineola about noon tomorrow.

ST. PIERRE, Miquelon, July 4.—The R-34 was sighted by officials of the Colonial Administrator's office at 4 P. M., local time, crossing slowly between Little Miquelon, or Langley Island, and the Island of St. Pierre.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 5.—The dirigible R-34 was in communication with the wireless station at Barrington Passage at 2 o'clock this morning, local time, but her position was not given. Barrington is on the west coast of Nova Scotia, 175 miles from Halifax.

Abandons Attempt to Reach St. John's.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 4.—At 9 o'clock, Greenwich mean time, the wireless station at Mount Pearl reported that the R-34 had abandoned her attempt to reach St. John's, and was proceeding westward from Trinity Bay, headed in the direction of New York.

The British wireless received a report from the R-34 saying she expected to cross Newfoundland far north of St. John's, passing over the southern extremity of Notre Dame Bay., thence proceeding to Bonne Bay, on the west coast, going down the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and reaching the Canadian mainland from the direction of Cape Breton or Prince Edward Island.

The airship, it was said in earlier radio advices, had been obliged to take the northerly track because of atmospheric depression here, due to a heavy rainstorm and a thick fog.

The R-34 reached Notre Dame Bay at 6 A. M., and it was announced at that time that the dirigible was to pass over St. John's at noon.

Lost in Fog in Trinity Bay.

At 6:30 o'clock, Greenwich mean time, (2:30 P. M., New York time,) the British naval station reported that the R-34 was lost in a dense fog north of Trinity Bay.

The dirigible was unable to reach Cape Race with its wireless, but gave its position to the warship Cornwall in Bonavista Bay, whence it was relayed to the wireless station here.

The customs collector at Clarenville, at the lower end of Trinity Bay, 66 miles in an air line from this city, later reported the passage of the R-34, headed west and plainly visible.

LONDON, July 4.—The position of the R-34, according to a report received by the Air Ministry at 3 o'clock this morning, was 51.20 north latitude and 48.40 west longitude. This gives the position of the dirigible as just east of Newfoundland.

Big Crowd Expected to Welcome R-34; Seaplanes and 'Blimp' to Meet Her at Sea

Special to The New York Times.

ROOSEVELT AVIATION FIELD, L. I., July 4.—"When will the giant British dirigible, R-34, arrive at Roosevelt Field?" is the question army and navy officers, both American and British, are asking tonight. On one point everybody is agreed and that is, barring unusual weather conditions, the dirigible will arrive off the Mineola aviation fields some time tomorrow. A few officers are of the opinion that the airship may appear early in the morning, while others, and they are of greater number, are of the opinion that it will be noon or later before the largest of all airships is sighted.

If the R-34 arrives before 8 o'clock she will probably descend immediately to her prepared anchorage. If she arrives after that hour—and this is the one best bet according to officers in a position to know—she will probably circle above the clouds until late in the afternoon before she is brought to earth and towed to her concrete anchorage blocks by the 500 American bluejackets and soldiers who are here to aid in safeguarding the British airship during the short time she will remain in America.

The last definite word received concerning the progress of the R-34 was relayed to the wireless station at Mineola tonight from Newport. It was a message from St. Pierre, Miquelon, which stated that at 9 o'clock the R-34 was off Sydney, N. S. The speed the dirigible was making, which must be known to predict the hour of arrival, was not given in the message. Immediately following the receipt of this message, Lieut. Colonel Frederick W. Lucas of the Royal Air Force, who is the Air Service Attaché of the British Embassy in Washington, sent a wireless to the commander of the R-34 asking him to wireless when he expected to arrive at Roosevelt Field. At 11 o'clock no answer had been received.

One thing is certain and that is that the R-34 will not be anchored during the hot hours. As soon as she is made fast to the anchorage blocks the big job of refilling her gas compartments will begin and the officers in charge said tonight that no hydrogen gas will be pumped into the compartments while the great 634-foot long bag is hot. To do so during the hot hours, it was pointed out, would mean the loss of thousands of cubic feet of much needed buoyancy fuel and neither the British nor the American authorities care to run the chance of losing any of the gas that will be needed in the homeward journey, which will probably start within ten hours after the airship is made secure on Roosevelt Field.

Prepare Cordial Welcome.

Furthermore, it is probable that should the R-34 arrive tomorrow night she will remain aloft until early Sunday morning, when she will be brought down and her officers and crew taken in hand "for the time of their life," as one of the American officers here expressed it tonight. It is the intention of the Americans to give the British fliers a welcome that none will ever forget. Secretary of the Navy Daniels, probably Assistant Secretary Franklin D. Roosevelt, Rear Admiral J. J. Glennon, commanding the Third Naval District; Brigadier-Gen. William Mitchel, of the Army Air Force; Captain T. T. Craven, U. S. N., Chief of the naval air organization; Colonel Thomas De Witt Milling, who commanded the American aviators in the First Army of the A. E. F., a personal representative of Secretary Baker and of General March, the Chief of Staff, Colonel Charles De F. Chandler, the pioneer of ballooning in the American Army, and a score of other well-known officers of the army and navy will be on hand as the official representatives of the United States. Immediately after the R-34 is landed a dinner will be given to the

Giant Airship R-34 Sailing Toward Mineola May Not Arrive Before Night

visitors at the Air Service Officers' Club at Garden City, and when the dinner ends a quick trip to New York will probably be the next thing on the program.

The grandstand on the south side of Roosevelt Field, to which will be admitted the invited guests of the Government and the British officials here, is completed, and the tickets of admission were mailed yesterday. On the other sides of the field all of this area is treeless, and all parts of the area affords a good view of the anchorage space, and will be thrown open to the general public. There will be accommodation for thousands of spectators, and they will be permitted to come within 200 yards of the dirigible.

The Army Provost Marshal at Roosevelt and Hazlehurst Fields will be in charge of the guards, and no one except officers of the Army and Naval Air Services and of the British service will be permitted within the inner area, where the R-34 will be anchored. All persons permitted to inspect the airship at close range, with the exception of accredited officers, will be escorted by guards.

The areas set aside for the general public are the large open field south of the Motor Parkway, and between the Parkway and Stewart Avenue, the entrance to this field being from Stewart Avenue, at a point opposite Mitchell Field, and the north side of Roosevelt Field outside of the guard line. This second area will be entered from the Old Country Road. Information stations have been established at convenient places in and near both fields, where instructions will be issued to the public. No visitors will be permitted on Hazlehurst Field. The guards will be drawn from the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Provisional Companies of the Military Police organization of the regular army.

Ten Information Stations Opened.

The following are the locations of the official information stations which have been established for the benefit of the public, and which will be continued as long as the R-34 remains at Roosevelt Field.

No. 1—Mineola Long Island R. R. Station. Detachment five men, unarmed. Signs appropriately lettered will give the duties of this detachment.

No. 2—Garden City Long Lsland R. R. Station—Five men, unarmed. Signs appropriately lettered will give the duties of this detachment.

No. 3—Clinton Road Long Island R. R. Station—Detachment two men, unarmed. A sign appropriately lettered will give the duties of this detachment.

No. 4—Corner Stewart Avenue and Clinton Road, near Salvation Army Hotel—Detachment five men unarmed. Signs appropriately lettered will give the duties of this detachment.

No. 5—Corner Clinton Road and Old Country Road—Detachment five men, unarmed. Signs appropriately lettered will give the duties of this detachment.

No. 6—Corner Stewart Avenue and road leading to grandstands—Detachment four men, unarmed. Signs appropriately lettered will give the duties of this detachment.

No. 7—Bridge leading to grandstands—One officer and ten enlisted men, armed, to give necessary advice as to the location of parks for motor vehicles, and grandstands for persons in possession of tickets thereto.

No. 8—North side of landing field at each gate for giving proper directions for entrance and advice as to location of parks for motor vehicles. One officer and ten enlisted men, armed.

No. 9—Main entrance to Hazelhurst Field. One officer and three enlisted men, armed.

No. 10—Guests' grandstand. Two men with motorcycles, subject to orders of the commanding officer and assistants.

Admiral Glennon and Captain Craven, the last named the Naval Air Chief, visited Roosevelt Field this afternoon and made final inspection of the arrangements that have been made for the reception and care of the R-34. Both officers said that they were well pleased with everything that had been done, and that everything possible has been done to safeguard the great airship. Brig. Gen. L. R. O. Charlton of the British Air Force also inspected the field and agreed with Admiral Glennon and Captain Craven that the arrangements made are as near perfect as they can be.

"So far as we are concerned at this end," said General Charlton, "we are ready to the last shoe-string. I don't see how arrangements could be better than those here at Roosevelt Field. We have arranged to care for the airship and for the rest and refreshment of the personnel, while the arrangements for refuelling could not be improved upon. The handling of the big crowds that are expected has also been carefully worked out."

Early this morning a big army "sausage" observation balloon was sent up as a guide post for the R-34 in the event the airship arrived during the early night. The envelope of the big gas balloon was painted a bright silver and the army engineers placed several giant searchlights in position to play on the balloon. Tonight when it was definitely ascertained that the R-34 would not arrive before some time tomorrow the balloon was hauled down. It will be sent up again the first thing tomorrow morning. In the event of fog the balloon will be sent up to an altitude of 4,000 or 5,000 feet; that is above the fog line. Two 400-candle-power searchlights are also on the field, which will be used, in the event of a night arrival, to guide the R-34.

Seaplanes to Greet Dirigible.

Several seaplanes are to go out between 50 and 75 miles from the Far Rockaway Naval Station to greet the R-34. Other groups will leave the naval air stations at Cape May, N. J., and Chatham, Mass. This is expected to be the greatest number of seaplanes in the air at one time on the Atlantic coast in the history of naval aviation. The Rockaway seaplanes will escort the British dirigible until she starts to move across Long Island.

The United States Navy dirigible C-4, a sister ship of the ill-fated C-5, which broke from her moorings at St. John's and drifted to sea, where it was lost, will also go out to meet the big British airship. The C-4 is in command of Lieutenant J. J. Quinn, U. S. N., who will be one of the officers in charge of the work of anchoring and, later, refuelling the R-34. The C-4 will act as a pilot for the British airship. Lieutenant Charles Little of the C-5 is also at Roosevelt Field and will be one of the chief assistants of Colonel Archie Miller and Captain Craven.

The 500 bluejackets and soldiers who will anchor the R-34 had their final "dress rehearsal" drill this afternoon. Lieutenant Quinn commanded them and at the end of the drill said he had no fears of anything going wrong with the plans for landing and anchoring the airship. A special detachment of soldiers from the British Air Force, sent to this country to help the Americans, also participated in the drill.

Forbidden to Fly Near R-34.

MINEOLA, N. Y., July 4.—All aviators were today forbidden to fly above or within one mile of the R-34 upon its approach to Mineola. The navy authorities sent this warning to Montauk, Rockaway Point and Chatham, Mass., where seaplanes are stationed, to guard against a possible mishap to the big dirigible.

All the Mineola hotels are crowded to capacity, and almost every house in Mineola has guests. All leaves have been stopped, and no officer or man will be permitted to leave the camp, except for urgent reasons, until the dirigible has again started for Europe.

Members of the seven army balloon companies and 200 special mechanics who have been detailed to bring the big craft to her moorings last night attended a motion-picture exhibition showing how the mammoth flier was handled in England.

The R-34 may make exhibition flights over Atlantic City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Washington, according to a statement by the British officers in charge of the arrangements for her landing. An invitation to fly over these cities has been given by the Navy Department, but nothing definite will be decided until Major Scott, the airship's commander, has an opportunity to confer with Lieut. Col. Lucas, commanding the British land party.

R-34 GETS WEATHER REPORTS.

Washington Bureau Gives Conditions Along Atlantic Coast.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—In response to a wireless request from the R-34 the United States Weather Bureau today furnished the dirigible with complete meteorological reports for the Atlantic coast and forecasts of wind and weather. The Weather Bureau's message, indicating excellent flying conditions for the next twenty-four hours, was sent to R-34 via the Cape Race wireless station. It follows:

"Quiet wind and weather conditions along American coast north of Cape Hatteras, clear skies, general south of Maine coast, local areas of cloud over Canadian maritime provinces, and fog over sea north of latitude 42. Quite warm in Middle Atlantic and New England States. Outlook is for fair weather and gentle breezes over region between New York and Newfoundland during next twenty-four hours. Some doubt as to weather on Saturday when local thunderstorms are probable. Weather reports and forecasts will be forwarded you via Cape Race until otherwise advised by you."

Tonight the Weather Bureau renewed warnings to the R-34 to be prepared for thunderstorms and similar disturbances beginning Saturday afternoon. The messages were relayed through the naval radio stations to the airship.

RAYNHAM READY AGAIN.

Makes Satisfactory Test of His Rebuilt Martinsyde.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, July 4.—Frederick P. Raynham and his new navigator, Biddle-Combe, in the rebuilt Martinsyde machine made a two hours' trial trip this afternoon and thoroughly tested the structure of the machine by various stunts, performed in full view of 700 spectators at the Quidi Vidi Aerodrome.

After descending Raynham said the machine was in every respect equal to that erected here on May 18, and wrecked when he essayed to follow Harry G. Hawker, when the latter started across the Atlantic. He adds that she will make one or two more flights, totalling twenty-four hours altogether, before attempting the Atlantic crossing again. This is likely about the end of next week.

AIRPLANE KILLS TWO WOMEN

Man Also Badly Injured When Machine Attempts Landing.

MINOT, N. D., July 4.—Mrs. C. J. Fisk, wife of the former Chief Justice of the North Dakota Supreme Court, and an unidentified girl were killed this afternoon when Chester Jacobson of the United States Aviation Corps attempted a landing.

A man was so badly injured that he is not expected to live.

JOHNSON WANTS NATION TO BE 'AMERICAN ALONE'

Tells of Fears of Imperialistic Policy in Address to Troops from Russia.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, July 4.—Declaring that America today faced one of the greatest crises in its history and stood at the cross roads between imperialism and "the straight and narrow path of Americanism," Senator Hiram Johnson of California delivered an address to relatives, friends, and members of the 339th Infantry at Belle Isle this afternoon. He flayed the Administration's Russian policy and the League of Nations.

Senator Johnson was introduced by Mayor Couzens as "the greatest possibility for the next President of the United States" and "the man who stood up so valiantly in the Senate to demand that the boys of the 339th be released from the terribly isolated country to which they had been sent without any explanation from their Government."

"When I spoke in the Senate, on behalf of the 339th, I was speaking as an American, for America's boys," said Senator Johnson. "Thank God, the boys are home from Russia. Thank God their trials and tribulations are at an end. They served under conditions that were the most confusing and perplexing that an American Army was ever asked to contend with, but they did their duty.

"And now if this day has any lesson for any of us, for all whose hearts beat with Americanism, it means that you and I and all of us must solemnly dedicate ourselves on this happy homecoming day to the pledge that boys from America must not be embroiled in European troubles unless America's rights are invaded.

"All of us, believing in our traditions, loving our national institutions, should here resolve that America's greatness shall continue unlimited and unsullied, but that greatness must be for America and Americans.

"We are facing today one of the greatest crises that ever came to this country. We are standing at the crossroads, and one leads to imperialistic control, and the other is the straight and narrow path of Americanism.

"As I think of the hardships you men suffered, I think of the greatest American and the suffering and hardships of Valley Forge that you and I might have a nation. And as I come face to face with you here I know that you will join me in consecrating ourselves to the aim that this nation shall be American, and American alone."

GIANT BIPLANE NOW ON WAY HERE

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

Air Force, principal pilot; Major Tryggve Gran of the same service, navigator and reserve pilot; Rear Admiral Mark Kerr, Royal Navy, (retired,) observer; Frederick Wyatt, Marconi wireless operator, and two mechanics, taken along in case of need. The last mentioned are Arthur Arnold, engineman, and Charles Clements, rigger.

So far as four members of her crew are concerned, all have seen much active military service during the great war, Wyatt having served in the wireless Secret Service, while the records of the others are told hereafter. Thus this air voyager is manned by an all military crew.

The four fliers were in a gala mood for their getaway. They had reveled mildly half of the night in St. Patrick's Hall, where they had arranged a "sociable" to requite the villagers for their own hospitality to them. They had come to the aerodrome at 6 this morning, hopeful of getting away then, but were forced to abandon that desire because dripping fog and mist enshrouded everything and the ground was dangerously soggy. They had rested the rest of the morning and in the early afternoon. They slept through hours of what otherwise would have been a time of fretful anxiousness for them, for the pall that hung over everything proved obstinate and though the wind again and again tried to sweep it out to sea, it persistently rolled back to dim the aerodrome and soak more moisture into the already overlong exposed airplane.

Toward midafternoon a light westerly breeze began to get the best of the fight, and while the mist still shrouded the water of Bear's Cove at the starting field edge and blotted out the low-lying hills which fringe its far side, the sky overhead was blue and clear, and the curtains were rolled back from the aerodrome.

It was then that Major Brackley donned his horizon-blue uniform and Major Gran got into his less holiday-looking service togs, while Admiral Kerr and Wyatt elected to stick to mufti. Over these the four men put their padded flying suits, got into fleece-lined hip boots, donned heavy gloves and helmets, and strapped on Grieve lifesaving waistcoats.

By then the mechanics were going over their giant pet, replacing the revolution-per-minute gauge of one engine, broken yesterday when the biplane was taken by tractor to the starting point, giving every part a last minute scrutiny and making certain that everything was as right as could be. By means of a blow torch and gasoline drum water was heated for the radiators and all four Rolls-Royce Eagle engines were started with little cranking, almost the first time Frank Platford, the Rolls engineer, shouted "contact" and snapped over the magneto switches.

Starts Off Like a Bird.

There came a last-minute scurry to find suitable flying clothes for the two mechanics, for, even though they are to ride inside, dividing their time between the cabin shared by the navigator and the wireless operator, the journey promised to be a cold one. After a fashion, they were provided for. Next sandwiches, a few tins of food, a plentiful supply of tabloid rations for emergency, and an armful of vacuum bottles filled with cold water and hot coffee were stowed away in lockers in the forward cockpit, and all was ready.

Up the ladder leading into the machine's insides clambered Brackley, then Kerr, then the rest of the crew and the two mechanics. Brackley set all four propellers spinning madly to test the engines, worked his controls, and was satisfied. Lieut. Col. E. W. Stedman, the business head of the expedition, assisted by the lone local representative of the Newfoundland constabulary, shoved the crowd of a few hundred persons to the little knoll at the edge of the aerodrome, where they could see the start out of harm's way. There was a relieving absence of formal farewells. They had been said extensively last night when a start seemed imminent, and since no one chanced to start saying them over again, the crowd was not stampeded into the usual endless handshaking and reiterated good wishes.

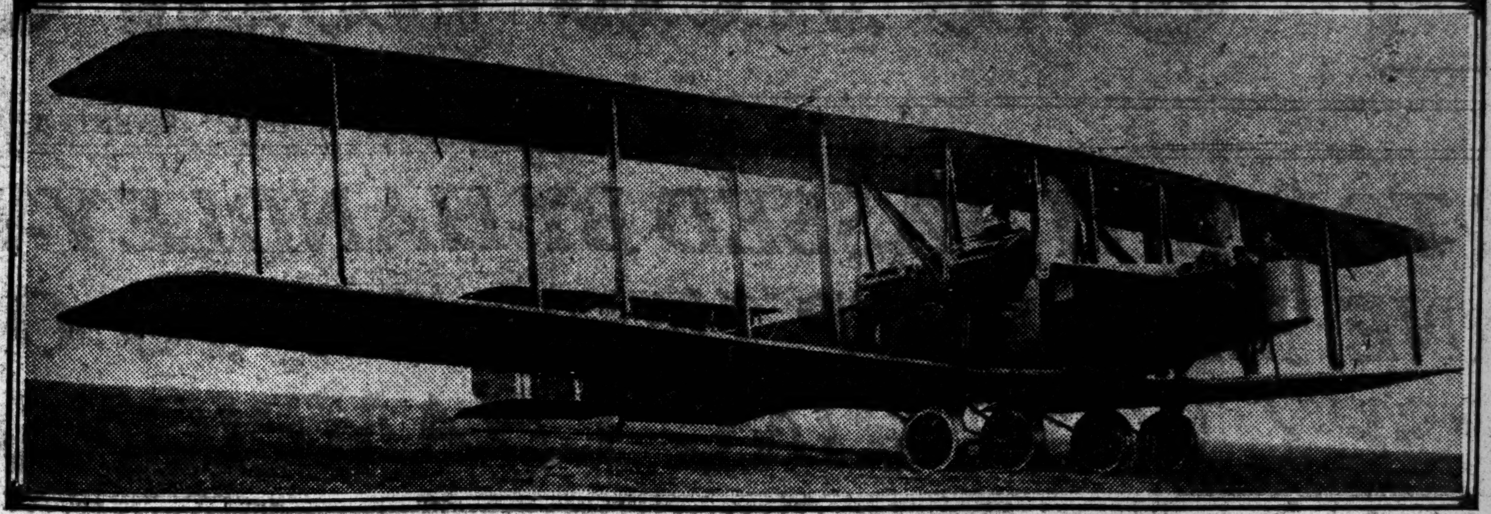
The tractor had towed the Atlantic to the brow of a hillock at the west end of the aerodrome last night so, facing a light easterly breeze, she was all ready for the getaway at 20.25 Greenwich mean time. Lieut. Col. Stedman, standing near the biplane's nose, his eyes fastened upon those of Brackley, seated at the right side of the cockpit, caught a sharp nod from the pilot and shouted "Stand clear!"

Three mechanics, each standing with a rope attached to one of the chucks under three of the four undercarriage wheels taut in hand, snatched away the wedges against which the craft was straining; Brackley opened all four engines to the full and the Handley-Page went roaring down the field.

For 200 yards the huge rubber-tired wheels clung to the soggy turf under them; then suddenly they were spinning in the air and the biplane was aloft. Brackley nursed her for perhaps another 100 yards with only a thin bank of daylight under her. Then he pointed her nose upward and she climbed gallantly. She was in the air 25 seconds after she was free from the restraining chucks, and less than a minute later she was well out over Bear's Cove.

Again Brackley flipped her upward, and again steadily she responded as though the 29,500 pounds of her were nothing. At 1,000 feet the pilot flattened her out once more, and just then she disappeared utterly from the ken of the watchers, blotted out in a sinister bar of deep fog that overhung the cove just where it widens into Conception Bay.

For an instant the black edge of her top plane cut a way through to the light—then all was lost again. Seconds later she emerged on the far side, still headed eastward, as though she were bound on the journey for which she first was brought to Newfoundland nearly two months ago—a voyage to Ireland as a contestant for The Daily Mail's $50,000 prize which the Vickers-Vimy snatched from her when she was unable to get off on the same day as the faster craft because of inadequate radiators.



The Handley-Page Airplane "Atlantic" Flying Here from Harbor Grace, Newfoundland

Men Who Guide the Handley-Page Airplane "Atlantic"

Rear Admiral Mark Kerr, commander; Major H. G. Brackley, pilot; Major Tryggve Gran, Navigator.

Impressive Sight in Air.

Four minutes later she took a graceful turn and came rushing headlong back toward those who had watched her go. A huge black thing—for the dark brown of her shows black in the air—she was a thrilling sight. Awkward, heavy looking, and not altogether lovely at a standstill, lumbering and clumsy while taxying on the ground, in the sky she looks every bit an airplane. Big as her nose is, closely viewed, aloft it tapers gracefully, suggesting the beak of some bird of prey.

Bulky as is her body, it is well proportioned and slimly shaped in perspective, and the rakish set of her wings gives her the aspect of irresistibly cleaving through the medium in which she is built to travel. Add to that the pulsating roar as she approaches, and one may have something of the impression she makes as she goes throbbing by overhead.

As she recrossed the aerodrome, at an altitude of perhaps 1,500 feet, the sun suddenly caught her and set her a-gleaming, and even the red and blue of her cockades could be dimly discerned on the bottom plane. The great white letters along her nose which spell her title are not visible when she is in the air, nor does she carry running lights, or navigation lights, as the British term them, but he who looks up anywhere along her course and sees her plunging along will have no doubt as to what he beholds.

She left in broad daylight, and she should do nearly one-third of her journey before dusk muffles her. When night comes flashes of angry flame for her exhaust will pick her out in the sky, and unless she flies at a very great height the whirr of her two-bladed tractors and her four-bladed pushers and the noise of her engines should foretell her approach.

It was just three hours and forty minutes after the R-34 was reported as crossing the Newfoundland coast at Clarenville, on Trinity Bay, north of St. John's, where thousands were eagerly awaiting a sight of her, that the Atlantic set out on her own voyage. Her journey, even though the lighter-than-air craft has several hours' handicap, cannot be called a race, for the biplane is much faster and is starting fresh, while the visitor approaching from Scotland has cruised more than 2,500 miles.

But the Handley-Page men started away hopeful of picking up her trail, talking with her by wireless and mayhap even catching a view of her should the atmospheric conditions prove excellent. So that there is no element of danger, the Atlantic might even journey along a pace with her sister British air liner, just for the novelty of the thing.

It is altogether possible, however, that Gran, once well along on his way, may decide because of wind or weather, or both, to alter his journey from his plotting.

Gran's journey may take him to Halifax instead of along the opposite shore. He may decide to pick up Cape Cod instead of flying over Boston. He may choose more of open sea and less of land, all according to the conditions. The weather reports gathered late this afternoon indicate that he and his fellows will find the night better than any they have passed in this dominion of late. He should have the stars plainly with him, since even the local fog was unusually low and the heavens above it were serene, and he has a young moon which was just visible as he and his fellows flew away from here.

There will be many landmarks to guide him — this peninsula, that island, and a scattering of lighthouses and lightships, but so far as possible he and his companions were determined to navigate in real fashion by means of their instruments and not depend upon that which they could see with the naked eye, if it were avoidable. Thus they hope to make the journey of some real value in the direction of research, and Admiral Kerr, particularly, left bent upon making exhaustive observations and records and giving the instruments a full and adequate test, just as he had planned for the transatlantic voyage.

The distance record for a plane of the Handley-Page type thus far is 900 miles, already flown by one of her sisters in England. If the Atlantic completes the voyage to Atlantic City she will have bettered that record by more than one-third, and it is expected that her owners will not stop until they have proved the utmost she can do.

Save for a few messages of greeting in unstamped envelopes and the personal belongings of the crew and the mechanics, reduced to a minimum, the Atlantic carries neither mail nor passengers nor cargo. For a time the taking of at least one passenger was seriously considered by the expedition since it was felt that a passenger flight would add to the achievement if the journey was successful. But the smallness of the quarters, designed for four and already holding six, because of the need of taking the mechanics, and the possible deterioration of the plane itself from the extreme of efficiency achieved when she was first made ready for the ocean flight, and the delay incident to removing the empty tank in order to compensate for the added man's weight, finally led to an adverse decision.

One element of glee with which the six travelers set out from here was due to the prospect of warmer, more cheerful weather. They flew away from what the natives solemnly and emphatically assert is unprecedented July weather, even for Newfoundland. From a land of heavy winter overcoats, of rare sunshine, of closed windows, and grate fires everywhere they should, with luck, accomplish a swift transition to spots were bathers bask in the sunshine and fires at this season are used only for cooking.

No doubt this thought, which more than one of the crew expressed here, was emphasized as the plane straightened out over Conception Bay, for there, gleaming below them, were numbers of big icebergs and roving "growlers" flashing and glistening in the sunshine and chilling the air so that those on shore shivered in the warmest clothing.

Just one element of disappointment marked the getaway. Up to the last moment the fliers scanned the sky in the hope that F. P. Raynham, in his tiny Martinsyde, aloft for the first time since he crashed to earth while trying to start the transatlantic journey, would come bursting through the mist veils in time to see them away.

The results of this flight will be of particular interest to the Marconi wireless concern. It has furnished all the wireless equipment for the Atlantic, and except for Raynham's receiving installation—all he will carry—this is the only apparatus intended for transatlantic flying ventures designed, built, and supplied by them. To Newfoundland the firm sent, in addition to Wyatt, the wireless operator aboard the Atlantic, a corps of four experts, headed by Richard G. White, engineer in charge of installation, who already had spent three months at the Handley-Page plant while the biplane was under construction.

The best that expert knowledge could suggest or devise has been done to make this particular sending and receiving apparatus, the emergency set stored in the tail and the direction-finding installation the very best buildable for its purpose. For this reason the Marconi engineers are keenly anxious to see what Wyatt accomplishes, particularly with the direction-finding equipment, since it is felt that the successful working of this would be in the nature of a tremendous forward step in making long flights over the water comparatively safe and sure and rendering aerial navigators superior to fog and clouds.

Wyatt left here intending to use this equipment to the utmost, and White, using the weak receiving set at the aerodrome, heard him chattering away for an hour after his departure. Unless some such mishap as the loss of the generator propeller, which silenced the Vickers-Vimy sending set, foils him he is expected to keep at it to the journey's end.

Whether or not the Atlantic is destined to reach her journey's end without interruption is a matter of pure speculation. Her crew felt a bit worried about her, solely because she had stood so long fully attuned and she was bound to get a bit off edge. The hangar shipped from England to house her was not erected in time to shelter her, and for weeks she has been exposed to rain, fog, and wind.

But on her three trials here she performed splendidly, and under conditions approximating those she would have had on the Atlantic voyage she did all expected of her. To travel effectively she needs all her four engines working perfectly, but she can limp along on three, losing height gradually, and with her tanks nearly empty toward the journey's end she should keep going awhile even on two.

She left here a little different than she would had she been heading eastward instead of westward. Her rear cylindrical tank was drained but left in place because to remove it would have meant detaching the fuselage—a long, difficult task. Aboard her, with this tank empty, were 1,430 gallons of gas, just 270 less than she was to have carried had she tried to reach England, and 560 less than her full tank capacity, which, it had been decided, entailed too great a load for her to lift.

According to the official figures she weighs, fully loaded, with her crew, approximately 30,000 pounds, made up as follows:

Machine, including four engines, propeller, wireless installation, and general equipment and attachments, 16,800 pounds; oil, 1,200; gasoline, 10,300; water, 500; men, with clothes and personal equipment, 1,100, and "gubbins," by which is meant food, charts, instruments, and various odds and ends, about 400. The only things removed, aside from the extra fuel, was the installation of the generator and the wires and switches for heating the clothes of the fliers, and these were to have been taken out at all events, since the pilot's cockpit and the cabin shared by the navigator and the wireless operator were found warm enough without this artificial heat.

The Operating Quarters.

Just behind the pilot's cockpit, which is far out in the nose, is a roomy cabin shared by Frederick Wyatt, the Marconi wireless operator, and Gran. Admiral Kerr will divide the time between his cabin seat beside Major Brackley in the front and standing at his place in the tail, where observations can be made. Major Gran's "charthouse," as he calls it, is merely a hinged board between the cockpit and the cabin, on which four thumb tacks keep his chart spread out.

Even before he became conspicuous as a daring aviator, Gran, though now but 30 years old, had proved his mettle and had drawn the attention of the world to the adventurousness of his nature, for as ski expert he played an important part with Captain Scott in antarctic explorations.

Major H. G. Brackley, the chief pilot, at 24, is the possessor of the Distinguished Service Cross, and is one of England's best-known military fliers. Brackley was devoting his Summer holiday from school to a preliminary training for a journalistic career when the war suddenly shoved him into a life of greater dangers and more adventure.

Like all the members of the crew on this unusually roomy aircraft, he enjoys the advantage of being able to move about now and then, instead of being forced to stick close to his controls for the entire voyage.

The Pilot's Cockprit.

Seated at the right side of the pilots' cockpit, far forward in the nose, where there are seats for two, and which is so roomy four can crawl into it, Major Brackley is almost surrounded by a bewildering array of levers, switches, controls, and "gadgets" generally. To handle this big airliner, originally built to bomb Berlin and converted to peacetime air conquest when that need passed, Major Brackley may well need all the courage, coolness, and quickness of mind that carried him through the stirring bombing raid on Bruges and Zeebrugge, of which his decorations are tokens.

The distribution of her fuel load is such that she requires more piloting than she did as a bomber. Mounting an 8-foot ladder and scrambling inside through the hatchway in the under side of the centre section, Major Brackley grasps a wheel much like that used for automobile steering, but mounted on a column which he can pull toward him or push away. Moving this column elevates or depresses the plane, while turning the wheel warps the wings. At his feet are two pedals, again reminding one of those in an automobile. With those he moves the rudder right and left. Dropping the right hand from the wheel, which is fitted with a latch so that it can be fixed in place, much as a vessel's tiller is lashed, he can reach a crank, with which he can vary the angle of incidence of the tail and the extra adjustment made necessary because of the placing of the main fuel tank in the fuselage, back of the normal centre of gravity. This makes delicate balancing necessary. On the right wall of the cockpit, within easy reach, are four levers which open and close the metal shutters on the radiators, which resemble Venetian blinds. Major Brackley regards attention to these as the most important part of his job, since two minutes' neglect is sufficient to send the temperature of the water-cooling system from 85 degrees centigrade, where it should be kept, to the boiling point, which means overheated engines and possibly disaster.

Major Brackley's Tools.

Just next in importance to him are the four levers controlling the mixture of gas and air in the carburetors of each engine. Upon the skill with which he regulates these depends how

Continued on Page Three.

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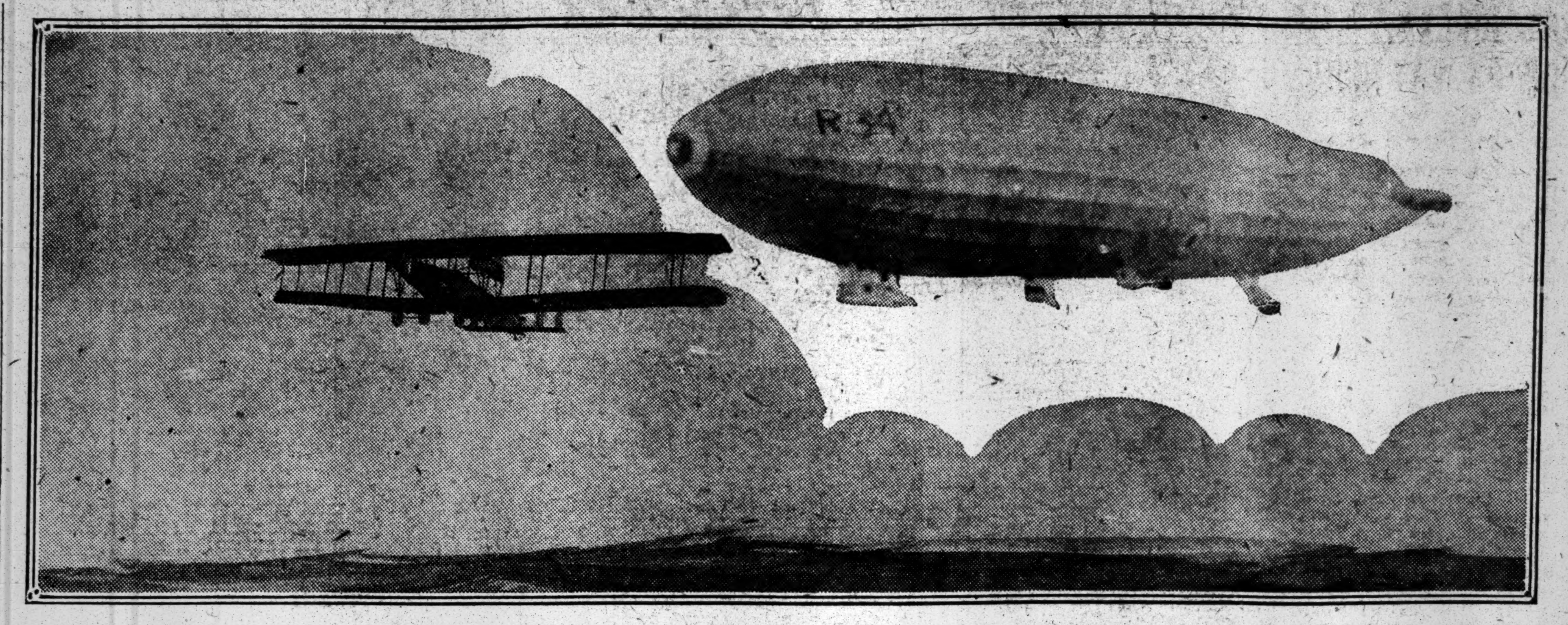

Two Giant Ships of the Air That Passed in the Night—The Handley-Page Airplane Atlantic and British Dirigible R-34

Continued from Page Two.

many miles he will get from his fuel. The average consumption on trials has been nineteen gallons per hour per engine. He hopes to do better than this on the trip, and a brief study of figures shows how vital it is that he should not waste a drop.

Then there are his two throttles with which to regulate the engine speed. So ingeniously are they constructed on the differential principle that, with the two throttles, he can vary the speed of one, two, three, or four engines as he desires. There confronts him a confusion of switches—some controlling lights above the instruments—mounted on a dashboard, each of which is illuminated, though fitted as well with luminous dial. All these are lighted by one accumulator, except the box compass, which has a light attached to a separate wet battery that it may not fail under any circumstances.

Then to require Major Brackley's attention in his idle moments are the turn indicator, lateral and fore and aft levers, air-speed indicators, and three dials mounted on the forward engine at each side, two of which show the revolutions of the propellors per minute, while the third indicates the temperature of the lubricating oil. Glancing over one side or the other and switching on a light as he does so, he can study these. Looking back he can see the clinger gauges on the fuel feed pipes, which tell him how each tank is feeding.

Admiral Kerr, who is 54 years old, retired from the navy with the rank of Rear Admiral and went into the flying service after the Royal Air Force was organized, because, after a life of many adventures and exploits, which have made him widely known, he still craved new thrills. He has held a flying license for five years, and, though administrative duties as the second in authority at the Air Ministry and later as Commandant of the southwestern area, with headquarters at Salisbury, kept him tied to a desk most of the time, he never lost an opportunity to take a place aloft.

Admiral Kerr was a Flag Captain when Prince Louis of Battenberg visited Newfoundland, Quebec, New York, and Annapolis in 1905, and was master of ceremonies at the brilliant ball aboard the flagship Drake, which was the most notable festivity attending the Prince's visit.

Despite his long and almost world-wide service in the royal navy and his devotion in the last few years to military aeronautics, he has managed to cram into a busy life much hunting, some of which was done in Newfoundland and Canada, has been a devoteo of yacht racing and other sports, and is the author of some poetry, which, though flying is not the theme, has earned him the title, "Poet of the Air." His trim military figure, springy stride, and weather-beaten rather than winkled face, belie his years, and in conversation one soon discovers his bright eyes are true beacons of mental alertness, coupled with a keen, broad interest and ready sympathy.

The presence of the Handley-Page party has been an event of thrilling interest for this sluggish fishing village, where practically nothing ever happens, and Admiral Kerr especially, when appearing in service uniform, breast glowing with the colors of four rows of service and decoration ribbons, has been the centre of that interest. His departure causes real regret to many, for throughout he has been kindly, affable, and democratic.

But saddest of all at his going is 11-year-old Maude Bailey. The victim of last Summer's infantile paralysis epidemic, Maude has spent a year in bed and the doctors have sentenced her to another eighteen months' imprisonment. She lies in the front room of the boarding house conducted by her mother, Mrs. C. A. Bailey, which is the nearest thing to a hotel of which Harbor Grace can boast. Here Admiral Kerr found her, and almost daily he snatched an hour to visit her.

To this little child, unable even to cross the room, the elderly seaman, soldier, and sportsman brought glimpses of the far outdoors, wider and more real even than those her story books could convey. The little girl loved him from the very start, but one day after a trial flight, when the Admiral told her that from thousands of feet in the air he had missed her as he went over the Bailey home, but had noticed when the biplane sailed back from St. John's that her mother had wheeled her bed out to the verandah where Maude could watch for him, she became his forever.

And now that the monster craft has rushed him away from her, the child is desolate.

The biplane has a supply of distress rockets, to be fired from the surface of the sea in case of a forced landing, and Very pistols, with specially made red and white charges, designed to float slowly toward the surface, much after the manner of parachute flares. She carries no parachute flares of the usual type. The Handley-Page red light, if seen at sea, will mean "Distress," and the white will be at once a flaming announcement that all is progressing satisfactorily.

Most unique of the Handley-Page's few safety devices is the separate and complete wireless sending and receiving set in the tail. This is for use on water and is equipped with an especially designed aerial with kite attached so that it can be sent aloft, as otherwise the wireless would not function. Here, too, are packed the rations.

As a bomber the Handley-Page was able to carry 6,640 pounds of bombs, 12 machine guns, weighing 757 pounds; a crew of 7 men, weighing over 1,200 pounds, and 1,190 gallons of gasoline, which gave her a cruising radius of several hours.

Only by comparison with other biplanes which have come to Newfoundland can one get an adequate idea of the size of this giant, now on her way to Atlantic City. The Martinsyde, the smallest, carries 370 gallons of fuel. The Handley-Page carries 2,360. In contrast with the Martinsyde's single Falcon engine, the Handley-Page is propelled by four larger Eagles, giving her a total horse power of 1,500. The Martinsyde wheels are the size of those on an ordinary automobile, while those of the Handley-Page are 54 inches in diameter and cost $500 each.

Other impressive figures regarding the Handley-Page are: Wing spread, 127 feet; chord, 15 feet, with a theoretical lifting capacity of 9.8 pounds per square foot, or a total of 29,728 pounds, though in getting off on her start, fully loaded, she was actually called on to lift several thousand pounds more.

The part of the cabin not used by Major Gran is given over to the impressive array of wireless gear. There is the usual sending and receiving installation, with its twinkling lights, its coils and keep, and what not. Then there is the trailing aerial 180 feet long, wound on a spindle with a weight dangling just under the fuselage. This can be let out and reeled in at will. The transmitting generator too works on a crank as is usual with airplane installations, so that it can be thrust out where the wind will drive its propeller, or pulled back to save wear when not needed. Sending during the trial flights disclosed a radius in excess of 200 miles, the capacity of the standard ship set, though this is but half of that size.

There is a direction finding installation, with its two permanent aerials, one running athwart the machine and the other at right angles fore and aft, and its circular bearing plate, marked off in degrees of the compass. A single head set serves for both general receiving and direction finding with switch to throw it into one circuit or the other.

Just a few days ago THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent listened with these receivers and heard alternately signals from Clifden, Ireland, station and that at Glace Bay, Cape Breton.

Wyatt without even using the receivers determined in less than five minutes the direction of both stations from the biplane where it then stood at the aerodrome. He was not quite so successful, however, on trials in the air, for though all the other electric wiring in machine is wrapped with screen wire in order to break up the wireless waves and prevent them acting as extraneous aerials, noises of various kinds interfered while aloft with the delicate sounds necessary for direction finding. Every effort has been made since to reduce these noises to the minimum, and Wyatt may have better luck now.

Forming the rear wall of the cabin and much resembling in appearance the usual sort of electric panel switchboard is a series of pipes, valves, levers, and guages comprising the gasoline feed and control system. The feed from the tanks is not arranged as the fuel is taken automatically from each tank in equal proportions, so the flow must be regulated from here. This installation is many feet from the pilot and must be manipulated by another than the man at the wheel.

Back of this rear cabin wall, and reached by a tunnel through which a slow wriggle is best passage a grown man can achieve, is the stoutly built oblong main fuel tank, divided into four separate compartments, each of which is subdivided with baffle plates in order to prevent the machine from being slewed about by the surging of the fuel.

Four gravity feed tanks, one for each engine, are mounted just below the top plane. Just behind the main tank is a cylindrical extra tank. The whole weight of the tanks is borne by the centre section, instead of the fuselage.

The fuel used is "Eastern Star" petrol, this being a trade name indicating that the gasoline is of the Rumanian variety. It was the original intention to mix in a considerable portion of benzol, as this gives a better internal combustion quality to the fuel, but it was found that benzol injured the rubber couplings.

Cut into the rope fabric forming the sides of fuselage there are just behind the extra tank two small slit windows permanently open. Through these Major Gran will take such sights as he does not get from foreward cockpit, and through them he will observe the smoke bombs tossed overside in order to calculate the drift, though he expects to depend more upon the drift indicator mounted in the cabin floor just over sliding trap door, which, when opened enables him to fix upon a white cap or perhaps a bit of floating ice or flotsam.

Next after the windows, as one picks one's way carefully toward the tail, are two sacks filled with air designed to afford buoyance in the event a forced landing on the water. The biggest of these is behind, in the tail in which is the emergency wireless set with a balloon attached to the aerial and emergency rations, and water. There is a similar small air bag at the extreme tip of the nose just forward of the pilot's cockpit in order to help keep the whole machine afloat.

It is figured she should float a long time with the tanks half empty, and permanently when two-thirds of the fuel is exhausted. Behind the air bags in the tail is empty, there being plenty of room to place twenty or thirty persons comfortably if benches along the sides were installed for them. Their weight would, of course, be prohibitive on the present voyage.

A large amount was spent in preparing for the trans-Atlantic journey which the Handley-Page has now abandoned. The task of finding a level spot, big enough for it to "take off" in, at first seemed hopeless, but Lieutenant Robin Reid, Jr., to whom the advance arrangements were intrusted, finally found a field big enough. It will be recalled that not until he had removed seven buildings, torn down fences, built an extension on a road and done much leveling, did he succeed in making a plot of 39 acres, 900 yards long and 200 yards wide, which cost for rental and preparation about $20,000. This, added to $120,000 for the machine itself, indicates the immense cost of this venture, for there have been innumerable other expenses, including a large group of mechanics, whose total time of employment will be more than two months by the time they reach home again.

ITALIANS OBJECT TO TRIPLE TREATY

Resent Exclusion from Anglo-Franco-American Arrangement.

PARIS HAS SOME DOUBTS

But the Press Generally Favors the Agreement for France's Protection.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 3.—The newspapers today for the first time print the full text of the Franco-Anglo-American treaty. The Italian press unanimously comments with asperity on the exclusion of Italy from the alliance, arguing that the nation, being of kindred race, should have been asked to take part in the treaty with the French. Now, it is bitterly remarked, despite its sacrifices, the Italian nation finds itself isolated and exposed to aggression without any ally upon which to depend.

Speaking to a Member of Parliament who had been at the Peace Conference, I suggested that there was still the League of Nations. He replied:

"If the League of Nations were really able to prevent war, then there would not be any necessity of forming a Franco-Anglo-American alliance. But if Wilson, who was the chief inspirer of the League of Nations, has seen the necessity of making this alliance for the reciprocal protection of the signatory powers, there is all the more reason for Italy, which is a much weaker power than America, England, or France, to be included in the alliance—unless, as is generally felt, her exclusion has been effected purposely with the idea of relegating Italy to a secondary position."

FRENCH CRITICS OF ALLIANCE.

Pertinax and St. Brice Find Fault with Certain Provisions.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 4.—The Franco-American and Anglo-French treaties are received by the Paris press with mixed feelings. Pertinax, in L'Echo de Paris, thinks them defective in that they guarantee only a few clauses of the military terms of the Versailles convention, when they should, to be an effective protection to France, guarantee not only France but Belgium and Italy against violations by Germans of any and all clauses of the German Peace Treaty.

He continues that Germany has every reason to doubt the solidity of the French-American-English block, and with particular reference to the non-inclusion of Belgium and Italy, suggests that the Poles are doing some deep thinking. Saint Brice, in Le Journal, also criticises the making of the alliance dependent upon the experiment of the League of Nations.

A quite contrary view is taken by Auguste Gauvain in Le Journal des Débats. He says:

"We thank from the bottom of our hearts the American and British statesmen who have given us this new proof of amity—the best gauge of peace."

Gouvain warns, however, that the leading allied statesmen should utter no word which the Germans might interpret as an encouragement to absolution or attenuation of the conditions of peace. "Everybody," he goes on, "including the conquered, is to accept and execute without reservation the Versailles treaty in all its parts. Only in this way can peace be assured and normal conditions restored."

So also Le Petit Parisien contends that the treaties respond to the imperative demand of France for protection while the League of Nations is in a formative stage, and asserts that their scope is impossible of misconstruction.

Le Midi declares that with the territorial guarantees eliminated, France could ask for no more or better than the treaties provided.

On the whole the comments are favorable to the compacts, although the most conservative French writers are lukewarm and some papers do not comment. This is due probably to lack of time to digest the terms of the treaties.

MOVING TO ENFORCE POLISH TREATY TERMS

Tardieu Calls a Meeting for Today—Big Five Holds a Brief Session.

PARIS, July 4.—The Allies intend to take adequate measures without delay to insure the speedy execution of the Polish treaty terms, according to The Temps. Premier Clemenceau conferred today with Captain Andre Tardieu, President of the Commission for the Execution of the Territorial and Political Clauses. Captain Tardieu has called a meeting of the commission for tomorrow.

Presentation of the completed Peace Treaty to the Austrian delegates will suffer a few days' delay, as the drafting of the document has not yet been finished, La Liberté says. The causes concerning it remain to be inserted in the treaty.

Contrary to the forecast, the Council of Five of the Peace Conference held a meeting today. The session, however, was a brief one, early in the forenoon, giving the members opportunity afterward to attend the various functions in celebration of the Fourth of July during the afternoon and evening.

The Council discussed only administrative matters and arranged for various absences which members had requested.

BERLIN, July 4, (Associated Press.)—It is expected that all German prisoners of war will be on their way home within a few days. The Germans held by France will be turned over to the German authorities at Cologne, Mainz, and Coblenz, and those held in England will be sent by way of Holland or directly by steamer to Germany.

It is said that 20,000 German prisoners are remaining voluntarily in Siberia.

ZURICH, July 4.—The German Peace Treaty recently signed at Versailles will come before the German National Assembly at Weimar for ratification tomorrow, according to the Zurich Nouvelle Gazette. It is said the Assembly probably will approve the treaty unconditionally.

A German note to the Peace Conference, made public at Paris on Wednesday, said that the Germans expected to ratify the treaty the first of next week.

FRANCE BUYS HEAVILY HERE.

Orders Millions of Dollars' Worth of Agricultural Implements.

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PARIS, July 4.—The French Government has not only lifted the embargo on foreign made goods, but has placed an order in the United States for millions of dollars' worth of agricultural implements, according to the American Chamber of Commerce here.

The only question is, can the United States supply the demand, as more implements are being used in America than ever before.

Poland, Germany, and other countries, are said to be placing large orders in the United States.

Business men here say that a bill providing for the Federal Reserve's acceptance of foreign Government securities is certain of passage.

DANZIG NOW QUIET AND EXPECTANT

Talk That Poles Will Enter Prussia Only Over Dead Germans Is Dropped.

ALL A GOVERNMENT BLUFF

Now Peace Treaty Is Signed People Look for Withdrawal of Intrenched Teuton Troops.

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DANZIG, July 3, (Via Copenhagen, July 4.)—Danzig, that glories in the title of "The Venice of the North," is waiting with great unconcern its change from an important German fortified town, capital of a German province, to a free city, which the Poles will practically control. Danzig has been a free city under the control of Poland before, so people say quite philosophically that it is Poland's turn now, and that after ten, fifty, or a hundred years Danzig will be German again.

Several weeks ago demonstrations against Poland were the order of the day. There were many parades, flags, and speakers who declared that the Poles would enter Prussia only over the dead bodies of Germans. People tell me that that was only talk, and that the demonstrations were manufactured by the Government to bluff the Peace Conference in Versailles. Nobody now says anything about fighting.

The German Army is in the trenches in front of Thorn, Bromburg, and other towns on the boundary of West Prussia. Everybody in Danzig I have talked to says the troops will be hurriedly withdrawn before the expiration of the fifteen days' limit given by the peace terms.

Danzig is much in hopes that American troops will come in to occupy the city. The newspapers have been insisting for the last few days that 2,000 American troops were en route by sea for Danzig, but there seems to be little foundation for the rumor.

Polish farmers in West Prussia are complaining that the German troops, as they fall back, are requisitioning their hogs, horses, cows, grain and "paying for them with jobs," and that many Poles have been wounded or killed for resisting. The Poles beg that entente troops be sent to Danzig and surrounding territory at once. Danzig itself is as quiet as a May morning, with the stores all open and people getting ready for a very prosperous era, which they are sure will begin as soon as Danzig starts its new career as a free city.

Meanwhile, more factories are closed down for lack of raw material, and many people are out of work. More food is coming to the market at prices much lower than before. Butter was 25 marks last week. It is 15 now. Other things are in proportion. I found the people still obliged to eat horse meat. There are many horse meat butcher shops and restaurants in Danzig. Horse meat sausage is sold in the restaurants at 6½ marks a pound.

There were so many former lake steamers in the Vistula River at Danzig and so many Chicago and Lake sailors on board them that it seems quite like Chicago around Danzig wharves, or more like Duluth, for the people in Danzig wear straw hats and overcoats in July just as they do in Duluth. These Lake steamers, which came over to do their bit in the war, now are employed by the Shipping Board carting flour to hungry Europe.

I saw in the river at Danzig this morning the Coquid, the Manitowoc, the Licoco and other noble craft which once sailed our unsalted seas. They now are busy bringing flour to the starving Poles.

CERRETTI WON LAURELS FOR HIS PEACE WORK

Representations to Wilson Held Responsible for Success of Papal Claims in Paris.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 3.—The solemn allocution delivered by the Pope in the Consistory is a public announcement throughout the Catholic world of the high position to which he has raised Mgr. Cerretti, one of the greatest friends and admirers of America, where he spent eight years of his career. The missions intrusted to him by the present Pope have been so important and have been brought to such successful conclusions that in Vatican circles he is already spoken of as a second Consalvi, that prince af papal diplomacy who had such a leading part in the events of the Napoleonic period and the Peace of Vienna.

Mgr. Cerretti was sent to America in November of last year, ostensibly to represent the Pope at the jubilee of Cardinal Gibbons; but, in reality, although that was part of his mission, the more important part consisted in his personal representation to President Wilson of the consideration held to be due to Catholic interests in the new arrangement of world relations. The Holy See had clearly realized that the American President would be the chief factor in the new reconstruction of the world, and for this reason sent its most able diplomatist.

Mgr. Cerretti was about to sail from Liverpool when, having heard that President Wilson had definitely decided to go to Paris the first fortnight in December, he went there to meet him. His interviews with the President in Paris first and in America afterward, when Mr. Wilson returned thither in February, are said to have been not very encouraging; but Cerretti's frankness and sincerity won its way. He succeeded in convincing the President that no ulterior motive guided him or the papacy, but that they were animated by the same principles of justice, fairness, love of peace and liberty which inspired the President's own ideals.

It was this which achieved his success regarding the treatment of Catholic missions and their property in the former German colonies. Mr. Wilson supported the request of the Holy See for the modification of an article in the Peace Treaty which as originally worded might have been interpreted in a sense detrimental to Catholic interests.

MOVEMENT FROM RHINE ON.

"American Forces in Germany" Is New Title of Troops Left.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, July 3.—The Fourth of July will be celebrated in high spirits by the Americans on the Rhine, for the news has come that the end of duty in Europe is in sight.

Another month and practically the last of the American Expeditionary Forces will have their faces set toward home. Tomorrow the movement from Germany begins.

By orders issued this morning the American Army of Occupation passes out of existence, and henceforth, as long as American soldiers remain on the Rhine, they will be known officially as "The American Forces in Germany." These forces now consist technically of only two divisions, the 1st and 3d.

The 5th begins its movement tomorrow. It will be followed by the 4th Division. The 2d Division and headquarters troops of the 3d Corps have been transferred for transport home, and the movement of the 2d will begin July 15. As soon as the 2d has moved the 3d will follow, with the 1st Division the last to go under present plans.

Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett has left Coblenz, and Major Gen. Henry T. Allen, former Commander of the 7th Corps, is expected here tomorrow to take charge.

As I cabled two weeks ago, the Stars and Stripes will be kept on the Rhine for some time. This will probably be done by retaining a brigade organization here, consisting of one regiment of infantry, probably the 8th, and auxiliary troops.

How fast the troops can be moved to Brest depends largely upon the railroad facilities which the French supply. Generally it takes from four to eight days to move a division. The 1st is slated to accompany General Pershing home.

DUTCH TO GIVE UP KAISER FOR TRIAL

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

as a matter of right, for no authorization to travel or reside in Holland has been issued to them in accordance with the law of 1849 relating to foreigners, nor are they interned as dangerous foreigners under the temporary law of 1898, which requires that a foreigner, to be interned, must be deemed dangerous to public order, safety, health, or morality."

The newspaper points out that foreigners not in possession of an authorization to travel or reside in Holland may be put over the frontier from which they come.

Legal opinion here is that Holland's action in assigning residences to William Hohenzollern and his son constituted permission for them to reside in Holland. The prospect of having the ex-Kaiser in England as a State prisoner has given the public a great topic of discussion.

Announcement Surprised Paris.

PARIS, July 4. — Premier Lloyd George's statement in the House of Commons yesterday regarding the trial of the ex-Kaiser came as a surprise to the members of the American Peace Delegation and to the Conference members generally.

It was freely said in these circles that nothing had been communicated to them regarding any decision by the Council of Three as to the details of the place of trial and other matters disclosed by the British Premier. Nothing was known concerning the matter, it was said, further than what was provided for in the terms of the Peace Treaty.

Dutch Adhere to Extradition Law.

AMSTERDAM, July 4.—There is nothing to prevent the former German Emperor or the former Crown Prince from leaving Holland at his pleasure, according to a high Government authority at The Hague, quoted by the Amsterdam Telegraaf correspondent. If either of them should leave, however, the official said, the surprise of their departure would be "unpleasant both for the Dutch Government and the Dutch people."

"Should there come a demand for the former Kaiser's extradition," the official said in an interview, "and should he then want to depart suddenly, it is possible he would be prevented. He can, according to the law of extradition, be 'arrested' at the request of a foreign Government, but a demand for his extradition must be made within a certain period.

"When the demand for extradition comes it will be examined in the light of laws and treaties first. The law to be considered is the extradition law, Article II., which specifies offenses for which foreigners will not be extradited. Extradition also is subject to a number of other restrictions, formalities, and guarantees.

"Should there come a demand which is technically correct and in order, the Government must first obtain the advice of the tribunal under whose legal jurisdiction the person wanted is residing. Amerongen being in the Department of Utrecht, the tribunal of that department would have to decide whether the former Emperor should be extradited.

"The former Kaiser must be heard by a tribunal. The hearing may take place en camera, and at that hearing he could be represented by counsel. Within fourteen days after the hearing the tribunal must inform the Minister of Justice of its decision, whereupon the Government would act."

Sumner and Hewart Eminent at Bar.

Lord Sumner, who is to preside at the trial of the ex-Kaiser, was created a Baron in 1913. He was born in 1859, a son of Andrew Hamilton, an iron merchant of Manchester.

He received his education at Baliol College, Oxford, and was a fellow of Magdalen College from 1882 to 1889, and an honorary fellow of Edinburgh in 1909.

Lord Sumner was called to the bar (Inner Temple) in 1883 and in 1901 became a King's Counsel. He was Standing Counsel to the University of Oxford from 1906 to 1909, when he became a Judge of the High Court of Justice, King's Bench Division, serving for three years. He then became a Lord Justice of Appeal, and in 1913 was made a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary.

In 1892, Baron Sumner married Miss Maude Margaret Todd, the second daughter of the late Rev. Dr. J. W. Todd.

Sir Gordon Hewart, the British Solicitor General, has been acting for Great Britain on the Peace Conference Committee, which has been charged with fixing the responsibility for the war. He last came into prominence as the prosecutor of Colonel Repington, who was charged with publishing plans and the conduct of military operations in violation of the Defense of the Realm Act.

Formerly Sir Gordon was a working newspaper man employed on The Manchester Guardian. He studied law, practiced at the bar, and within the last eight years has sprung into fame for his ability in winning cases.

Sir Gordon has recently shared with Sir John Simon the biggest and most lucrative cases in the English courts of justice. He is a Liberal.

WIERINGEN POLICE NERVOUS.

Alarmed by American Woman's Motor Trip to Crown Prince's Island.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 3.—Since ex-Senator Luke Lea's automobile trip to Amerongen, Americans in automobiles are evidently considered a dangerous element when in the neighborhood of German ex-royalties. An American woman, well known in society at The Hague, who recently accompanied THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent on an automobile trip to the Island of Wieringen, was the cause of great excitement there. The police and other authorities, on ascertaining that the visitor was not a friend of the ex-Crown Prince, were convinced that she was a man in disguise, with a forged American passport. The fact that she spoke Dutch aroused still more suspicion.

While showing their extraordinary ignorance of passports, the police made elaborate notes and asked endless questions as to the presence of dangerous Americans on the island, but were chiefly concerned to find that THE TIMES correspondent's car had beaten the police car in a race to the ex-Crown Prince's house. The American Legation at The Hague then received anxious telephone calls from the Wieringen police, inquiring as to the identity and real sex of the mysterious visitor.

The Dutch press has evidently been ordered to deny all rumors concerning the departure of the ex-Kaiser or his son. All the newspapers announce the fact that the latter has renewed the lease of his house until October, which is quoted as conclusive evidence that he intends to remain.

GERMAN RAIL STRIKE SPREADS.

Frankfort Traffic Tied Up and Postal Service Suspended.

FRANKFORT, July 4, (Associated Press.)—All traffic in the Frankfort district is at a standstill because of the railway strike, except for a few passenger and food trains.

The postal service has been entirely suspended. The strike is extending to neighboring towns.

REDS RIOT AT DORTMUND.

Food Shops Looted in Prussian City —Government Troops Arrive.

AMSTERDAM, July 4.—Spartacide rioting took place at Dortmund, Prussia, yesterday. The food shops were plundered. Government troops have entered the town.

MOBS SACK SHOPS IN ITALIAN CITIES

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

ing a double quantity of food, so that in a few hours everything had been bought up. The municipality of Bologna, being entirely in the hands of the Socialists, decided to withdraw.

Licenses are to be taken from any shopkeepers who do not sell goods at prices set down by the municipality. The shopkeepers threaten to close, but it is thought the authorities will not give way, as they have issued an order that any shopkeeper who fails to open his shop will have his license withdrawn next day.

A party who have just returned from these regions recount that their automobile was stopped several times during the journey by labor commissions, headed by men wearing red sashes, who asked them all sorts of questions before allowing them to continue their journey. A few miles from Faenza one such man went so far as to requisition the car, saying that it was needed to collect foodstuffs in the neighborhood. They responded by putting on full speed and were thus able to escape.

News which is allowed to be printed in the newspapers seems to indicate that the situation in Central Italy is entirely in the hands of the Socialist Labor Party.

GERMANS PLAN COLONY IN THE ARGENTINE

Commission on Its Way to Make Arrangements for Sending 5,000,000 Emigrants.

BUENOS AIRES, July 4.—La Epoca, the organ of the Government, announces that the steamer Gelria is bringing a German commission to study the possibility of accommodating 5,000,000 German immigrants.

The Gelria is due to arrive in the near future.

WANT GERMAN POTASH.

Americans Take Steps to Make Purchases from Syndicate.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 3.—The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung announces with considerable joy that American potash importers have addressed a telegraphic demand to the German potash syndicate for the delivery of potash. The paper concludes from this demand that America does not intend to participate in an economic war and will not confine her buying to the Alsace potash deposits.

The Leipziger Nachrichten adds that no agreement has been reached as to the price, but that the Americans found Germany's price very cheap.

EMANCIPATION BILL REJECTED BY COMMONS

Government Has New Bill for Civil and Judicial Equality of Sexes.

LONDON, July 4. — The Women's Emancipation bill, which has been before the House of Commons for some time, was defeated today. The motion to reject was offered by Major Waldorf Astor and was carried by a vote of 100 to 85.

Major Astor announced that the Government next week intended to introduce a bill to take the place of the Emancipation bill. This bill will provide for the placing of men and women on equal terms in civil and judicial matters. The measure, Major Astor said, would be wide and comprehensive.

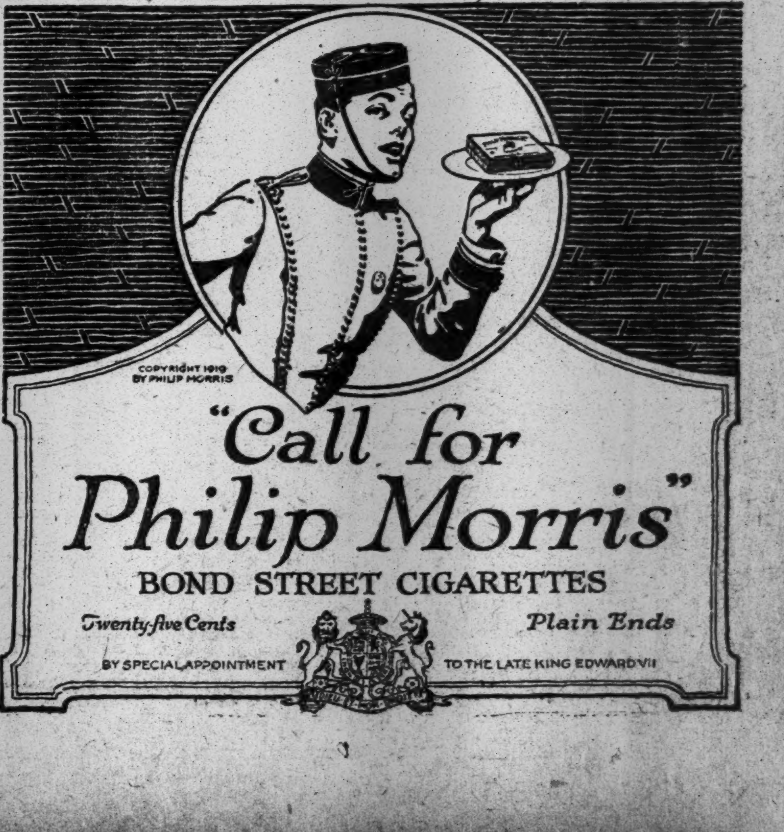
The Women's Emancipation bill was backed by the Labor Party. It was offered by its sponsors to bring about political and legal equality of men and women in Great Britain. Among other disqualifications of women to be removed by the bill was that preventing them from sitting in the House of Lords.

VON BEERFELDE ARRESTED.

Captain Who Wanted Kaiser to Confess Guilt Held in Berlin.

Captain von Beerfelde, former member of the old German General Staff and now accounted one of the most radical of the extreme revolutionists in the Fatherland, was arrested in a Berlin restaurant on June 5, according to a report found in the Frankfurter Zeitung. The arrest was made by the criminal police, accompanied by several soldiers.

Von Beerfelde, who was in jail when the German revolution broke on Nov. 9 and was freed with other political prisoners, is the officer who was so overcome with the realization of Germany's guilt in beginning the world war, of which he was convinced by reading Prince Lichnowsky's famous memorandum, that he sent copies of that document to the Kaiser and the high members of the General Staff early in 1918 with the request that they acknowledge their crimes and stop the war. His imprisonment followed. Because of the failure of the moderate leaders of the German revolution to take drastic steps toward punishing the guilty promoters of the war, Captain Beerfelde soon became one of the most caustic critics of the Ebert-Scheidemann régime, and only managed to speak at public meetings with great difficulty as the result of the ban put upon him by the police.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Huge Fight Arena Only Half Filled, but Receipts Reach $1,000,000

WILLARD HELPLESS AFTER FIRST ROUND

Challenger's Terrific Attack Sends Kansan to Floor Six Times Within Two Minutes.

FIGHT IS ALL DEMPSEY'S

Short Right to Jaw and Left in Stomach Start Downfall of Title Holder.

JESS UNABLE TO CONTINUE

Is Bruised, Blinded, and Bleeding, While His Conqueror Emerges from Battle Unmarked.

Special to The New York Times.

AT THE RINGSIDE, TOLEDO, Ohio, July 4.—The punch which started Jess Willard on his way to pugilistic oblivion came about a minute after the start of the first round. It was a sharp, short right crack on the jaw, following a left which Dempsey buried in the Champion's stomach. This short right, which traveled not more than fifteen inches, shook the massive frame as Willard was backing toward the ropes on the north side of the ring. He went down with a crash, but was soon up in a sitting posture with face toward the east. Dempsey's terrific right punch had turned him half-way around as he went down.

That blow was the beginning of the end, for when Jess got up he ran headlong into a frenzied, wild-eyed battler, who knew that victory was within his grasp. Until that punch, the opening round had been tame. Dempsey fooled Willard at the start, when he came from his corner quietly and cautiously. Willard and his backers had expected the same kind of a football rush which Jack had used in all his fights. They expected that Dempsey would rush at the champion just as he had rushed at big Fred Fulton.

Dempsey came out of his corner the personification of a calculating fighter. His step was springy, and he glided around softly, waiting for the champion to make his lead. Willard stuck out his long, left arm and jabbed Dempsey lightly in the face. He then tried to follow with a right to the body, and the fighters came to a clinch. At the order of Referee Pecord, Willard stepped away with both arms free, and Dempsey did the same. It was plain that both men were determined to live up to the rules.

Again Dempsey glided around the towering plainsman, Willard sticking to the centre of the ring. With head down, Jack rushed his opponent and shot a hard right to Willard's body at close quarters. He repeated the blow before he backed away. Jess grinned his silly grin and did not appear to be disturbed. Perhaps he wasn't, but those two rib roasters looked as if they hurt.

Dempsey Tears In.

Again the boxers clashed, and Jess tried to send in two uppercuts, but Dempsey did not appear to be bothered. Jess again tried his left jab. By this time Dempsey evidently knew that there was no sting in Willard's punches. None of them, except one left jab, had even sent his head out of position. He held his head low, the jaw a shining target for Willard's attack. This brief minute of sparring, during which the men had come to clinch three times and Dempsey had learned that there was no steam in Willard's punches, worked like a tonic on the challenger.

Again Jack, with head down, bored into his massive opponent. His left, and then his right, shook the champion all over. Willard began to back away now, and again Dempsey's left shot to the stomach. As big Jess bent over under the pain of this crack to the body, Dempsey's right came up like a flash and caught him flush on the jaw. The champion dropped his left arm, groping for the ropes as he went down.

As his 245 pounds hit the canvas, the whole platform shook, and there was a sickening grin on the champion's face. He was going to get up as Referee Pecord leaned down to count over him, but Monahan yelled from Willard's corner not to hurry. Jess got up on one knee and then rose to his feet. Little did the crowd know what was coming, no one ever dreamed that they were going to witness two long drawn-out minutes of the worst punishing a champion ever received in the ring. As soon as Willard was on his feet again, Dempsey's rush at the dazed, wavering titleholder, almost carried him off the floor. The crowd seemed to be all for Dempsey, who now made a target of Willard's face, and chopped and scraped the right side of the champion's head and face with his left and rocked his jaw with his right.

On Verge of Knockout.

Down went Willard again. He struggled to his feet, and amid scenes of the wildest excitement Dempsey continued the bull-like rushes and another terrific right toppled over the tottering Willard. He saved himself from a hard bump on the canvas by hanging on to the ropes. He was still on both feet, and while he was draped over the ropes Dempsey shot two terrific rights to his body and straightened him up. Relentlessly, Dempsey went at him. He hit him when and where he pleased. Willard, bewildered, staggering, and on the verge of a knockout, groped blindly about the ring, while Dempsey chopped the left side of his face until it was red and bruised.

The gruelling battering opened up a cut under the champion's eye. Blood was flowing down his cheek. Down Willard went again under the punishment.

The crowd, at first dumfounded, finally awoke to what Dempsey was doing, and the whole arena flew up with wild clamor. "Finish him, Jack," "Knock him out," were shouts heard above the tumult. Dempsey worked as fighter never worked before. Willard by this time was unable to lift his hands from his sides. Six times Willard hit the floor, and twice besides he was knocked off his feet, only to hang on the ropes to save himself from a fall. Dempsey's arms worked like piston rods. He put in every ounce of strength he had to finish the champion. To Jess and his handlers the round seemed an age long. Monohan was frantic and waved his arms in excitement each time Jess went down. He entreated and implored his pal to get up. It seemed to the Willard crowd as if the round would never end.

The last time Dempsey bowled the champion over on the ropes, they were in a neutral corner. The sun beat down on the bloodstained champion. Dempsey's energy seemed limitless. As the great soft frame was sprawled over the ropes, Dempsey shot pitiless smashes into his body, and then, when Jess straightened up on his feet, another shower of rights and lefts banged Willard's head back and forth. Then, putting all he had into one desperate effort, Jack drove his right against the bruised left jaw and Willard tumbled over in a heap in a corner.

Thought Champion Counted Out.

Under the terrific smashing the champion's brain was dulled. Pecord began to count over him as he sat up under the entreaties of his seconds. There was a glassy stare in his eyes and a meaningless grin on the cut and battered face.

"One, two, three, four, five, six, seven," counted Pecord, and the shout which rent the air was so great that the spectators heard no more. As Pecord counted "seven" Timer W. Warren Barbour blew his whistle, which ended the round and saved Willard from a one-round defeat.

The crowd thought Willard had been knocked out. The great arena became a scene of wild disorder. Men left their seats, struggled over the backs of the men in front of them, and jumped over the press benches into the ring. They grabbed Dempsey and they kissed him. They slapped him on the back and fought savagely with one another to shake his hand. From Willard's corner Monahan and Hempel jumped, with the blast of the timer's whistle, and fairly dragged Willard to his corner. They threw the pail of ice water into his face. They put strong ammonia to his nostrils and did everything possible in that minute of rest to bring him back to consciousness.

The officials had a hard time clearing the ring. The referee ordered Jack Kearns, Dempsey's manager, out of the ring. Kearns thought the fight was over and started to take Dempsey through the ropes with him. Pecord told him that the bell had saved Willard, and he called Dempsey out for the second round.

"That's all wrong," yelled Kearns. "They are going to make us win this fight twice."

Second Round.

The crowd had not got over the surprise before it was ordered to sit down. Every one thought Willard had been counted out. He was a sad-looking slight when he came up for the second round. The crowd shouted for Dempsey to go at him again. Willard was a badly beaten fighter. He could hardly lift his arms. Dempsey, too, was almost tired out. He continued his attack on Willard's bruised face. The left smashes which bounded off the champion's eye again broke open the cut, and blood streamed down his face.

Willard could not protect himself, and Jack sailed in with right and left smashes. They lacked the steam they had behind them in the opening round. Willard's right eye began to puff up, and before the round was finished it was closed. The whole right side of his face was raw under the constant hammering. The human frame could not endure such punishment.

Dempsey was so tired that he leaned over on the massive Willard with fatigue. Jess blindly tried to uppercut him, but the blows had nothing behind them and did not even disturb the tiring Dempsey. Willard's last struggling efforts to land his right and left on Jack's jaws were pitiful to watch. Dempsey was so tired from pounding the champion that he did not lift his arms to protect himself. All the strength, vitality, and stamina of the great hulk of a man which used to be Champion Jess Willard had vanished. This round was just one continuous performance of Dempsey clouting away at Willard, with the champion backing away helplessly at each blow.

Height, weight, reach—all meant nothing. The monster man was crushed into submission by the vicious aggressiveness of the bull-like Dempsey. The grueling smashes of that deadly left hook loosened Willard's teeth, while the terrific right-handed blows shot his head back into position to be punished again by the left. Dempsey worked that left incessantly. In the second round, just before it ended, Willard was a staggering, broken-down wreck.

Third Round.

After the second round Willard's seconds worked hard and partly revived the champion. Dempsey was still tired from the terrific punching he had done in the first round. Willard immediately staggered into a clinch in the third round. Dempsey's left jabs had the champion's face swollen out of all proportions, even the blows of the tired challenger being enough to send Willard back.

As blow after blow went to Willard's mouth in this round the shattered teeth were knocked out—half a dozen of them. Willard was pounded almost beyond recognition. Dempsey was still active and shifty on his feet and constantly eluded the heavy frame of Jess in order to save his own ebbing strength. Willard at the end of the round vainly tried to rally. He was hitting aimless at Dempsey, who merely glided out of the way. When the timer's whistle blew Willard staggered to his corner and fell into his chair. He was bleeding from the cut under his eye and from the mouth. His left eye was closed and he was drunk with punishment.

As he flopped into his chair he talked it over with Archer and Monahan, and before the whistle to bring them up for the fourth round both Monahan and Archer threw towels into the ring, acknowledging the end. Willard had a humiliating time after the fight in getting out of the arena. On his way to the dressing room the men who had bet money on him hooted and jeered. No one praised him for standing up there in the second and third rounds to take more punishment after he had been virtually knocked out in the first.

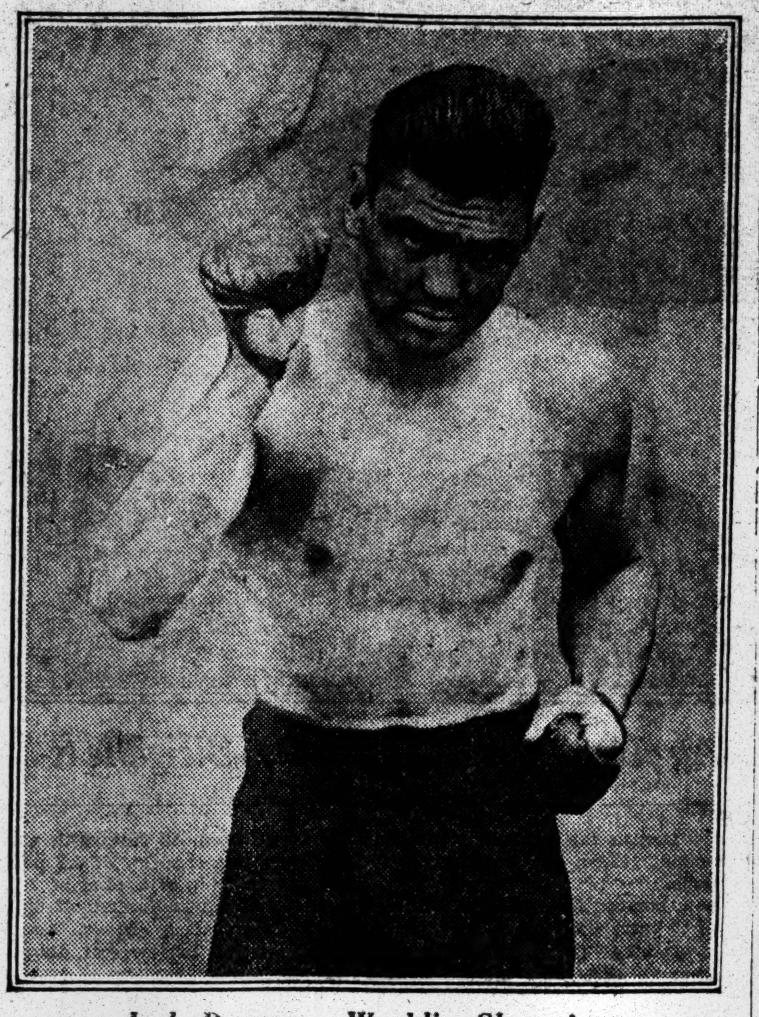
Those who a few hours before had hailed him as the greatest heavyweight who ever had worn the crown turned against him and joined in the acclaim which welcomed the new title holder. Dempsey again was showered with plaudits and was hugged and kissed. Many of the women who had witnessed the bout and who had turned their heads away early in the fight now joined in cheering Dempsey.

DEMPSEY'S RECORD.

	Opponents.	Result.	Rds.
1915-'16	Kid Hancock	K	1
	Billy Murphy	K	1
	Chief Gordon	K	6
	Johnny Berson	K	7
	Animus Campbell	K	7
	Joe Lyons	K	9
	Fred Woods	K	4
	George Copelin	K	7
	Andy Malloy	K	3
	Two-round Gilligan	K	1
	Battling Johnson	K	1
	George Christian	K	1
	Jack Koehn	K	1
	Joe Bonds	K	10
	Dan Ketchell	K	5
	Bob York	K	4
	Johnny Suddenberg	W	10
	Terry Kellar	W	10
	Andy Malloy	W	10
	Jack Downey	L	4
1917	Jim Flynn	K by	1
	Willie Meehan	D	4
	Al Norton	K	1
	Willie Meehan	D	4
	Charlie Miller	K	1
	Bob McAllister	W	4
	Gunboat Smith	W	4
	Carl Morris	W	4
1918	Homer Smith	K	1
	Carl Morris	W F	6
	Jim Flynn	K	1
	Bill Brennan	K	6
	Bull Sadee	K	1
	Tom Riley	K	1
	Billy Miske	N D	10
	Dan Ketchell	K	2
	Arthur Pelky	K	1
	Kid McCarthy	K	1
	Bob Devere	K	1
	Dan (Porky) Flynn	K	1
	Fred Fulton	K	1
	Terry Kellar	K	5
	Willie Meehan	L	4
	Jack Moran	K	1
	Battling Levinsky	K	3
	Dan (Porky) Flynn	K	1
	Billy Miske	N D	6
	Carl Morris	K	1
	Gunboat Smith	K	3
1919	Jess Willard	K	3

W—Won. L—Lost. W F—Won on foul. K by—Knocked out by. K—Knockout. D—Draw. N D—No decision.

Fighting Face of the New Champion



Jack Dempsey, World's Champion
Wins the Title at 24.

The Smile That Came Off

Jess Willard, Ex-Champion
Outclassed by a Younger Opponent.

WILLARD BEATEN IN EASY FASHION

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

waved back and shooed out of the ring. "It's not over," the officials yelled, and then the whistle blew for the second round.

Dempsey backed Willard into the ropes almost at once and began to pump his deadly left into Willard's countenance. In a few seconds the Dempsey heavy artillery showed its effect, and Jess's right eye became completely closed. Then came the opening of the cut on Willard's right cheek. Willard made a feeble attempt to fight back, but had nothing. He was too weak and tried to save himself by hanging on in the clinches. Pecord kept prying the men apart.

Dempsey himself seemed rather tired in this round from the effect of the constant hitting of Willard's bulk and from the heat, which was 110 degrees at the ringside during the fight. The round ended without Willard having been kocked down, but he was one of the worst battered champions ever beheld.

When the third round began Willard showed the least iota of an attempt to fight back, but he could not land on Dempsey. Then Jack opened up the artillery again. He made nothing more or less than a chopping block of the champion. He punched Willard four times in succession in the face. These blows smashed up Willard's mouth pretty badly and knocked out some of the six teeth which Jess lost during the fracas. Willard's face could hardly be seen for blood. Dempsey continued to uppercut Willard with his left, and cries of "Stop it! Stop it!" rose in ever-increasing volume. But Willard weathered the round without being knocked down. If it had not been for his immense reserve of strength he would have been knocked out in the first round. In the third round Dempsey again showed fatigue from his own exertions.

Seconds Give Up Fight.

Then came the whistle for the end of the round. In another thirty seconds Ray Archer threw one towel from Willard's corner, followed at once by another towel thrown by Monahan. The crowd shrieked. Dempsey's friends rushed toward the ring, and the world had another heavyweight champion.

The spectators had two different views of Willard's behavior as far as pluck is concerned. Some gave him praise for coming up for the last two rounds in the condition he was in and taking the frightful beating which Dempsey gave him. Others declared he showed lack of heart by not coming up to the scratch for the fourth round and losing his title by standing on his feet until the last.

"How did he ever beat Johnson?" was the general question. Certain it is that Willard was in no condition to enter a ring. When he first stepped on the canvas it was noted that he showed not one trace of pink. His skin had a peculiar olive-drab hue. Dempsey was as brown as an Indian. Willard's paucity of fighting since he won the title from Johnson in Havana in April, 1915, his age, and his lack of hard training for the bout tell the story of his poor condition. The fight he made was pitiful for a world's champion. The Jamaica Kid, Dempsey's sparring partner, undoubtedly could have put up an infinitely better battle than did Big Jess.

For their nine minutes of fighting the battlers received a fortune. Willard drew down $100,000 from Tex Rickard, the promoter of the bout; something like $20,000 from admissions to his training camp, and a percentage of the moving picture receipts. Dempsey received $27,500 from Rickard, about $20,000 from admissions to his training camp, and a percentage of the movie receipts.

$500,000 Profit for Rickard.

The crowd which witnessed the sad affair was not up to expectations. Along the upper sides of the great hectagonal arena, where were the $10 seats, there was but a mere sprinkling of spectators. The $15 seats, that come in next toward the ring, were not occupied any better than the cheaper locations. Even the choicer seats were not all taken, and, just before the start of the bout those in the cheap seats, in mass formation, plunged into the better seats.

The arena, which has a total capacity of 80,000, was not much more than half filled. Tex Rickard could not give an accurate estimate tonight, but he thought that the attendance was 45,000. The total receipts are estimated at about $1,000,000. If this estimate of receipts, which is the best obtainable, is correct, this leaves the promoter a net profit of about $500,000, as the expenses of the bout reached half a million.

What the crowd lacked in numbers, according to these estimates, it made up in quality. There were sporting men and club men and society men and business men and hotel men there who are known from one end of the country to the other. The visitors came from all the big cities, from as far south as New Orleans and as far west as San Francisco. There was a big contingent of New Yorkers.

Probably more women saw this fight than have ever witnessed a heavyweight battle in the United States. There was a section on the southwest side of the arena reserved for them. It was well filled. There was also a scattering of women throughout the arena.

$2,000,000 Placed in Bets.

The betting on the fight was light for a championship battle. Early this morning the odds were at even money. Then came the New York and other contingents with Willard coin, and Willard again became the favorite. The prevailing odds when the men entered the ring were 5 to 4 on Willard. It is estimated about $2,000,000 was wagered in all.

The day's proceedings at the arena started at 11 o'clock, when the first preliminary, of which there were six, was staged. The amusement ended at 4:20½, when the towels acted as a curtain to the event. The main bout started at 4:09, the fighters having entered the ring shortly before 4 o'clock. Dempsey was the first to appear, climbing into his corner, the northwest, at 3:57. He got a big cheer. At 3:58 Willard took his corner, the southeast. His reception was not quite as uproarious as that for his rival.

The champion wore blue trunks, with a belt of red, write and blue. Dempsey wore white trunks, with a belt also of red, white and blue. Both men entered the ring with their hands already bandaged. Dempsey sat down on a stool beneath a big umbrella in his corner. He looked slightly worried. Willard stood up in his corner, also under an umbrella, and seemed much at his ease. He waved his hand to friends near the ringside and shouted greetings to some of them.

The champion walked across the ring to Dempsey's corner. He shook hands with Demsey and said: "Hello, Jack, how are you, Jack? All right?"

Dempsey grinned, and responded: "You bet."

In Willard's corner were Ray Archer, Jack Hempel and Walter Monahan. In the Dempsey corner were Jack Kearns, Jimmie De Forest and Bill Tate.

At 4:07 o'clock the fighters went to the centre of the ring. They were photographed shaking hands and then were cautioned by Referee Pecord. Tex Rickard, one of the judges, took his place in the press seats, at the north side of the ring, while Major A. J. Drexel Biddle, second judge, was seated in the press stand on the south side of the ring. Then the fight began.

One Thermometer at 120.

The moving picture machines were installed to the west of the ring on a platform about thirty feet high. The day was clear and excessively hot throughout. At 1:30 P. M. a thermometer at the ringside registered 120 degrees. A slight breeze occasionally stirred, and every time it did it was greeted by cheers from the fans. Once a cloud obscured the sun for a minute and it was also applauded. Nearly every man in the arena had his coat off and his handkerchief tucked under his hat. It was a white crowd sartorially, and to look over the shimmering masses of silk shirts, with the sun beating on them, was to risk eye trouble from the reflection.

One hundred enthusiasts reached the arena as early as 5 o'clock in the morning, although the gates did not open until 8:30. These were holders of ten-dollar tickets for rush seats, who were afraid they would not get their choice, but they need not have worried.

At 11 o'clock there were 8,000 persons in the arena. The best of the preliminaries was the semi-final, a bout of eight rounds, between Frankie Mason of Fort Wayne, Ind., and Carl Tremaine of Detroit, bantams. Billy Rooks of Detroit gave the decision to Tremaine, a verdict which was roundly hissed.

Another preliminary which attracted some attention was the eight-round go between Jock Malone of St. Paul and Navy Ralston of Joliet, Ill. They fought at 146 pounds, and the decision went to Malone.

Although there was not as great a crowd at the arena as had been expected, Toledo was jammed. Many persons slept last night in their automobiles and in hotel rotundas. It was difficult to get anything to eat this morning, because of the crowds in the hotels and restaurants.

Willard and Dempsey spent a quiet day until they left for the ring. Dempsey was up at 6:30 o'clock and had a breakfast of oranges, poached eggs, and coffee. He ate dinner at noon. Willard got up at 9 o'clock, and at 10 ate a heavy breakfast, his only meal before the fight.

Tonight Toledo is wild with joy over the result of the fight, as Dampsey has made himself extremely popular here. Enthusiastic rooters are parading the town, and jollification is in the air.

WILLARD'S WIFE GLAD HE WILL QUIT THE RING

Dethroned Title Holder Pays Tribute to Dempsey's Hitting Powers.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 4, (Associated Press.)—There is one woman in Toledo tonight happy because Jess Willard is no longer world's heavyweight champion. She is the wife of the vanquished title holder, and mother of his five children. She left them at their home in Lawrence, Kan., came to Toledo unannounced last night, and, with Willard's attorney, occupied a seat in the $50 section this afternoon while her husband was being battered to defeat.

When the bruised and battered giant of the ring was brought to the home he has occupied in Toledo's exclusive residential district, Mrs. Willard was there to care for his wounds. She put him on a davenport and sat at his side, applying soothing iced cloths to his closed eye.

Mrs. Willard left the sun-baked arena after the towel was cast into the ring, while the beaten champion was being taken to the Casino, his training camp for a month, where he was bathed and where first aid was given his injuries.

"I am sorry that Jess was beaten, but I can truthfully say I am happy he's no longer champion," Mrs. Willard said. "It means now that we shall be able to live in peace. Jess will become a private citizen again. It was the second boxing contest I ever saw, and I do not want to see any more. I shall be happy when I can take Jess back home to our children."

Although the fight was over before 4:30 o'clock, Willard did not motor to his home until an hour and a half later. He said he did not recover from the effects of the left hook that Dempsey landed early in the first round until perhaps an hour after he left the ring.

Pays Tribute to Conqueror.

"That was the blow that started me on defeat," Willard said. "I felt physically able to continue, but my head wasn't clear and my eye was closed, and I realized it would have been useless for me to attempt to box while half blinded.

"Dempsey is a remarkable hitter. It was the first time that I had ever been knocked off my feet. I have sent many 'birds' home in the same bruised condition that I am in, and now I know how they felt. I sincerely wish Dempsey all the luck possible, and hope that he garners of the riches that go with the championship. I have had my fling at the title. I was champion for four years, and I want to assure you that they'll never have to give a benefit for me. I have invested the money I have made."

When Willard motored to his home with Ray O. Archer, his business manager, and his sparring partners, the porches adjoining the Willard house were alive with women dabbing their eyes with handkerchiefs.

"It seems as if there has been a death in the neighborhood," one of them said.

"Well, I tried it once too often," was the greeting Willard gave them.

The champion had a Turkish towel draped over his head to obscure his bruised face. He does not expect to leave Toledo for three or four days.

To all intents and purposes Dempsey whipped Willard, favorite in the betting, in one round. Dempsey thought the referee had announced him winner, and actually left the ring. But he was called back, and the butchery continued for two rounds more.

Willard Completely Surprised.

Willard apparently was the most surprised man in the United States at the moment. His right eye was closed, and his right cheek swollen and blue with bruises. Blood covered his body, and his arms hung so helplessly over the ropes that it seemed as if a child might give him further abuse without arousing his interest.

Dempsey was breathing hard when the fight ended, but it was from exertion, not from punishment. He escaped almost unhurt, but as he had been using his arms like triphammers on the anatomy of his opponent for nine crowded minutes in a sun that sent the thermometer to 110 degrees, his heart was still pumping at high pressure.

In the first few seconds of the contest, it looked as if the experts who had been assigned to keep a detailed account of all blows struck, might come measurably close to doing so; but it was only for a fraction of a moment. After that the experts did well to count Jack's blows, let alone take note of how each was made.

Such fighting as the Kansas ranchman produced was placed on exhibition at the onset. He had stood in his corner a picture of confidence. His smile seemed that of one who had a brief and not unpleasant task before him. He certainly was all set to go, for just before time was called he was heard to remark: "Let's get this thing over." He measured the attendance, which disappointed estimates by about 50 per cent., with an appraising eye.

Dempsey presented a contrast. None of the confidence of his training camp statements appeared in his bearing. The man across from him outweighed him 40 pounds and looked as big and impregnable as a metropolitan bank building. The mood of the challenger was plainly thoughtful, and more than one ringside gazer whispered: "He's licked right now."

When they were introduced, Jess sauntered over with the cordial manner of one desiring to reassure a youngster, and took his hands in the friendliest way. Jack's handshake was friendly, too, just then, but it was the last token of friendship from those gloves. A minute or so later they were using Willard for a chopping block.

The attendance was below expectations, and speculators lost heavily. They resold their tickets at anything from $5 to $15 under gate prices.

Fight Lacking in Skill.

When Dempsey was proclaimed winner, the crowd surged into the ring in a wild scramble to shake the hand of the new champion. Some of them toppled over the telegraphers and reporters, just below, who were struggling in the disorder to report what had happened. Police eventually hustled Dempsey away. Willard was taken to an automobile and disappeared from view of the crowd, which then began to cover the four miles from the arena to the city as best they could, by street car, automobile, or on foot.

While the passing of the heavyweight championship was one of the most dramatic events of modern ring history, it was lacking entirely in high-class boxing. Except for the first three snappy left jabs with which Willard opened the contest, the combat was simply a series of terrific drives and smashes, virtually all of which were delivered by Dempsey.

The first of these crashing swings to land on Willard's jaw and body appeared to completely daze and take away from the titleholder all power either to protect himself or to fight back, as had been expected by his admirers. Whether he could have stood up better under the battering of Dempsey a few years ago will be a mooted question in the years to come. It cannot be denied, however, that Willard was in good physical condition and displayed gameness up to the moment that his seconds persuaded him to relinquish the championship.

The Kansas giant received in nine minutes of fighting far more punishment than did James Jeffries at the hands of Jack Johnson in their fifteen-round bout at Reno, and yet was able to respond to the bell if his seconds had been calloused enough to send him again to the slaughter.

An analysis of the newly crowned champion shows nothing new in his fighting methods. After the first minute, he tore into his opponent at top speed, as has always been his fighting custom, and simply battered his way to the pinnacle of pugilism by the speed of his blows and the overwhelming power that traveled from the huge shoulder muscles down through the brawny arms and into the clinched fists armored with five-ounce gloves. He made little or no attempt at defensive work, and not more than five or six times during the nine minutes of battling did he resort to foot work to avoid Willard.

MRS. DEMPSEY OVERJOYED.

Mother of the New Champion Hears the News at Salt Lake City.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, July 4.—Mrs. Celia Dempsey, mother of the new champion, shouted with joy when the flash reachd her that her son had won the championship.

"I am overjoyed," she said.

WILLARD'S RECORD.

	Opponent.	Result.	Rds.
1911	Louis Fink	L.F.	10
	Ed. Burke	K.	3
	Louis Fink	K.	3
	Al. Mandeno	K.	4
	Joe Cavanagh	K.	11
	Bill Shiller	K.	4
	Frank Lyon	W.	10
	Mike Comisky	W.	10
1912	John Young	K.	6
	Frank Bower	K.	3
	John Young	K.	5
	Arthur Pelky	N.D.	10
	Luther McCarty	N.D.	10
	Sailor White	K.	1
	Soldier Kearns	K.	3
1913	Frank Bauer	K.	5
	Jack Leon	K.	4
	Gunboat Smith	L.	20
	Charley Miller	D.	4
	Al. Williams	W.	8
	Bull Anderson	K.	11
	George Rodel	N.D.	10
	Jack Reed	W.	2
	Carl Morris	W.	10
	George Davis	K.	2
	George Rodel	K.	9
1914	Tom McMahon	L.	12
	Dan Daily	K.	9
	George Rodel	K.	6
1915	Jack Johnson	K.	26
1919	Jack Dempsey	L.	3

W.—Won; L.—Lost; F.—Foul; K.—Knockout; D.—Draw; N.D.—No Decision.

DEMPSEY ADMIRERS CHEER VICTORY HERE

News of Willard's Defeat Is Spread Through City Quickly and Many Celebrations Start.

RETURNS WATCHED EAGERLY

Thousands Crowd in Front of Bulletin Boards, While Others Get News in Various Hotels.

News of the victory of Jack Dempsey over Jess Willard in their fight in Toledo reached the city late yesterday afternoon and last night when telegraph wires, long distance telephone calls and press and ticker dispatches told of the Salt Lake City boy's victory over the "man mountain" from Kansas.

Subsequent to the arrival of the result of the fight telephone exchanges were for a time swamped with calls from wiseacres who desired to impart the "I told you so" of inside information. The wire companies also reported the receipt for delivery in this city of a large number of telegrams filed from Toledo by private individuals anxious to acquaint friends and fight fans with the outcome of the contest.

In various canteens, huts, hospitals, and camps throughout the city, where ticker service had been installed for the benefit of service men, the result of the fight was eagerly awaited and received. Foremost among these was the Longacre hut of the Knights of Columbus, which was crowded with soldier fight fans. The announcement that Willard had quit when the gong rang for the fourth round was met with a howl of derision by the service men.

Service Men Cheer Winner.

At the Pelham Bay Naval Training Camp the news of Dempsey's victory was enthusiastically received. The officer assigned to sporting activities at the camp said that the new champion had been the favorite there right along. He said that there had been very little Willard money in sight at the camp previous to and during the fight, and added, "but of course I would not see it anyway."

When the confirmation of the victory was received at the camp the Dempsey followers, apparently immune to the heat, staged a miniature parade of triumph which was discouraged when it got too enthusiastic. Newspaper extras announcing the result of the fight were quickly bought up and assimilated in the privacy of barracks in full sight of twenty-five "gobs" per newspaper.

At the United States General Hospital No. 1, on the Gunhill Road, the outcome of the fight was also enthusiastically received, the appetite of the 500 patients being previously whetted for sporting events by the morning and afternoon being given over to an athletic carnival at the hospital. The news was received by a direct wire from Toledo.

Hotels Announce Returns.

Newspaper extras setting forth the fight result were in demand all over the city, and large crowds thronged in front of bulletin boards outside newspaper offices. In the theatrical district newsboys were especially vociferous in proclaiming their "extras," and the fight seemed to be the main topic of conversation on Broadway.

All the better-known hotels announced the fight returns. At the St. Regis the outcome was announced in the main dining room and flashed from there all over the hostelry. Dempsey's victory also was announced in the dining room of the Ritz-Carlton.

The returns were announced in the grill of the Hotel Biltmore, where a large crowd had gathered. The fight by rounds was read off from a ticker, and when the report, "Willard tells seconds to throw up sponge" was reached groans from the Willard backers went up to be drowned out by cheers for Dempsey. Bell boys dispatched to all parts of the hotel announced the result of the fight at the Pennsylvania.

The returns of the fight were announced in the grill of the Hotel Commodore, all guests having been invited to assemble there to hear the result of the championship battle. The same method was used in the McAlpin.

Loses a Mean Bet.

Several celebrations were staged at various athletic clubs and restaurants in the Bronx, the most important being a "victory feast" at Billy Gibson's restaurant. Although Gibson was in Toledo the celebration waxed jovial nevertheless, the celebrants being possessed of considerable Willard money lost by the big fellow's admirers.

Many curious bets, not of currency, were paid last night by Willard men. What was generally agreed to be the toughest bet on record to be paid was that of a member of the Arapahoe Athletic Club of the Bronx, who was forced to push a peanut on the pavement with his nose down Willis Avenue. He was scheduled under the terms of his bet to push the peanut from Willis Avenue and 149th Street to Willis Avenue and the Harlem River, a distance of virtually a mile.

In full view of an admiring and encouraging crowd the loser of the bet started on his peanut-rolling jaunt, but after traversing one block he appealed to the mercies of the winner, claiming the weather made his prone position uncomfortable and the sidewalk was rough on his nose. The winner relented, the peanut pusher pushed no more, and the crowd dispersed.

Harlem and Washington Heights took on an election night aspect when Dempsey's victory became known. Crowds roamed the main thoroughfares, and at newspaper distribution stations in 125th Street and 181st Street, along Broadway, Eighth Avenue, and Third Avenue, there was a clamor for the first fight extras. Prices ranging from a dime to a dollar were paid for the newspapers. Cafés that had tickers were jammed to the doors by fight fans who wanted to hear the decision at first hand, and at the bulletin boards in 125th Street hundreds of women were in the crowds cheering their favorite fighter.

Paraders wearing hatbands on which were printed "I Told You So!" marched through the business streets, while here and there a woeful face told the tragedy of a man who had bet heavily on Willard.

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—is so delicious that you don't have to cultivate a taste for it.

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All druggists: Soap 25, Ointment 25 & 50, Talcum 25. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. 8 B, Boston."

Trial and Death of Edith Cavell.
The trial and death of Edith Cavell are reviewed in the July Number of the CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, published by The New York Times Company, together with Britain's tribute to Edith Cavell, by Philip Gibbs, and the story of her death by her companion, Louise Thuliez, all in the CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE for July, and, besides, 25,000 words completely explaining the German Peace Treaties in the publication of the text of the German correspondence, proposals, counter-proposals, and rejoinders, covering all interpretations of the Treaty, together with 28 other big features. On news stands, 25c.—Advt.

New World Heavyweight Champion Is Only 24 and Has Been Fighting Three Years

45,000 SEE FIGHT IN SIZZLING HEAT

Crowd Broils and Steams in Sun-Baked Arena for Hours Waiting for Big Bout.

500 WOMEN IN MULTITUDE

Expensive Seats in Arena Well Occupied, but "Bleacher" Places Go Begging.

MERCURY AT 110 DEGREES

Throng Leaves the Scene Disappointed in the Spectacle Provided and Glad to Get Away.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 4.—At twenty minutes past 4 o'clock this afternoon 45,000 persons who had stewed, broiled, and steamed, most of them for hours, under the most torrid rays that ever invaded the temperate zone, rose mournfully, yet gladly, from the pine boards on which they had perched in the Willard-Dempsey fight arena, and with scarcely a backward glance at the platform below where a bruised and bleeding ex-champion sat dazed, and where a little crowd of friends or would-be friends slapped the brawny back of a new champion, plodded their stolid way from the parched amphitheatre.

They were mournful because the spectacle which they had anticipated with such eagerness had proved so unworthy the name of a battle. They were glad because they were going away, and in all the broad world there was no better place to go away from than the stricture in Bay View Park in the City of Toledo.

There were, as has been mentioned above, some 45,000 of them. There might have been, as had been prophesied that there would be, about 80,000 spectators for the clash of the heavyweights, but the good geniuses of the other 35,000 led them to stay away. There were thereby spared the expenditure of much money, the endurance of much suffering, and the dismal sight of the much-heralded encounter.

Of the multitude, which emerged in packed, slowly moving masses from the four great entrances, something more than 1 per cent. were women. About 500 of the recently emancipated sex were scattered about the sides of the gently sloping saucer. They were chiefly early-comers, and they had enjoyed, apparently, some of the innocuous bouts which preceded the ultimate one.

The little affair in which Jack Dempsey starred, absolutely unsupported, had been too much for them, however. "It was awful. Never again," seemed to be the keynote of the remarks of those who had anything to say. Most of the women, though, went forth in silence, with lips drawn into a line which expressed no joy whatever.

Crowd Disperses Quickly.

The bad taste which the feature of the afternoon had left in the mouths of the crowd vanished almost entirely when it emerged and discovered that not all the world was the inferno of heat which that monstrous building was today. Little wandering breezes which had been almost entirely barred from the interior by the high walls of the arena crept fitfully about and strayed refreshingly over scorched faces outside the structure. Down by the ringside the temperature had averaged 110 degrees throughout the afternoon, and it had been little, if any, cooler even up on the rim of the vast platter. Outside, however, in the shade of the scattered trees, conditions were much more tolerable, and groups stood for awhile to revive their energies before taking up the rest of the little journey to automobiles and trolley cars.

The distribution of the great throngs to the hotels and houses of Toledo or near-by towns, and to the railway stations was effected with surprising celerity and lack of friction. Automobiles were parked outside by thousands, limousines and roadsters, runabouts and touring cars, and also, most valuable of all in the eyes of the trudging multitude, hundreds of taxicabs, or cars doing duty for the day in that capacity. Most of the latter had been preserved by far-sighted persons, but there were a few cruisers, which were snapped up with avidity by perspiring wayfarers.

Then, too, sad as is the light in which the narrative reveals poor human nature, it must be recorded that the waving of large bills in the faces of desperate men served to so weaken the memories of many taxi pilots that they totally forgot that their cars had been reserved by persons still churning their way through the crowd.

The trolley cars massed in serried lines near by were charged and instantaneously loaded. They were burdened, indeed, to an extent which makes the word "capacity" seem feeble, and they put out for the city at half-minute intervals with heads and heels protruding from all apertures. Within less than an hour the vast assemblage had been separated into its component units, and absorbed into thousands of faraway niches.

The crowd was much longer in collecting than in departing. In fact, it gathered slowly throughout the five hours preceding the bout for the world's title. By noon a smattering of spectators dotted the bowl, and from then onward there was a steady growth in bulk of the human sea, which ultimately filled the gigantic saucer more than half way to its periphery.

The Wait for the Big Event.

There wasn't much to engage attention until the preliminary bouts began, and there wasn't very much until after they finished. A brass band or two made spasmodic efforts to elevate the spirits of the multitude, but there didn't seem to be much pep in their jazz, and their reception was apathetic.

Far otherwise was it with the vendors of ginger ale, pop, lemon shrub, and other mild, tepid beverages, who buzzed up and down the aisles. They were almost embraced by loving strangers, who asked no questions about what the bottles commanded, but merely said "Give me some of that; how much," and poured the contents down.

As noon drew near the drops of humanity oozing into the great entrances, north, south, east and west, began to merge into rivulets and to flow instead of saunter down the inclined passageways, from whose inner ends the seats descended in a slow incline to the ringside, and ascended to the outer rim of the vast amphitheatre. At the entrances it was necessary for the would-be member of the Pine Seat Club inside to run the gauntlet of countless peddlers of this, that, and the other commodity.

HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONS.

John L. Sullivan	1882 to 1892
James J. Corbett	1892 to 1894
Robert Fitzsimmons	1897 to 1899
James J. Jeffries	1899 to *1905
Marvin Hart	1905
Tommy Burns	1906 to 1908
Jack Johnson	1908 to 1915
Jess Willard	1915 to 1919
Jack Dempsey	1919

*Retired.

The venders of cushions, componnded of flabby straw, were peculiarly persistent and eloquent in their salesmanship: "Here y'are, here y'are," they shouted. "Protect yourself. Nobody else is goin' to look out for you. Get a nice, soft, luxurious cushion. The tar oozing out of the pine boards inside will stick to you like a brother if you don't. Here y'are, here y'are."

Cooling Drinks in Demand.

The distributers of cooling drinks found it unnecessary to urge the merits of their wares. They were constantly surrounded by thirsty men, already superheated by even the short walk from automobile or trolley car. Some pedlers had gone to the unecessary trouble of coloring their anaemic lemonade or shrub or pop some vivid hue or other, usually red, in accord with circus traditions. It may have been a labor of love with them. In any event, it was wasted effort, for this half-broiled crowd would have gulped down beverages colored like a crow's wing or a mustard plaster without even a glance.

Once inside, there was no confusion among the early crowds. Plenty of youths—soldiers recently discharged from service—were on hand in each passageway and at each turning to direct the inquirer to the seat for which his pasteboard called. Once there, he settled down with his cushion, if he had fallen for it, or with a couple of newspapers to do duty as a pedestal, adjusted the edge of the plank behind or the toes of the man perched thereon in the small of his back, and set himself with such patience as his parents had transmitted to him to watch the preliminary bouts.

By 12:30 o'clock the great bowl, mounting, it seemed to those at the ringside, to empyrean distant heights, was about one-third filled. Occasionally a splash of color, in the form of a parasol, a gown, or a bit of millinery, stood out, revealing the presence of femininity in the sweltering mass of shirt-sleeved men. A "Jenny Wren" section, set apart for the women, seemed to have comparatively small attraction for the early comers of the fairer sex, who evidently had decided to sit where they would be certain of plenty of answers to their plenty of questions about the proceedings on the little roped platform below.

"Bleachers" Slow to Fill.

Peculiarly enough, and in contradistinction to that other sporting classic, a world's series baseball game, the bleachers, as the mile or so of rows of $10 seats up at the far-flung rim of the saucer were dubbed, were last to fill. Seats there were not reserved. It was a case of first come first served, and it had been expected that the genuine but not plutocratic enthusiasts would arrive early to select their perches. Yet, with the $40 and $25 regions closely inhabited as early as 1 o'clock, the popular price localities showed row upon row of empty planks gleaming yellow in the lavish July sunlight.

It was already obvious that the holders of medium price seats had decided not to miss any item of the pugilistic menu. They were on hand to scan the preliminary bouts, with a view to whetting their appetities for the royal dish of wild boar which they expected later. All over the amphitheatre the humble handkerchief was serving divers purposes. It was dropped in sunbonnet fashion over thousands of heads; it was used as a mop for thousands of perspiring brows and cheeks; it was swayed by hot hands as a sort of futile fan.

For this was a hot day; let there be no misunderstanding about that. Still more, it was a hot day in Toledo. That is the last word in caloric north of Nasnville. The mercury bubbled and sizzled several degrees on the wrong side of 90, even on a shaded corner downtown. In the sun-soaked arena of pine boards up in Bay View Park, with nothing whatever intervening between Old Sol and a multitude which had learned to detest him, degrees of Fahrenheit heaped up until they were beyond count.

Breeze Taunts Broiling Crowd.

Occasionally—say once every ten minutes—the flicker of a breeze fanned the crowd for a second or so, and a sigh of gratitude arose, made more fervent each time by the hope that the cooling touch was the forerunner and prophet of a change in conditions. But this always proved to be merely airy persiflage.

From 2 o'clock onward the hitherto spasmodic hum of motors outside the structure merged into a steady chorus. The Time for the pièce de résistance to be served was drawing near, and the gilded or blaseé fans who scorned the minor preliminaries and were determined to swelter no longer than was necessary began to fill the ringside seats and the section immediately behind.

By this time the less interesting six-round bouts between unknowns had ceased, and eight-round matches between boxers of somewhat more than local repute were holding the boards. The wise ones had had this all figured out, and they arrived almost coincidentally with the departure from the ring of the last frail member of the Toledo Athletic Club. They were rewarded, therefore, by seeing some real action throughout their stay.

As the newspapermen, packed about the ring, glanced around to scan the new arrivals, their eyes caught the gleam of an occasional uptilted silver flask. No visions of "search and seizure" marred the simple pleasure of these foresighted men. They had considered the temperature, diagnosed their own cases, and had brought with them such remedies as they believed to be beneficial.

At Last the Stage Is Set.

The sports writers gazed an instant upon the sparkling flasks and then with a unanimous impulse called wildly for the noble personage who had been circulating among them with a bucket of quite moist water, from which they drank copiously and gratefully without the medium of cups or mugs. They remembered others days—days in Braves' Field in Boston, for instance—when an October breeze played about them and was cursed for its pains. They blushed at the recollection, and vowed if they ever met another breeze they would atone to it for their rudeness to its Boston brother.

At 3 o'clock the crowd was there. It was a solid mass of humanity from the ringside up to the extreme limits of the $25 seats. Beyond that, in the $15 reserved seats and the $10 bleachers, there were comparatively few persons. The fact that the arena was a structure of magnificent distances had helped to keep them away. As a matter of fact, only a pair of keen eyes glued to a pair of field glasses would have been able to distinguish more than a pair of gyrating figures across the hundred yards or so separating those seats from the ring.

The sun made brief but welcome disappearances behind tiny, fleecy clouds as the afternoon drew to the half-way mark, and the little flirting breeze increased the frequency of its overtures. A captive balloon, with its occasional trips overhead, and a pair of capering acrobatic airplanes helped the apathetic gathering to stir to a semblance of interest. The massed thousands thus far were enduring, they were not enjoying. They were there for one purpose only, and they were prepared to gasp, perspire, and suffer until the dawning of the great moment.

SEEN IN THE CROWD AT THE RINGSIDE

Fifty Girls in One Section Watch the Quick Collapse of the Old Champion.

RUSH FOR THE GOOD SEATS

Cool Drinks in Demand—Fight Fans Watch the Escape of a Captive Balloon.

Special to The New York Times.

AT THE RINGSIDE, TOLEDO, Ohio, July 4.—Some entertainment was provided for the big crowd in the fight arena an hour or so before the championship match was staged, when a captive balloon, soaring overhead, shook itself free of leashes and mounted straight upward. It contained, besides its janitor, a couple of photographers, who were there for the purposes of snapshooting the stunts of two airplane gymnasts sent aloft by two rival local afternoon newspapers.

The photographers were not airmen and had no desire to seek great altitudes. They gazed downward over the edge of their swaying basket habitation as the gray bag soared further and further, and it was obvious that they felt they were bidding one last farewell to earth.

At a height of about 1,000 feet a wind from the southward caught the balloon and sent it out over the lake, just as the man in charge of its destinies pulled the cord which released the gas and the great bag began to descend. It came down pretty fast, bow first, and the trio in the basket escaped with a refreshing ducking in the lake's cool waters, whence they were rescued by a passing boat.

⁂

A party of fifty girls from the Secor Hotel were the guests of Mrs. Tex Rickard at the fight. They sat up in the box reserved for ladies on the last tier of the bleachers. This was the only section of the arena which was protected from the sun, a canvas canopy having been erected.

⁂

Jess Willard and Jack Dempsey may not have gone to France to swap punches with the Germans in the greatest scrap of all time, but they nevertheless should rank with the heroes of American wars for their highly paid appearance in the Bayview Park arena today. If you think this is too strong, let the evidence be produced, and here it is, in the words of a special writer in today's Toledo Times:

"In physical courage and endurance," writes the Toledo litterateur, "we have no doubt that they will vindicate the noblest traditions of Lexington, Bunker Hill, Valley Forge, and Yorktown.

"Gladiatorial combats of ancient Rome will be exceeded by their skill and prowess, and the chronicles of American grit and go-to-it-iveness will receive the addition of a memorable chapter from today's exhibition."

⁂

One of the most distinguished collections of "dips"—gentlemen who avoid commonplace toil by dipping into other people's pockets—which has ever assembled at a sporting event attended today's event. They gathered in an attempt to make leaner the fat bank rolls which came into town by the score. But the "dips" found a reception committee awaiting them, composed of an extensive assemblage of detectives, also gathered from all parts of the United States.

⁂

During the last preliminary bout the crowd in the $25 seats rushed the $40 seats in front of them. Fight fans as far back as any one can remember have done this and a packed arena would have been the only thing to prevent it.

⁂

It was the New York crowd that swung the uncertain betting in favor of Willard. About noon, when the Manhattanites took the rubber bands off their rolls, the Dempsey bettors got all they wanted at odds of 5 to 4. Another heavy crowd of bettors was a crowd of Willard's friends from the oil country in Texas. When they made a bet, it was at a thousand or two a smash.

⁂

Dempsey was the first of the combatants to reach the arena. He got to his dressing room with his manager, Kearns, and his handler, Jimmy Deforest, at 2:50 o'clock. After the preliminaries, the canvas which covered the ring was taken up and a new covering laid. Willard insisted on this as he didn't want to take any chances on a slippery carpet. The canvas was painted a dull brown to protect the eyes of the fighters.

⁂

Major A. J. Drexel Biddle, who was one of the judges of the big fight, brought a squad of marines into the ring before the main bout and put them through a bayonet drill. Major Biddle is on a recruiting campaign for the marines. The boys showed all the boxing tactics such as ducking, feinting and side-stepping, which are so valuable in bayonet fighting. Biddle took a hand at it himself and showed how the marines do their fighting with knives and automatics. In the pantomime fight, Biddle knocked out four of the marines. In a marine wrestling match, Biddle did even better. He threw twelve marines all in one fell swoop.

⁂

Five sharpshooters were perched in the little lookout station with the motion-picture cameras. Frank M. Hall of New York was in charge of the camera men, and they picked off everything in range.

⁂

At the ringside was old Dan O'Leary, the pedestrian, who, with a party of friends, walked to Toledo from Chicago. They came by easy stages.

⁂

One ardent automobilist drew his car up to the curb on Toledo's main street and offered to bet the car against $1,000 on Willard. He was giving odds on the champion at that, for the car was new, and is listed at $1,500.

⁂

Floyd Gibbons, the Chicago war correspondent, renewed acquaintance with many of the boys he met in France.

⁂

The spectators in the top row of the bleachers were just 280 feet from the ring.

⁂

Around the ring were newspaper correspondents from everywhere in the United States. Manila and Havana were represented and there was a French journalist at the ringside.

⁂

Japanese parasols were popular. The hawkers sold hundreds of them, but when the arena began to fill up the parasols disappeared quickly at the earnest but forceful solicitation of those behind said umbrellas.

⁂

The ring was twenty feet square, four feet less than the traditional championship prize ring. Rickard had to reduce the size of the ring to make enough room for the regiment of reporters and cartoonists. The ring was postless, the ropes being suspended about eight inches from iron uprights in the corners. The ropes were carefully bandaged with white cloth wound firmly with white string.

⁂

The preliminary scrappers got no attention at all. They might just as well have been fighting in private. Occasionally some fan would tell them to hurry up. Knockouts passed without even causing a ripple of excitement.

⁂

A Utah promoter, Frank H. Adams, says that the next big fight will be held in Utah. Salt Lake City is ready to furnish an arena for 50,000 spectators. Tex Rickard and Adams have been in consultation and Tex thinks well of the Salt Lake possibilities.

⁂

The ticket speculators were hard hit. Many of them bought up large blocks of the best seats and they were trying to unload them this morning at reduced prices. Scalpers were offering a pair of $30 pasteboards for $70.

⁂

When Walter Monahan's training season with Willard was finished last night, he came into town and stopped at the first drug store where he filled up on ice cream soda and candy. He has been without sweets while he has been working daily with Willard.

⁂

Johnny Dundee looked on and wished that he was a "big guy" instead of a lightweight.

⁂

The arena was filled with red noses; not the demon rum this time, but only sunburn.

⁂

Near beer got more encouragement here today than it has ever received anywhere. You can get used to anything in time.

⁂

Watching a fight at 120 in the sun takes a lot of perseverance. Cracked ice was worth more at the arena than some of the diamonds in the neckties of the old-time sports.

⁂

Honest John Kelly of New York had a prominent place in a ringside seat. Maxey Blumenthal and numerous other well known sporting lights of Gotham were there.

⁂

Jack Doyle of New York was blistered with the heat. He said he wished that he was back at the Polo Grounds or down at the St. Albans Golf Club.

⁂

Major Frank Cavanaugh of the Yankee Division, former football coach at Dartsmouth, did some experting of the fight. "Cav" was almost ashamed to watch this fight after the scrapping he has been through in France.

⁂

Jimmy Coffroth, the San Francisco boxing impresario, came on from the Coast with a party of about forty. In the party was Jim Griffin, the referee.

⁂

The tallest man at the fight was Cowboy Ramsden, who is over seven feet in the air. The shortest man at the fight was the man who bet his railroad tickets and everything else on the loser.

⁂

It was a holiday picnic crowd. Nearly every one brought his own box of lunch. Several of the spectators didn't eat at all and will not for several days until they get back to work and round up some money.

⁂

Tammany Young of New York wore the loudest headpiece at the fight. It was a cap of green and yellow. The Jayhawkers from Lawrence, Kan., Willard's home village, wore those big straw hats like the farmers are supposed to wear.

⁂

Lew Simmons, who worked one of the moving cameras, is just back from France, where he spent several months, shooting pictures of the Germans from airplanes.

⁂

The only spectators who were really comfortable were the soldiers up in the big army dirigible, which hovered over the arena. They were not only in the shade of the big gas sausage, but they also had a breeze which kept them cool.

Dempsey "Hated to Have to Hit Him"; Willard Saw "It Was Useless to Continue"

By JACK DEMPSEY.

I told you I would knock him out in the first round, and to all intents and purposes that is what I did. He took a lot of punishment in the next two rounds, but was so feeble that I hated to have to hit him.

By JESS WILLARD.

In the first round, when Dempsey hit me with a left hook, I tried hard to continue, but I was rapidly losing my strength. My eye was closed at the end of the third round, and I realized that it would be useless for me to continue, as I could hardly see. It is hard to admit defeat, but Dempsey is the hardest puncher I ever faced.

By JACK KEARNS,
(Dempsey's Manager.)

Jack is a real champion. He knocked Willard out twice. They gave us the fight in the first round, then brought us back with the bell, and Jack got him again in the third. Dempsey will be a popular champion.

MAY SHOW PICTURES IN OHIO.

Federal Authorities, However, Are Expected to Intervene.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, July 4.—According to information given by the film owners of the Dempsey-Willard fight to the Ohio Board of Motion Picture Censors the pictures are expected to be shown only in Ohio and in no other State of the United States. The pictures might be shown in other countries, however, it was said.

While Ohio officially regarded the bout as a sparring match, it was stated that the Federal authorities probably would regard it as a prize fight and that they would therefore apply the law which forbids interstate commerce in prize fight pictures. The owners of the film were so anxious to display it in Cincinnati on Sunday that they wished to waive censorship, but the chairman of the board, Mrs. Maude Murray Miller, objected. They then arranged to have the picture censored on Sunday, but Mrs. Miller's male associates on the board declined to sit and Ohioans must wait another day to see nine minutes of scrapping.

NEW YORKERS LOST MUCH ON WILLARD

Made Him a Favorite in the Betting When They Reached Scene of the Battle.

$2,000,000 CHANGED HANDS

Thousands Won on Freak Bets—Defeated Champion Fooled Followers on His Condition.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 4.—Toledo is ringing tonight with the joyous shouts of the host of bettors who cleaned up on Jack Dempsey. While early today there was a rush of Dempsey money which brought the odds to even, the arrival of the big bettors on the special trains which came in about noon swung the betting the other way. The appearance of the Willard money flung the odds back to 5 to 4, and there they remained up to the time of the fight.

In the last two hours before the crowd started out to the arena the betting was brisk, and the race track followers from New York and the Wall Street representatives went down on the champion strong. When the odds were in sight the Dempsey admirers began to bet heavily, and cleaned up with a vengeance.

The happiest crowd, however, is made up of those who made the freak bets. One man who bet $50 to $1,000 that Dempsey would win on a knockout before the fourth round is a person of renown here tonight. He is pointed out in the hotels and on the streets. Others who bet on odds that Willard wouldn't come up in the sixth round also made a killing.

Those who bet $75 to $1,000—and there were many of these bets—that there would be a knockout are happy.

There were wild betting scenes in the jammed lobbies of the hotels and on the streets this morning. No one molested the gamblers, and they worked openly to their hearts' content. Just before the fight started there was some betting at the arena, but this was small compared wih other fights, as the bets had already been made.

The Dempsey crowd, which had laid their money against the champion as much because they distrusted his confidence that he was in good shape as on Jack's prowess as a fighter, were highly pleased and boastful of their judgment. Many went home broke tonight, thankful that they had at least their railroal tickets. It is not overestimating the figure when it is stated that about $2,000,00 changed hands. Most of the bets which were made on the champion today were wagers of $1,000 or more. There were plenty of bets of $5,000 and $10,000.

Those who backed the champion have little to say. They were fooled, just as Willard himself and his followers were, on the champion's condition. It is once more plainly evident that a fighter of Willard's age cannot stand up against the hammering of a younger man.

Many who bet heavily on Willard today look back and see the ghostly spectre of old Jim Jeffries as he staggered around the ring at Reno. It was the same old story over again.

The fall of Willard is the worst tumble a champion has ever taken. The awful punishment the champion took seemed more than the human frame could stand. Willard didn't give the men who get on him even a run for their money. Not that he didn't do his best, but what his backers are so disappointed about is the cocksureness of the champion about his condition and his ability to be in shape for this fight. His own sparring partners, Hempel, Scott, and Monahan, lost on the man they had supposed they were getting into condition. He fooled everybody, including himself.

DEMPSEY TO GO ON STAGE.

Manager Says He Probably Will Open in Vaudeville Next Week.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 4.—Jack Dempsey, the new champion, will remain in Toledo until Sunday night, at least, his manager, Jack Kearns, announced tonight. "We have a dozen theatrical offers," Kearns said, "and Jack probably will open in vaudeville next week."

Dempsey's first request after winning the title was that a message be sent to his mother, Mrs. Cecilia Dempsey, in Salt Lake City. "Your boy made good. Knocked the big fellow out in three rounds," the telegram read.

"Willard is a game fellow," Dempsey said. "I never handed out more punishment to any one and have him come back for more, as Willard did."

Dempsey made a hurried change to civilian clothes after his victory, and was taken in an automobile to his headquarters in a downtown hotel. Hundreds of admirers greeted him as he alighted from the car, and the lobby rang with Dempsey cheers for more than fifteen minutes.

The crowd was so great at the hotel that the new champion had to make an exit through a back door to reach the Union Station, where he went to greet a number of friends who had traveled from Philadelphia on a special train. Dempsey received another ovation at the station and again had to make an escape to keep the crowd from tying up traffic.

DEMPSEY'S RISE LIKE FLASH OF METEOR

New Champion Battled His Way to Pugilistic Fame in Period of Three Years.

WILLARD HIS ANTITHESIS

Giant Kansan Disliked Fighting and Has Only One Great Victory to His Credit.

Probably no championship prize ring battle—certainly none in recent years—has brought together two men more dissimilar in personality, character, or methods of fighting than that at Toledo yesterday, in which Jack Dempsey dethroned Jess Willard as heavyweight champion of the world.

Dempsey's rise to pugilistic fame has been unusually rapid. In a little more than three years he has sprung from obscurity to be the premier pugilist of the world. As a boxer he has attracted attention mainly through his ability to hit effectively. He has not a great amount of cleverness. His advantage has depended on his battering ram punches. He hits with destroying power, as his record of quick and decisive knockouts will attest. Although he lays no particular claim to knowledge of the finer points of the game, he repeatedly and consistently has shown that he is, withal, a cool, heady, and resourceful ring general.

Dempsey was born June 24, 1895, in Salt Lake City. He is of Scotch-Irish extraction, with a touch of Indian blood in his veins, according to Jack Kearns, his manager. This combination argues for a natural fighting instinct, which Dempsey admittedly has.

Dempsey was brought up in the rough ways of the plains. He has lived an out-of-doors life since childhood, and was guided by no particular plan in life until he entered on his ring career. Yielding early to the promptings of a roving disposition, he knocked about the country, until one day he brought up in a gymnasium conducted by Jack Kearns in the West. His boxing activities really began there, and his success since that time he modestly shares with Kearns, who has piloted him through all his battles.

Dempsey a Powerful Hitter.

Dempsey's ring activities were not impressive enough to demand attention in the official record books until the season of 1915-16. The records from then on vividly portray his rapid rise. His blows have laid low nearly all who have faced him, and others who half-heartedly clamored for a meeting with him were deterred by a realization of what might happen if they were to face the heavy-hitting boxer in the ring.

The match which gave Dempsey front rank prominence was the bout in which he disposed of Fred Fulton. Dempsey knocked out the Minnesota title-pretender in the remarkably short space of twenty-three seconds, at Harrison, N. J., July 27, 1918. This victory stirred the boxing world. Praise was heaped on him, and he was heralded by many as the next champion of the class.

Previous to this encounter, Dempsey had knocked out numerous other heavyweights, but none of them had been conceded the prominence accorded to Fulton. Among his victims Dempsey includes the names of Carl Morris, original "White Hope"; Battling Levinsky, Bill Brennan, Bob Devere, Jim Flynn, Dan ("Porky") Flynn, Bob McAllister, Al Norton, Homer Smith, and a host of others

Through all his ring career, Dempsey has attracted popularity. He is modest, and, with boyish simplicity, refuses to indulge in braggadocio, as have many ring exponents both of the present and the past. His life is an open book. He hides nothing and embellishes nothing. He has a personality which attracts one to him as a model of clean living, and reflects the disposition of a gentleman from head to heels.

Dempsey is a lover of children. He is one of a large family. During his training camp life on Maumee Bay the Utah heavyweight attracted no end of attention and publicity by his play with neighbors' children. He would take them on the beach, to sing and dance with, and have an all-around good time. At Long Branch, where he makes his home while in training for important bouts, he lavishes his fondness for children on the little ones of his boarding mistress.

Willard's Age Camouflaged.

The direct antithesis of Dempsey is Willard. According to boxing records, he was born in Pottawatomie County, Kansas, December 29, 1887. This would make him less than thirty-two years old. But a recent investigation of the age he gave when he applied for a license to marry disclosed that he should now be thirty-seven.

Willard's mother came from Kentucky, and his father from Illinois. From his youth he was attracted to the life of the plains. He followed the calling of a cowboy until he entered his ring career. This happened when he became too heavy for the saddle, for from early manhood he was endowed with a massive physique. To this day Willard likes the outdoors, where he has spent most of his life, and he prefers the quiet of the plains to the noise and bustle of the city. He is a skillful horseman and an expert pistol and rifle shot.

Willard has no great fondness for the boxing game. He has demonstrated this many times since he won the heavyweight title from Jack Johnson in Havana April 5, 1915. He has hated training and everything that training entails. He demonstrated this while preparing for the combat with Dempsey. Many of his critics and friends complained over his very apparent lack of interest in training, and had misgivings as to the outcome of the contest. Willard pursued his own course, however, taking no advice but his own, and mapping his camp life to suit his own tastes.

The Kansan's career contains really but one great bout—his clash with Jack Johnson. It wasn't until 1911 that he gave serious thought to becoming a boxer. The "white hope" clamor at that time awakened in the Kansas giant visions of his own potential ability. His first bout offered little encouragement to his admirers. In fact, he was so awkward that some of his friends deserted him, disgusted. But Willard persevered, shaping his career—with the one object in view to obtain a match with Johnson for the heavyweight title. He got his chance and realized his ambition.

Willard was the largest champion in the history of the ring. He is a stickler for home life. He spends most of his time when not on the road with his wife and five children on their farm at Lawrence, Kan. He is reputed to be worth half a million dollars, being the ring's richest champion. All this money he has made since he won the title. He has been successful in oil investments and has realized a handsome income from this source.

THE DARDANELLES TRAGEDY.
The official reports on the most disastrous phase of the Dardanelles tragedy are published in CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE for July, published by The New York Times Company, and, besides, 25,000 words completely explaining the German Peace Treaties in the publication of the text of the German correspondence, proposals, counter-proposals, and rejoinders, covering all interpretations of the Treaty, together with 28 other big features. On news stands, 25c.—Advt.

KILLED DISCUSSING FIGHT.

Greenpoint Man Showed a Friend Dempsey's Hit to the Jaw.

Demonstrating to a caller how Jack Dempsey knocked out Jess Willard last evening, Anthony Wasielewski, 29 years old, of 101 Eagle Avenue, Greenpoint, playfully "tapped" Thomas Black on the left side of the jaw. Black dropped to the ground like a log, and Wasielewski declared he supposed he was continuing the joke.

When his friend failed to rise Wasielewski became alarmed and summoned Patrolman Travis of the Greenpoint Station. He in turn called Dr. Kroll of Greenpoint Hospital, who pronounced Black dead.

Wasielewski was arrested on the technical charge of homicide and will be arraigned today in the Williamsburg Plaza Court. The body of Black was sent to the morgue for an autopsy.

KNOCKOUTS IN PRELIMINARIES.

Two of the Earlier Contests Were Decided in This Way.

AT THE RINGSIDE, Toledo, Ohio, July 4.—The starting of the first preliminary contest, scheduled for 10 o'clock, was delayed, owing to the slow gathering of the spectators. The principals were Tommy O'Boyle of Toledo, 116 pounds, and Solly Epstein of Indianapolis, 114 pounds. Tom Bodkin of Pittsburgh was referee, and decided the contest a draw after the end of the sixth round.

The second preliminary, just before noon, scheduled to go six rounds, between "Wop" English and Battling Wendt, both of Toledo, ended in the first round, English winning by a knockout.

The third preliminary, a scheduled six-round contest between Tommy Long of Detroit and Johnny Lewis of Toledo, ended in the third round with a knockout victory for Lewis.

Johnny Rose of St. Paul and Battling Bellaire of Brooklyn went six rounds in the fourth preliminary. Rose was declared the winner on points by the referee.

The cleverness of Jock Malone of St. Paul attracted some comment during his eight-round go with Navy Ralston of Joliet, Ill., at 146 pounds.

Ralston, dark, bullet-headed, face covered at all times, crouched like the assassin in a melodrama, while the blond, upright, dancing young athlete from Minnesota peppered him almost at will, meanwhile ducking the Joliet man's swings. The latter's brow was low and corrugated, and apparently he didn't care what hit it.

"Get busy or I'll put you out of the ring," said the referee to Ralston. The latter grinned and showed his gold teeth, and swung harmlessly.

"I can't get no fight out of that guy," remarked the referee over the ropes to the reporters.

Ralston was all in at the end and the decision went to Malone.

At 2:50 the semi-final leading up to the championship bout was announced. It was an eight-round contest between Frankie Mason of Fort Wayne and Carl Tremain of Detroit, at 117 pounds.

The bout was a close one, and there were many cries of "No" when the decision was given to Tremain. Many thought Mason deserved a draw.

GUESSES ABOUT HAY FEVER.

Protest Against Some Unproven Notions Concerning the Malady.

I have been very much interested in an editorial comment in a recent number of The Journal, (April 19, 1919,) in which it is claimed that hereafter the goldenrod must be cast out of the company of the flowering plants which are generally supposed to cause the onset of the disease falsely known as hay fever. Whenever I have chanced, in writing or debate, to discuss the alleged specific influence of pollen as the solitary source of that affection or to combat the well-nigh universal popular belief that this particular wild flower is, among others, responsible for its manifestations, in endeavoring to plead its innocence of the charge, I have always turned involuntarily to the descriptive verse of Lowell, in which he paints, with exquisite delicacy, the national flower:

> Dear common flower that growest beside the way,
> Fringing the dusty road with harmless gold.

The object of this brief note is not to open or disturb the pollen question, but in avoiding it and leaving it, simply to say in passing that one by one some of the best known and most conspicuous of the natural objects which by common consent have been regarded as unquestioned causes of the malady and inseparably connected with the mechanism of its attacks have been shown by recent experiment to be pathologically sinless and innocuous. Yesterday it was the rose; today it is the roadside's guiltless gold; tomorrow it will be some other equally "well-known" pollen-laden carrier of infection.

The term "hay fever" is a singularly unfortunate misnomer. Its origin is obscure. It seems to have come into general use in the first quarter of the last century, (somewhere between the years 1819 and 1828,) probably through some irresponsible, unscientific, popular medium, and at once became the commonly accepted name for the affection. Had his contemporaries listened to Bostock, who repudiated the employment of the term, we would before this have traveled much further on the road to the solution of the nature of a condition which is not a fever and which is not caused by hay.

In the exclusive search for its explanation in the flowery kingdom of plants, we are in grave danger of literally going very far afield, of losing sight of the complex forces concerned in its production which are inherent in the person himself, and by diverting the mind from more essential etiologic conditions and by introducing an element of confusion into the investigation of the complaint, we may in a large measure retard the progress of therapeutic inquiry. Indeed, in the light of the passing conception of its pathology, which at present has possession of the hour, the treatment is inadequate, uncertain, and unsatisfactory, and is carried out often with much trouble, with considerable discomfort and personal inconvenience and in some instances with dangerous results.

The true character of this remarkable disorder is still elusive, baffling and far off. Through the uncertain and changing atmosphere which surrounds it we as yet see dimly. The solution of the problem must be approached not hastily by one avenue alone, but along many paths of patient search. Let us broaden, not contract, the horizon of our observation. Among other things, let us look beyond the narrow study of one or more exciting causes into the nervous power that makes their operation possible, and, by viewing it from every angle and from a higher vantage ground, let us hope to hasten the coming of the day when the whole subject shall be lifted out of the dust of controversy and out of the darkness of hypothesis into the light of imperishable fact.—John N. Mackenzie in Journal of the American Medical Association.

Adam the Bachelor.

Was Adam a vegetarian? A passage in the Talmud says he was, but in another place we read that he was created late on Friday, so that he might immediately sit down to a sumptuous Sabbath feast. There is a tradition preserved in the Talmud that Adam was a gay blade before Eve was formed from his rib; that winged Peris fed him on the daintiest victuals and filled his goblet with the choicest wines. Then Eve came along and spoiled it all. It is a pity that important questions like this one were not definitely settled long ago.—Philip Hale in Boston Herald.

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MEXICAN OUTRAGES BRINGING A CRISIS

Our Relations with Carranza Made More Acute by Reported Protest by Italy.

LONG LIST OF OFFENSES

Eleven Americans Killed and Many Robberies in Oil District Reported in 17 Months.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Conditions in the oil fields of Mexico have reached a point where, according to authorities, the Carranza Government must give assurances of protection for American citizens or face a crisis in its relations with the United States. The report that the Italian Government has taken action as a result of the murder, June 17, of John Mantellero, an Italian subject, in [illegible] State of Colima, has made the situation more acute.

The State Department has announced, within two days, the murder of two Americans, John W. Correll and Le Roy Moye, in the Tampico district. There are on hand official records of the murder of eleven Americans in this district within seventeen months. Even this list is incomplete. It is known that there have been deaths in the southern part of the district which have not been reported officially.

Here is the list of murders, officially confirmed, with dates:

Feb. 21, 1918—Paymaster House of the Texas Oil Company, killed on launch in Chijol Canal. Paymaster Minnet, Dr. Brisbane, and Walter Prather, Americans connected with the Island Oil Company, who came to the aid of Mr. House, were wounded.

June 29—Alfred Esparola, machinist; L. R. Millard, assistant cashier; L. A. Dunn, warehouse clerk, and H. M. Cooper, commissary clerk, all Americans, employed by the Mexican Gulf Oil Company, and Natividad Flores, a Mexican foreman, were killed by five armed Mexicans four miles above the Fiscal Wharf at Tampico.

July 24—A Porto Rico pipe line foreman, name unknown here, of the Cortez Oil Company was killed by Mexican marauders.

July 31—A. W. Stevenson, cashier of the Texas Oil Company, killed as he was opening the safe at the demand of Mexicans.

Dec. 17.—J. M. Franklin and W. H. Rose of the Transcontinental Company disappeared. Their bodies were found later on an island in the canal.

June 17, 1919.—John W. Correll shot by Mexicans on his farm near Colonia, his wife attacked, and his son wounded.

July 1.—Le Roy Moye murdered.

Regulations were put into force in this territory, as a result of which none but Carranza soldiers are permitted to carry arms, so the Americans have no way of defending themselves. All the robberies and murders have been committed by armed men. Sometimes these men declared they were rebels, but on many occasions they have been identified, in spite of their claim of being rebels, as Carranza soldiers and officers.

The Tepetate district, where Le Roy Moye was murdered Tuesday, has been controlled by the Carranza forces since Carranza came into power. This district has been one of the most seriously affected parts of the oil fields. Robberies, assaults, and attempted murders were so frequent that at one time during the world war the men stopped work and went in a body to Tampico.

At this time the United States Government was calling upon the oil companies for all the oil they could produce for use in prosecuting the war. The oil workers declared they were going to France and fight where they could have weapons in their hands, instead of remaining in the Mexican jungles, unarmed, to be potted by snipers. When they were told, however, that they were fighting a more important battle in producing oil than they could in the trenches in France, they consented to return to work.

Outrages in Tepetate.

Here are some of the crimes in the Tepetate district which have been reported to the State Department:

March 5, 1918.—The camp of the Metropolitan Oil Company was robbed by armed soldiers of $1,341.70 Mexican gold.

April 6.—Workmen at the Texas Oil Company's camp were robbed of 100 pesos, and the following day, April 7, they were again robbed of about the same amount.

April 12.—The employes of the Metropolitan Oil Company were stood in a row in front of leveled guns while all their personal property was taken, after which some of them were cruelly beaten by the soldiers because they did not have more money, and finally the camp commissary was robbed of all food and $323.99 Mexican gold.

April 18.—The Pump Station Camp of the Mexican Gulf Company was robbed of $259.47. The same day the production Camp of the Texas Oil Company was looted, and Theodore Rivers, an American, was robbed of all his belongings.

May 6.—J. H. Scott, an American, employe of the Mexican Gulf Company, was seriously wounded by machetes and daggers.

May 12.—A drunken Mexican soldier entered the Cortez Oil Company camp and went to sleep. His companions thought he was dead and announced that they would murder every man in camp. Before they could accomplish this, however, one of the workmen succeeded in awakening the drunken soldier and the wholesale murders were averted.

May 20.—The Metropolitan Oil Company camp was robbed of $103 Mexican.

May 22.—Rox Underwood, an American, employed by the Mexican Gulf Company, was robbed of $1,040.49 and the station camp of $163.30.

June 9.—The Aguila Company was robbed of $967.

June 24.—90,000 barrels of oil were burned and the entire district narrowly escaped destruction by an incendiary fire set by Mexicans.

December 18.—John I. Newell of the Mexican Oil Company, C. A. Mohsees and a Mr. Harley of the Aguilar Company, Mr. Regan of the Island Oil Company, and Mr. Welty of the International Company, all Americans, were held up and robbed of all the money on their persons and also some of their clothing.

March 14, 1919.—The Mexican Gulf Company's mail car was broken into by Mexicans, the mail rifled and the men of the crew robbed of their clothes and all other property carried by them.

March 29.—Tom O'Connell, an American employed by the Mexican Gulf Company, was robbed of $5,000 Mexican gold, a part of the pay roll of the company.

April 4.—Iva Maupin, an American employed by the Mexican Gulf Company, was seriously beaten when the Mexicans who held him up found that his automobile was not the paymaster's and had no considerable amount of money in it.

INDIANS JOIN FELIX DIAZ.

Mexican Federal Troops Said to be Deserting Carranza.

HAVANA, July 4.—Passengers arriving here from Mexican ports state that in the Peto district of Yucatan 2,000 Mayo Indians have joined the ranks of Felix Diaz's rebel army. General Hernandez, the Carranza garrison commander in Yucatan, has sent Federal forces armed with cannon and machine guns in prusuit of the Indians.

The passengers also bring reports of desertions from the Carranza army to that of Diaz. At Silao, State of Guanajuato, in the heart of Mexico, 300 Federals deserted, while at Mazatlan 350 others went over to Diaz.

VILLISTAS RAID A TOWN.

Kill or Capture Forty Home Guards at San Andres.

EL PASO, Texas, July 4.—Villistas either killed or captured the entire garrison of forty Home Guards at San Andres when they entered that town last Tuesday, according to advices received here today. Among the killed was the Mayor.

The advices came through official channels to Andres G. Garcia, Mexican Consul General here.

San Andres is twenty-five miles southwest of Chihuahua City.

STICKS TO NAVAL PROGRAM.

Britain Won't Modify Building Plan Because German Fleet Is Gone.

LONDON, July 4, (via Montreal.)—The British naval construction program will not be modified because of the sinking of the German warships, Walter Hume Long, the First Lord of the Admiralty, declared in the House of Commons today in reply to a question.

Mr. Long pointed out that the program had been reduced very considerably before the sinking of the German vessels. The possibility of the destruction of these warships had not been taken into consideration in drawing up the British construction program, the First Lord added, but there had been consideration taken of the fact that there was no chance of the German fleet being restored to Germany, and that therefore it ought not to be calculated as a possible enemy force, but, instead, as a possible addition to the fleets of the Allies.

TRY TO AVERT CAR STRIKE.

Cleveland City Council Calls Special Meeting at Last Moment.

CLEVELAND, July 4.—Mayor Davis may be called as a mediator to prevent the threatened strike of 2,600 motormen and conductors of the Cleveland Street Railway Company, if the city's Council is unsuccessful, it was announced tonight. Officials of the company and representatives of the Carmens' Union were apparently at a deadlock over the men's demand for twelve cents an hour increase.

In an eleventh-hour attempt to avert the tieup which is scheduled to take place Sunday morning, a special meeting of the City Council has been called for tomorrow morning.

Company officials and union representatives have been asked to attend.

Officials of the company contend that as the Council has not granted its demand for increased appropriations, it is impossible to grant the wage increase.

FEW JOIN MOONEY STRIKE.

Chicago Workers Fail to Obey Call for Five-Day Walkout.

CHICAGO, July 4.—Comparatively few workers in the Chicago district obeyed the call for a peaceful five-day general strike as a protest against the conviction of Thomas Mooney and Warren Billings, which began today. Officials of the Chicago Mooney Strike Committee declined to make an estimate of the number on strike, explaining that the walkout was a voluntary protest and that many industrial plants were closed because of the holiday.

Labor leaders affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, which has opposed the strike, declared that few workers had left their places. The Chicago Mooney Strike Committee predicted that 200,000 would walk out in this district.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—No reports had been received today at headquarters of the International Workers' Defense League here of developments in the nation-wide strike called in protest against the action of California courts in refusing a new trial to Thomas J. Mooney, convicted of murder in connection with the "Preparedness Day" bomb explosion here.

A statement from Felix Schulberg of the defense league said 1,000,000 workers in the United States and Canada would show an expression of sympathy for Mooney through the medium of a five-day strike.

ARGENTINE CEREAL RISE.

Linseed and Corn Prices Advance Sharply in Buenos Aires.

BUENOS AIRES, July 4.—The increase in cereal prices here is so marked that newspapers are printing first page articles devoted to the situation. Linseed has risen two pesos per hundred kilograms and is now quoted at 37 pesos, 50 centavos, an increase of 5 pesos in four days for future delivery.

There has been a similar increase in the price of linseed for immediate delivery. Corn has risen to 8 pesos, 70 cintavos per hundred kilograms for September delivery, and cereal dealers predict a continuance of the increase because of heavy orders for export.

HAIL LLOYD GEORGE SPEECH

Most London Papers Agree It Is Good Answer to Critics.

LONDON, July 4.—With one or two exceptions, the morning newspapers express satisfaction with Premier Lloyd George's speech in the House of Commons yesterday.

Several, including some most friendly to the Premier, refer to its "defense" of the Peace Treaty; but there is a general agreement that he gave a good answer to those clamoring for more drastic terms, as well as those objecting to the oppressive features.

The Laborite Herald alone sweepingly condemns the speech, asserting it to be unsatisfactory to most labor and Liberal members of the House. The Liberal Daily News, however, while continuing to criticise certain terms of the treaty, says the validity of many of the Premier's arguments are incontestable, and it warmly praises his declaration of faith in the League of Nations.

Kills Mother-in-Law and Himself.

Crazed with liquor after being discarded by his wife and her family, Abraham Raphael, 28 years old, of 81 Ridge Street, lurked in the neighborhood of his mother-in-law's home, 9 Sheriff Street, last night. When Mrs. Gussie Herrman, his mother-in-law; his wife, Bessie, 21 years old, appeared Raphael drew a revolver and fired four bullets at them. The fourth bullet entered the heart of Mrs. Herrman. Raphael then fired a bullet into his right temple and fell dead.

Church Notices on Page Twenty-one.

TO REGISTER DRUG ADDICTS OF CITY

State Department of Control to Provide Narcotic Users with Dosage Cards.

GOES INTO EFFECT MONDAY

New Rules Explain Plan for Regulating Prescriptions and Identifying Victims.

Beginning on Monday every drug addict in this city must register with the State Department of Narcotic Drug Control at 128 Prince Street and beside registering they must obtain a dosage card before they can have any drug prescribed for or administered to them. This card not only bears the name, address, and description of the victim, but it must contain information as to his or her occupation and employer. Drug addicts will be known by number for the card will be numbered by the agent of the department and signed by the applicant.

These facts are set forth in new rules for the control of drug addiction that have just been issued by the State Department of Narcotic Drug Control and the City Department of Health. The card system is believed by the officials to solve the problem of identifying the addict, so that it will be impossible for them, as under the present system, to obtain a prescription from one doctor and then go to another doctor and get another one, repeating the operation until a supply of the drugs have been stored up. This matter of the proper method of identifying addicts had been a matter of grave official consideration, and even the suggestion that those addicted to habit-forming drugs be branded on the arm with nitrate of silver was discussed.

When the registration and dosage card is issued to the applicant a prescription sheet containing the name of the current month and the number of the addict will be issued, and this will serve as a guide as to the amount of drug the addict receives. To make unlawful use of the card more difficult the addict will be required to furnish the department three photographs of himself. One of these will be on the dosage card and the two others on the duplicate cards.

The rules continue:

One of such triplicate cards shall be then given to the addict. One of such cards shall be retained by the Agent of the Department, and one of such triplicate cards shall be filed by the Agent with the Deputy Commissioner in charge of the First District of the State Department of Narcotic Drug Control.

No physician or physicians of an institution shall prescribe for an addict unless the addict shall present to him an official registration and dosage card with the outside of the first leaf of the folder properly filled out in accordance with these regulations and with the dosage sheets for the current and next succeeding month attached respectively to the right and left inner leaves of the folder. The physician first prescribing shall enter on the dosage sheet for the current month on the third cross column in the second lengthwise column the name of the drug prescribed in the third lengthwise column the amount of the drug prescribed, and in the fourth lengthwise column his name. Every physician, after the first one prescribing for the addict, shall enter the same information on each cross column opposite the day of the month indicated in the first lengthwise column on which he prescribes. If the physician does not prescribe the drug, but administers or dispenses it, he shall write in the fifth lengthwise column under the heading "Signature of Druggist" and in the cross column for the current day either the word "Administered" or "Dispensed," as the case may be.

No druggist shall fill a prescription for an addict unless he or she shall present a registration and dosage card as described in these regulations with the outside of the first leaf of the folder filled out as herein required, and the entries of the physician or physicians of institutions prescribing, administering, or dispensing the drug properly made out on the dosage sheets.

When the druggist shall have filled the prescription of the physician or institution he shall sign his name in the lengthwise column under the heading of "Signature of Druggist" and in the cross column for the current day.

When the dosage card is filled in it is to be returned to the Agent and he will issue another. Provision is made for the comparison of the returned card with the duplicates on file and with the records of prescription so that the check up will be complete and allow for a minimum of fraud.

Physicians are obliged, where an incorrect dosage card is presented to them to keep it, report the holder and return the card to the Department office in this city. It is provided in the rules that all returned cards and other information as to those addicted to drugs shall be treated as strictly confidential and no information concerning the records shall be given out except as shall be authorized by the Commissioner of the State Department or his deputies, and then only in strict accordance with the law governing drug addiction.

No addict is to be exempt from the requirements of the regulations except upon the application of the physician in charge of an institution where the addict is being treated. Even then such physicians must apply for exemption and this may be granted at the will of the Commissioner, who will fix the length of time for which the exemption will hold.

WAR VETERANS SET UP UTOPIA IN PACIFIC

Returning Soldiers Establish Communism on the British Island of Mauke.

PAPEETE, Tahiti, June 11, (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—A sort of communist republic has been set up in the Island of Mauke by soldiers who returned recently from the battlefields of France. Mauke is one of the Cook group of islands west of Tahiti.

Reports from Mauke say the soldiers have taken entire charge of the island, displaced the Government resident, assumed direction of the trading stores, setting prices on the goods for sale, and have established government by committee.

The Cook Islands are under the British flag with direct supervision in the hands of the New Zealand Government.

PEACE PERSONNEL HELD UP.

Barred from Brest Transports for Time by Army Order.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 4.—It became known today that the Peace Commission personnel was bottled up in France for a little while several weeks ago when orders were issued that transports would carry only A. E. F. officers and men, and the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and other welfare workers were left stranded in Brest.

The orders originally were issued by the Secretary of War in Washington, and barred everyone except American troops. Special couriers from the Peace Conference on the way to Washington were refused permission to board the transports at Brest.

As the transports are considerably faster than the French liners, and as the latter are booked to capacity for weeks and months in advance, the Peace Conference had to get busy and have the orders changed. General Pershing came to the rescue by cabling favorably, and the American secretary of the Commission to Negotiate Peace communicated with Secretary Baker. This resulted in lifting the blockade of the Peace Commission. Various experts who served different special commissions and advised the Big Four were among those temporarily held up.

GREGORIEFF IN ODESSA.

Ukrainian General Wants to Join Allies Against Reds.

GENEVA, July 4.—Bucharest dispatches received by the way of Berne say that General Gregorieff entered odessa after severe fighting and was enthusiastically received.

The troops of General Rakowsky, according to the dispatches, are demoralized by their defeat and are in flight.

General Gregorieff is quoted as saying that he is ready to join the Allies in a combined attack on the Bolsheviki if the latter begin an offensive on the Dneister River.

A Berlin wireless message received in London July 3 said that the Ukrainians occupied Odessa after a sanguinary battle.

PROPOSE FRENCH LOTTERY.

Deputies Would Raise $6,000,000,000—$1,200,000,000 Prizes.

PARIS, July 4.—A number of deputies introduced a bill in the Chamber today providing for the organization of a national lottery, with an issue of tickets to the value of 30,000,000,000 francs and prizes totaling 6,000,000 francs.

The drawings, if the bill is passed, will be held once each month during the next five years.

NEW FLAG FOR GERMANY

Weimar Assembly Chooses Black, Red, and Gold for National Colors.

COPENHAGEN, July 3.—The German National Assembly, according to Weimar dispatches, adopted new national colors and a commercial flag today, by a vote of 211 to 89, on a compromise motion.

The national colors, by this action, were made black, red and gold. The commercial flag approved is black, white and red, with a black, red and gold jack in the upper left hand corner.

Germans Stick to Paper Yarn.

German textile mill owners are evidently not oversanguine as to the prospects of soon obtaining sufficient supplies of cotton to enable them to resume operations at anything like the pre-war scale, judging from a report in the Kölnische Zeitung of June 4 telling of the first annual meeting of the Society of German Paper Yarn Manufacturers in Berlin. It was brought out at the meeting that there were more than 70,000 spindles busy in Germany turning out textile material from paper, besides those devoted to the use of nettle fibre, and that the society was making every effort to extend its organization.

ALLEN'S FOOT=EASE
The Antiseptic Powder. Shake it in your Shoes, Use it in your Foot-Bath
Use it in the Morning
And walk all day in comfort. At night, sprinkle it in the foot-bath, and soak and rub the feet. It freshens the feet, and takes the Friction from the Shoe.
IN PEACE AND WAR
For over 25 years **Allen's Foot-Ease** has been the **STANDARD REMEDY** for hot, swollen, smarting, tender, tired, perspiring, aching feet, corns, bunions, blisters and callouses. Nothing gives such relief.
Wherever men drill for military service they find the frequent use of Allen's Foot-Ease increases their efficiency and insures needed physical comfort. Over 1,500,000 lbs. of Powder for the Feet were used by the United States Army and Navy during 1918.
Sold by Drug and Department stores everywhere.

Camel Cigarettes
They Win You On Quality!
Your enjoyment of Camels will be very great because their refreshing flavor and fragrance and mellowness is so enticingly different. You never tasted such a cigarette! Bite is eliminated and there is a cheerful absence of any unpleasant cigaretty aftertaste or any unpleasant cigaretty odor!
Camels are made of an expert blend of choice Turkish and choice Domestic tobaccos and are smooth and mild, but have that desirable full-body and certainly hand out satisfaction in generous measure. They are good all the way through and may be smoked liberally without tiring your taste. You will prefer this Camel blend to either kind of tobacco smoked straight!
Give Camels the stiffest tryout, then compare them with any cigarette in the world at any price for quality, flavor, satisfaction. *No matter how liberally you smoke Camels they will not tire your taste!*
Camels are sold everywhere in scientifically sealed packages of 20 cigarettes, or ten packages (200 cigarettes) in a glassine-paper-covered carton. We strongly recommend this carton for the home or office supply or when you travel.
R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY
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BOO PEACE HEADS AT IRISH MEETING

Lexington Audience Shows Its Dissent Over Remarks of Some Speakers.

CHECK PRAISE OF WILSON

Crowd Interrupts with Hisses and Groans Also at Mention of Lloyd George.

Hisses and groans greeted the mention of President Wilson at the meeting of the Irish Progressive League, held last night at the Lexington Theatre, for the purpose of obtaining recognition for the "Irish Republic." When Peter Golden began a sentence with "When Wilson comes home——," he got no further for the remainder was drowned in a chorus of disapproval.

Later, when Lindsay Crawford, Grand Master of the Independent Order of Orangemen, and editor of The Canadian Statesman, spoke of the President "in whom we believe," the audience of more than a thousand shouted, "No, we don't!"

The Sinn Fein flag was displayed prominently in the hall and banners were exhibited bearing the legends, "Up De Valera, Up Sinn Fein," and "Ireland is the test of America's sincerity in the war." When Jeremiah O'Leary appeared on the platform between two of the speeches the audience rose and cheered him.

Other speakers were J. C. Walsh, special correspondent at the Peace Conference for the Catholic Weekly America; Lincoln Colcord, an editor of The Nation; Norman Thomas, editor of The World Tomorrow; Liam Mellows, Dr. Patrick McCarton, envoy of the "Irish Republic," and Brandon Tynan, who acted as presiding officer in the place of Dr. Peter E. Magennis, whose voice had failed him.

Peter Golden predicted that when the President came home, he would make a gesture in advocacy of Colonial home rule for Ireland, but that if he did anything, it would be because the Irish people had compelled him to.

"But," he continued, "the Irish cause is too sacred to be in the hands of any politician whose hands are polluted and unclean. Ireland does not want to have just something. It has something, and if it is taken away, it will be at a terrible price.

"Wilson is coming back from France leaving some of the best and bravest buried there. I wish he could look into the faces of the mothers who bore them and say, 'I am bringing back with me the thing for which I sent them to their death.'

"When another war comes, we shall say: 'We staked our lives once on a falsehood and lost, and we shall never do it again.'"

Lindsay Crawford objected to the statement that the Irish question was an internal one, but insisted that it was an international issue forced upon Ireland by the British Government and President Wilson. It was here that he referred to his continued belief in the President, with the resulting disapproval of the audience. Lloyd George came in for similar treatment at their hands.

Mr. Crawford was introduced as a Protestant. He said he disliked the necessity of such a label, for a man's religion made no difference to him. He held that the Ulster issue had nothing to do with Irish independence.

"Ireland," he said, "was the first British colony, and her attitude toward it has been the same ever since she took it over; that is, she has played the super-State to an under dog. She has exploited Ireland for her own economic interest, and today she is exploiting it to retain her imperial domination over the world. In a war in which 9,000,000 men died there is no room for imperial domination during the twentieth century."

Mr. Crawford said that in Canada they were trying to get as far away from the status of a Dominion as possible, and that the contact of the Canadian soldiers with the British had sent every one of them back a Canadian nationalist and an anti-imperialist. Moreover, he declared that 80 per cent. of the men who held out against the Government at Winnipeg were returned soldiers.

Mr. Walsh, who has just returned from Ireland, described conditions there at the present time.

"If Ireland isn't 'free' this moment," he said, "we shall have to start an argument as to what freedom is and where it is found. If it is in the hearts of men, then Ireland is free. Any change will not be in the direction of what others are going to give, but what they are going to take away.

"The Irish are not terrorized by the 15,000 policemen or the 80,000 soldiers. Their life is not the most agreeable thing imaginable. They find it better not to walk down the street. They rather ride a bicycle; they can get away more quickly. They have everything against them but themselves and their own high courage."

Norman Thomas held that the reason for the British holding Ireland was the knowledge that if Ireland got away it would be a sign that the British imperial system had cracked.

Lincoln Colcord said that the Peace Treaty was "an evil peace," and that it was not America's treaty, but the treaty of the British Empire. He also declared that Ireland was not the only country that was misrepresented at Paris, but mentioned Egypt, India, Russia, and China as being in the same class.

DE VALERA PLANS TOUR.

Sinn Fein Government's President to Visit Chicago and San Francisco.

A tentative itinerary for the tour of Eamonn de Valera, so-called "President of the Irish Republic," was announced yesterday at his headquarters at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. It was also announced that a mass meeting would be held in Madison Square Garden n Thursday, July 10, at which de Valera would be the principal speaker.

The Sinn Fein party will leave for Chicago on July 11, where de Valera will address a meeting on Saturday, July 12. He will leave Chicago for San Francisco, where he will unveil a statue of Robert Emmet and address the convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. The dates for these events have not been announced.

All the members of the de Valera party were elated yesterday over the victory of Dempsey and their comment was: "You can't lick the Irish!"

PLEDGE OF IRISH INQUIRY?

Commons Committee to Study United Kingdom's "Legislative Evolution."

LONDON, July 4.—Major Waldorf Astor announced in the House of Commons today that a committee would be set up to make a full and comprehensive inquiry into the whole problem of the legislative evolution of the United Kingdom and the countries of which it is composed.

Ban Celebration of Fourth in Cork.

CORK, Ireland, July 4.—A celebration commemorating American Independence Day which was to have been held tonight was forbidden by the military authorities. A Sinn Fein member of the House of Commons was to have been the principal speaker.

Church Notices on Page Twenty-one.

TRAINS KILL ELEVEN IN TWO MOTOR CARS

Entire Party Dies in Maine Accident—Five Killed at Mansfield, Ohio.

FREEPORT, Me., July 4.—Death to an automobile party of six—one man, three women, and two girls—resulted from a collision between their car and a train of empty passenger cars at a Maine Central Railroad crossing near here today.

Those killed were:

AUCHUR, Mrs. HELEN, 58, Fairfield.
HUNTER, MARGARET J., 47, Freeport.
HUNTER, PATRICK H., Freeport.
REED, Mrs. HELEN C., 77, Freeport.
QUINCANNON, ELIZABETH, Portland.
QUINCANNON, LOUISE, 8, Portland.

The car was driven by Hunter, who was a brother of Robert V. Hunter, Socialist nominee for Governor in 1910. Miss Hunter was his sister, and the Quincannon girls were his nieces. Mrs. Reed was a neighbor, and Mrs. Auchur was her daughter.

They were on their way to this town to attend a Fourth of July celebration. Three were killed outright, and the others died at a hospital.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, July 4.—Five persons were killed and three others injured, one fatally, when the automobile in which they were riding was struck by a special Pennsylvania train, loaded with fight "fans" on their way from Pittsburgh to Toledo here this morning.

The dead are:

HADDINGTON, The Rev. H. A., 38, Pittsburgh.
JONES, ALICE, 14, Cleveland.
OTTO, RICHARD, 37, Cleveland.
FOSLESON, Mrs. A. B., 36, Cleveland.
MYERS, MARTIN, 55, Mansfield.

The automobile party were on their way to a Bible students' picnic when run down by the fast moving passenger train.

4 KILLED ON MOTOR CYCLES.

Riders of Two Machines Fatally Injured in Collisions.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., July 4.—Two persons were killed today when a motorcycle collided with an automobile on the State Road between Good Ground and East Quogue, near the Summer home of Charles F. Murphy. Miss Dora Harding, who was visiting her sister at Southampton, and Burton L. Powley of Southampton were the victims.

Miss Harding was instantly killed, and Powley died in the Southampton Hospital. The colored chauffeur of the automobile told Coroner Miles that the motorcycle was on the wrong side of the road.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 4.—Two men were killed here today when their motorcycle crashed into a Newark and Hackensack trolley car at the crossing at Williams Avenue and Hasbrouck Heights. The men were Lorenzo Fuccello of New York City, and Michael Alvino of Lodi, N. J.

W. E. Reeves, a marine from the navy rifle range at Caldwell, N. J., was seriously injured when he turned his motorcycle into the ditch at the West Shore Railroad track near Hackensack just as the gateman lowered the gates to allow an express train to pass. He was taken to the Hackensack Hospital with a fractured skull.

CELEBRATION IN SING SING.

Prisoners Have Special Dinner and Program of Sports.

OSSINING, July 4.—A chicken dinner served to the inmates of the Sing Sing death house yesterday yas one of the features of the Fourth of July program in the prison. Gordon Fawcett Hamby, the bank robber and murderer, said he enjoyed Sing Sing's holiday celebration.

Joseph Cohen, "the man higher up" in the Barnett Baff murder conspiracy, and the other twenty-one inmates partook of the meal, and all the condemned heard the band concert in teh yard. When Hamby finished his dinner he lighted a cigarette and said that it was "the best spread I ever had." Louis Bieleau, civilian chef, also got up a roast chicken dinner for the 1,100 term prisoners. They had the freedom of the yard with two baseball games. Waredn Edward V. Brophy also provided several reels of moving pictures, and had the Willard-Dempsey prizefight returns given when the bout was over.

NEGRO TROOPERS IN RIOT.

Tenth Cavalry Men Fire on Civilians at Bisbee, Ariz.

BISBEE, Ariz., July 4.—Five persons were wounded in a fight here between soldiers of the Tenth United States Cavalry (negro) and civilians at midnight last night. The soldiers came here from Fort Hoachuca under command of Colonel George B. White for a parade today. The trouble is said to have started with a taunting remark to George Sullivan, military policeman for the Nineteenth United States Cavalry as he was passing a negro club.

Sullivan was attacked, his pistol taken from him by negro troopers, and police and civilians then joined in the fight. The negroes refused to disarm at the request of their officers, who then started out for a general disarming of all negroes, in the course of which nearly a hundred shots were exchanged. Fourteen of the negroes were arrested and turned over to the military authorities. The wounded were three negro troopers, Deputy Sheriff Joseph Hardwick, and a Mexican woman.

PLANS SCHOLARSHIPS HERE.

Alliance Americaine to Co-operate with Our Patriotic Societies.

PARIS, July 4.—The "Alliance Americaine," an association of descendants of Frenchmen who fought in the Revolutionary War, at its second annual meeting today decided to enter into close relations with similar American associations in the forty-eight States of the American Union and organize in Paris next winter a series of lectures to bring about development of the friendship of the two countries.

The proceeds of these lectures will be devoted to the foundation of travelling scholarships for young Frenchmen desiring to complete their general education in the United States.

The association elected the Duke de Broglie President, and Marquis Pierre de Chambrun, Baron de Contenson, Countess de Warren and Baron de Montesquieu, Vice Presidents.

Fourth a Panama Holiday Now.

PANAMA, July 4.—The Panama Assembly has made the Fourth of July a national holiday, and the republic is joining in today's Canal Zone Independence Day celebration. The schools of Panama yesterday, on the eve of the holiday, held exercises in celebration of the occasion, the program comprising songs and addresses of an appropriate nature.

Spanish Minister of Justice Out.

MADRID, July 4.—(Havas)—The Minister of Justice has resigned. The course which the discussion concerning the electoral policy of the Government is taking is said to be reason for his action.

PLAN STRIKE JULY 21 IN THREE COUNTRIES

Labor Unions in Britain, France, and Italy Propose a 24-Hour Shutdown.

MOVEMENT IS POLITICAL

Boycott of International Labor Conference in Washington Proposed by Italians.

PARIS, July 4.—The Executive Committee of the General Labor Federation announces that, after conferring with British and Italian "comrades," plans are being laid for an international labor manifestation on July 21, when there will be a complete stoppage of all work in France and Italy.

The objects of the demonstration, it is said, are "the cessation of armed intervention in Russia, the rapid demobilization of armies, the restoration of constitutional rights, full and absolute amnesty and, above all, a war on the increased cost of living by all possible means."

ROME, July 4.—The General Confederations of Labor will meet here tomorrow to arrange the proposed 24 hour general strike in Italy, in line with the plan announced by the International Labor Conference at Southport, England. The strike in Italy, as in France and England, will continue throughout Monday, July 21. The proclamation ordering it will be issued Sunday, July 20.

A proposed boycott of the labor conference at Washington (the International Labor Congress to be held in October) is among other questions to come before the meeting tomorrow.

Arthur Henderson, the British labor leader, announced at the International Labor Conference at Southport, England, on June 21, that the proposed general labor demonstration would be directed in each of the three countries as either a political or industrial movement, according to the choice of each nation's labor leaders. The general plan, however, and the agreement to act simultaneously, was approved at the Southport meeting.

A. E. F. AS FRENCH SEE IT.

Book by Two Officers a Comprehensive Record of Our Part in War.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 3.—Lieut. Col. Count de Chambrun and Captain Demarenches, French officers, have written what is said to be the first comprehensive work dealing authentically with the military effort of the United States in the war.

Count de Chambrun married a sister of Representative Nicholas Longworth. He served as military attache of the French Embassy in Washington and is a nephew of the Misses Riggs of Washington.

Both officers were members of General Pershing's staff during the period of American participation in the great conflict. Their opportunities for observation were the best. Their book has been adopted by the French Minister of Education as a textbook in French schools.

This book, which contains thirteen chapters, is entitled "The American Army in the European Conflict." It describes the organization of the American Expeditionary Force and gives an account of the participation of American troops from the time they first appeared at the front. The Service of Supply is not overlooked, and the work of American welfare organizations is covered. The operations of the 27th and 13th American Divisions with the British forces also are reviewed.

BELA KUN BALKS ENTENTE.

Withdraws Some Troops, but Sets Up Slovak Red Republic.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, July 3.—In true Bolshevist manner Bela Kun dealt with the ultimatum of the Entente according to which his troops were to evacuate Czechoslovak territory.

Kun has withdrawn some troops, but to balk the Entente's intentions has established a Slovak Soviet republic in the evacuated territory, leaving a part of the Red Army to defend the new-fangled republic, with the result that a part of the Red Army continues fighting the Czechs under the banner of the Slovak republic while the bulk of the Red Army is taking up operations against the Rumanians.

The prestige of the Entente is considerably damaged by this move.

FARMING METHODS BETTER.

Rapid Progress in Organization for Combined Effort.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Rapid progress by farmers in organization for the marketing of products, the improvement of livestock breeds and the building up of the soil by the use of commercial fertilizers has been reported to the Railroad Administration by its agricultural representatives.

The reports indicate that more local shipping associations have been formed by farmers this year than ever before, the plan of the California fruit growers being followed to a considerable extent. Farmers are also reported to be paying particular attention to grading and standardizing products.

In many localities the small farmers have combined their resources for improving livestock by the purchase of community thoroughbred sires. They have also organized for the purchase of fertilizer by the car lot.

TURKS START FOR HOME.

Their Peace Mission Acts on the Advice of the Big Five.

VERSAILLES, July 4.—The members of the Turkish Mission started for home from the Ville Neuve-St. Georges station at 8:40 o'clock tonight on the Lausanne Express.

The Council of the Great Powers last week sent a note to the Turkish delegation advising it that nothing would be gained by its longer stay in Paris, as the questions the Turks raised concerned international questions which could not be decided quickly.

Cars Overturned in Salvador Strike.

SAN SALVADOR, July 4.—Street railway service was suspended here today as a result of a strike of university students, growing out of differences between students and the railway company. Workmen and students from seminaries supported the strike. The streets were crowded and, in some instances, cars were overturned.

PERSHING AND 3,000 MEN MAY VISIT LONDON

Government Has Invited Them as Guests of the British Nation.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 4.—General Pershing, with about 3,000 representative American troops, says The Daily Chronicle, will probably accept the cordial invitation of the Government to visit London and be honored guests of the nation on July 17, 18, and 19.

It is hoped that they may be induced also to take part in the "Victory March," in which case they will receive a great welcome from the people of London.

It is probable, also, that General Pershing will be invited to luncheon with the King and will be entertained by the Government and the Army Council.

FOR MILITARY TRAINING.

Montclair Battalion Will Be Reorganized in Two Classes.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 4.—Formal reorganization of the Montclair Battalion will be effected at a meeting to be held here next Thursday night. The new organization will also be known as the Montclair Battalion. The general purposes are to perpetuate the name and spirit of the old Montclair Battalion, to co-operate with the authorities in case of disturbance or emergency, and to assist and encourage interest in military training and small arm proficiency.

The organization will consist of two classes, one being strictly military, and the other a semi-military organization. The first class will attend weekly drills from Sept. 15 to Dec. 15, and from Jan. 15 to May 30. These companies must answer calls from the proper authorities in case of emergency.

The second class will be organized as a company for convenience only. The members will not be required to attend regular drills, but may do so at their option. However, they will be expected to attend one meeting or drill per month. Members may be transferred from the second class to the first class at any time upon notification.

CHAUFFEUR TAKES APPEAL.

Court Will Review Case of Alleged Reckless Driving.

The first appeal granted by the criminal courts for the review of the evidence in a case where a jail sentence for reckless driving was given by a Magistrate, was announced at the Traffic Court yesterday. Julius Bregman, attorney for David Greenberg, a chauffeur, of 1,412 Wilkins Avenue, Bronx, notified Magistrate House that Judge Wadhams in General Sessions had permitted Greenberg to appeal from a sentence of five days in the City Prison. Magistrate House had found Greenberg guilty of reckless driving on the complaint of Dr. Eugene A. Dupin of 665 West 144th Street, visiting surgeon at Bellevue Hospital. Judge Wadhams admitted Greenberg to bail of $250 pending the appeal.

CONFESSES SLAYING AT 83.

Henry Seipel, Civil War Veteran, Admits Killing Son-in-Law.

BROCKTON, Mass., July 4.—The police announced tonight that Henry Seipel, 83 years old, a veteran of the civil war, had confessed that he killed Alfred Raymond, his son-in-law, on Thursday, by beating him with an axe. He was held without bail.

Seipel, who had been under observation by the police, was arrested after the discovery of an axe hidden beneath the back steps of the Raymond house. He gave no explanation for his act.

Raymond's body was discovered by his wife, lying upon a couch, with wounds in the head.

POILUS OUT BY OCT. 30.

All French Reservists Will Be Demobilized by That Date.

PARIS, July 4.—The Under Secretary of State for Demobilization replying to an interpellation in the Chamber of Deputies today, said that demobilization of all reservists in the army would be completed by Oct. 30. Socialists and Republican Socialists demanded that the reservists be sent home a month earlier. The Chamber then approved the Government's plan by a vote of 274 to 218.

TELEPHONE STRIKE ENDING.

Pacific Coast Operators May Accept Agreement Monday.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—Intimation that an agreement whereby the striking telephone workers of the Pacific Coast may return to work will be reached soon was contained in a telegram from J. P. Noonan, international President of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, received by L. C. Grasser, international Vice President, today.

Noonan telegraphed he had a conference with Charles P. Koons, Assistant Postmaster General, who declared a satisfactory agreement was possible by Monday. Noonan asked Grasser for a complete statement of the strikers' demands.

Firecracker Causes Her Death.

SCRANTON, Penn., July 4.—Her clothes set afire by an exploding firecracker, Mabel Gavin of 2,022 Jackson Street was so terribly burned this afternoon that her death followed within a few hours. It was the second July 4 fatality here, a man having been killed by dynamite last night.

ARMY SOCIAL WORK WAS ON BROAD LINES

Government Provided Entertainment by Wholesale for Soldiers Awaiting Return to Homes.

MANY SCHOOLS ORGANIZED

Athletic Activities Promoted and Thousands of Contests Held, with Equipment and Grounds Furnished.

A special chapter in the history of the war will tell of the welfare work done for the men while they were waiting, more or less impatiently, after the armistice was signed, to be sent back to their homes.

The signing of the armistice released 2,000,000 American soldiers, and with their release came the problem of caring for their physical and moral well-being until they could be sent back to America. Out of this need grew the great program of welfare work. The welfare work was under the direct command of General Pershing. Graumont and Tours were made the controlling points from which officers directed the various bureaus.

To enable the welfare program to attain the maximum efficiency four bureaus were created, each bureau to specialize in its own particular branch of endeavor. These bureaus were the Entertainment Bureau, the Educational Bureau, the Athletic Bureau, and the Leave Area Bureau.

Daily programs of theatrical entertainments were provided at nearly 500 theatres and huts located everywhere in the A. E. F. Thousands of soldiers were trained as stage entertainers, hundreds of show companies were organized, and the whole army was kept constantly entertained with clean, wholesome fun.

Arrangements were made for American soldiers to enter universities in France and England; one big university was organized and equipped solely for the benefit of members of the A. E. F.; shop schools were established at seven towns and cities where soldiers were taught trades, agricultural schools were established to teach men scientific farming, and divisional and post schools were organized throughout the army, offering a large number of courses. Also many soldiers received instructions in business and vocational subjects. Approximately 200,000 soldiers took advantage of the army's educational work and received free instruction.

Athletic activities were promoted throughout the army, every man being encouraged to take up some sport. Thousands of contests were held. Athletic equipment was distributed and grounds furnished. The American soldiers took up sports with keen zest and the territory covered by the A. E. F. became a big playground. Athletics were also made a part of the training program and controlled by the training authorities.

Seventeen of the most beautiful of the famous pleasure resorts of France were thrown open to the soldiers as leave areas. At these resorts hotel accommodations were contracted for by the army, and soldiers were sent to these hotels for seven-day stays at no expense to themselves. Transportation was obtained to take permissionaires from all parts of France and from the occupied zone of Germany, also at no expense. At each leave area the army and the welfare organizations co-operating with the army provided entertainment and amusement for the men. Approximately 500,000 soldiers were the guests of the American Government at the most luxurious playgrounds of France. These leave areas were located in Brittany, on the Riviera, in the Pyrenees and in the Alps.

In addition to leaves, giving soldiers visits to leave areas at no expense, the men also received leaves of different classes, permitting them to visit many points in France, the British Isles, Belgium, and Italy. The leave areas operations were made a function of the Services of Supply, although providing recreation for the entire A. E. F.

The welfare work of the American Expeditionary Force was a distinct departure from previously accepted methods of caring for soldiers. The work was practical and was conducted on a big scale.

RUSHES SUPPLIES TO ITALY.

Paris Red Cross Sends Nine Carloads for Earthquake Sufferers.

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PARIS, July 3.—The American Red Cross in Paris is rushing aid to the earthquake zone in Italy with all possible speed. In response to urgent telegrams received from Florence this morning, Mrs. M. S. Douglas left Paris this afternoon with nine carloads of supplies. Among them were three carloads of American steel barracks, one carload of tents, three carloads of clothing, and two carloads of food.

The cars bear huge signs: "Rush for the Earthquake Sufferers in Tuscany."

They will be followed immediately by others, as the need of housing is great. All the Red Cross personnel in Italy is being rushed into the Mugello Valley. Other workers from Paris are going forward at once.

Brazil to Repatriate Germans.

RIO JANEIRO, July 3.—The Government has decided to repatriate German sailors taken from interned German vessels. The men will be returned to Germany on steamers of a Brazilian line. Austrian representatives have asked the Government for information as to the conditions under which Austrian subjects may come to Brazil.

Don't try to hide your face when people look at you

Resinol

OVERCOMES SKIN TROUBLES

Although that unsightly skin trouble is conspicuous, it may be overcome with Resinol Ointment. Decide at once to give the healing medication of this ointment a chance to correct your trouble. Best and speedier results are obtained by the joint use of Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment. This soap contains in a modified form the same soothing medication as is embodied in the ointment. The combined use of the ointment and soap seldom fails to relieve other annoying skin disorders in a short time.

For a free trial of soap and ointment, write Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

All druggists sell this soap and ointment.

WEDS, IS JAILED, REWEDS.

American Who Elopes with Fiancee Has Exciting Time in Britain.

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LONDON, July 4.—From altar to prison and back to the altar again has been the exciting experience of Lieutenant Raymond Lee Hiles of Little Rock, Ark., who went through his second marriage ceremony in Edinburgh yesterday with a girl from Gloucester with whom he had eloped.

They ran away together last month and, believing that Edinburgh was a good place to go for a rush marriage, they arrived there only to find that residence of twenty-one days in Scotland was necessary before the ceremony could be performed.

The lieutenant and his fiancée were naturally considerably perplexed as to what to do not knowing any one in Edinburg and the present N. S. Hiles was somewhat embarrassed as well. Then Lieutenant Hiles conceived the brilliant idea of bribing two hotel porters to swear they had been living in Scotland twenty-one days and the first marriage was performed.

The Lieutenant and Mrs. Hiles prepared to return to America and even got as far as a steamer, but in the meantime the matter of the bribery had been discovered and officers of the law arrested Hiles and his wife on the boat and took the husband back to Edinburgh, where he was sentenced to a month's imprisonment. The marriage was declared null and void.

BBut the friends of the two got busy, and even the Tory London paper, The Globe, printed a stinging leader, declaring that the action of the Dinburgh authorities was insulting and a blot on the fair peace of Anglo-American relations.

The lawyer who defended Lieutenant Hines during the trial petitioned the Secretary for Scotland for a pardon, declaring that after eloping with his fiancee, Lieutenant Hiles committed a technical offense in order to save her honor.

Mr. Secretary for Scotland consented to a proper legal marriage ceremony being performed. After the wedding the Governor of the prison appeared to announce that the said Mr. Secretary had ordered Lieutenant Hiles released, whereupon thre were great manifestations of joy by the wedding party.

Grip Epidemic in Buenos Aires.

BUENOS AIRES, July 3.—A serious epidemic of Spanish influenza has broken out here. This disease is taking a dangerous form and there are more than 800 cases in the local hospitals.

EXPLAINS FAILURE TO DEFEND BRIEY

Joffre Says It Would Have Been Impossible to Save French Iron Region.

HAD TO DELAY HIS STROKE

Even Defense of Belgium Was Subordinated to Plan to Fight with Full Army Strength.

PARIS, July 4, (Associated Press.)—Marshal Joffre appeared before the Chamber of Deputies Committee of Investigation of the Metal Industries During the War today, and replied to criticisms made before the committee by certain Generals of the failure to defend the Briey iron-mining district and the failure to provide for an attack by the Germans through Belgium.

The Briey Basin, the Marshal said, was not included in the covering positions because it was impossible to prevent the Germans from taking it. The plans of the General Staff were made to follow every step of the invasion, with the end in view of not engaging in battle until it could do so with a totality of forces, which at the beginning were 2,300,000 bayonets.

British military aid was provided for, Marshal Joffre told the Commission, in a secret military agreement. He said he had counted upon six English divisions.

Referring to the defeat at Charleroi, the Marshal declared that it was the most terrible day of his existence. Generals who were his best friends were broken because they were not equal to their task, in consequence of which certain units fell back in disorder.

Marshal Joffre explained that Lille was abandoned because it could not be defended.

AID IN SHIRTMAKERS' STRIKE

Leaders Tell of Support from Other Unions.

Labor unions with a membership of more than 200,000 in this city yesterday promised support to the 15,000 girl strikers of the shirtmaking industry. The joint board of the Men's Clothing Workers, representing about 60,000 members, who recently won their demand for a forty-four-hour week, announced support of the strike.

S. Cutler, Chairman of the General Strike Committee, predicted yesterday that several employers would grant the union demands after July 4, because of the demand for shirts. All the strikers, he said, were confident that they would win the forty-four-hour week and wage increase without a long fight

Mass picketing demonstrations will be held tomorrow morning near all factories in which strikebreakers are working. According to Cutler, complaints have been received at the International office of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers from girls who say they have been annoyed by policemen and gangsters. Concerts and lectures will be provided hereafter at the strikers' meetings.

PENA HOME IS LOOTED.

Ex-Ambassador Loses $9,000 in Jewelry—Butler Is Held.

Jewelry valued at approximately $9,000 was stolen on Thursday from the home of Santiago Perez-Pena, former Chilean Ambassador to the United States, living at 1,416 Cedar Avenue, Arverne, L. I. The jewelry belonged to Mme. Perez-Pena.

Detectives of the Far Rockaway Precinct arrested George Brown, a butler, of Arverne. Brown, according to the police, had several pieces of jewelry valued at $1,500 and about $1,000 in cash on his person. He applied at the Perez-Pena home for a job as butler, and admitted that he was at the house in answer to an advertisement, but denied that he had taken the jewelry. He was taken to the Long Island City Jail charged with grand larceny and will be arraigned at Far Rockaway today.

Mayo Entertained by Burlington.

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 4.—Admiral Henry T. Mayo was the guest of Burlington, his native city, today, with Mrs. Mayo. He reviewed a parade of returned soldiers and assisted in the dedication of a tablet erected to the memory of Burlington men in the world war.

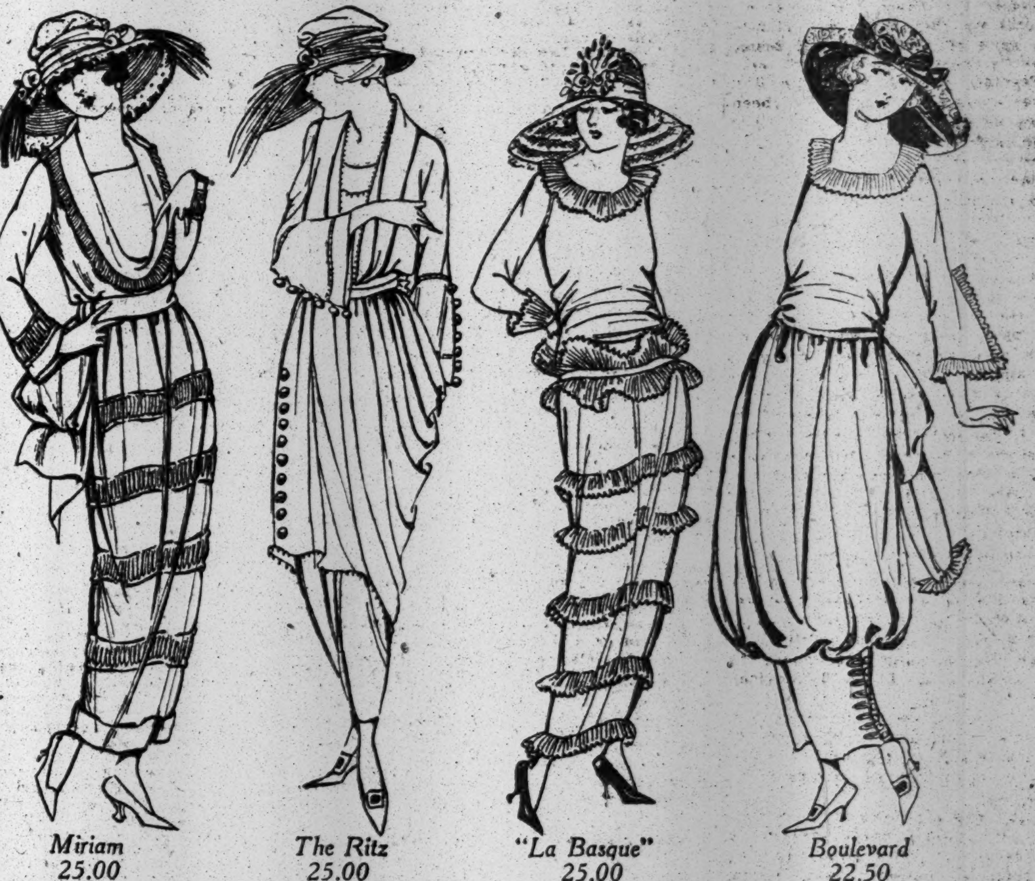
47-49-51 West 42d Street

Renard

Announce for Saturday, a

Special Sale of Silk Dresses

EVERY PRICE STATED HERE IS CONSIDERABLY LESS THAN THE SAME PRICE QUOTED ELSEWHERE



Miriam 25.00 · *The Ritz* 25.00 · *"La Basque"* 25.00 · *Boulevard* 22.50

Note, the gowns above illustrated, have been faithfully reproduced in style, material, and trimming, from the newest Paris modes, at one-quarter to one-third the cost of the original—their exclusiveness is unquestioned, the price [illegible] remarkable.

MIRIAM—Introducing the new Cascade fringe around collar and skirt. The smartest thing today in Navy and Black Taffeta—(in Satin 29.75) 25.00

THE RITZ—Smart, draped tunic Georgette over Satin, with covered buttons, in Navy and Black 25.00

LA BASQUE—Very dashing long line model in Taffeta, trimmed with accordion ruffles. Strikingly original in Black and Navy 25.00

BOULEVARD—Fascinating Taffeta Frock, new bustle skirt, finished with loop buttonholes, large bow sash 22.50

WE WILL CLOSE OUT

Saturday

At Most Remarkable Reductions, About

575 New Silk Frocks

Formerly to 39.50

In all the finest materials—Chiffon, Taffeta—Tucked Georgettes, Beaded Georgettes, Printed Georgettes, Tucked Crepe de Chine, Beaded Crepe de Chine, Taffeta Combined with Georgette, "Pongee Sport Models, white skirts with Copen or Rose overblouses," Foulard and Georgette Combinations. The new ruffle skirts, draped, tunic, surplice collar, vestees, tucked, shirred, pleated, ruffled, beaded or embroidered effects. In fine assortment. Mostly every size. Most astonishing bargains ever offered.

14.95

All MUST GO, HENCE THE GREAT REDUCTIONS.

PARIS CELEBRATES FOURTH AS HER OWN

Public Offices and Schools Are Closed for Great Demonstration for America.

OUR TROOPS IN PARADE

French Announce Intention to Raise a Memorial to America's Dead in France.

PARIS, July 4.—Leaden skies dimmed the color, but not the enthusiasm of Independence Day in Paris, which was celebrated today as never before in history. Indeed, with all the French public offices and schools closed for the day, there was every sign that the French people had cheerfully adopted the "Glorious Fourth" as an extra holiday of their own.

The celebration started as early as 9 o'clock this morning, when the vast space of the Place de la Concorde was packed with people to watch the parade and review of French and American picked troops, marines, and bluejackets. Thousands of the uniformed Americans, brought from the various centres in motor trucks to the Esplanade des Invalides, came marching across the Alexander III. Bridge into the Place de la Concorde, which was elaborately decorated. Each city represented there by a statue had sent flowers to deck its memorial.

Headed by an American band, French and American troops, led by General Pilot, Commander of Paris, marched past President Poincaré and the chief French and American officials. General Pershing stood at the right of Marshal Foch, with Rear-Admiral Harry S. Knapp, U. S. N., at his left. As the columns swung by the crowds cheered the marching men.

The decorations for the celebration of the signing of the Peace Treaty were in place, and these were reinforced for today's occasion by thousands of American flags. A solemn note was given the brilliancy of the scene by the appearance of the old standards of French regiments which fought with the American forces in the War of Independence. These were brought from the Hôtel des Invalides and were assembled, with a guard of honor, at the entrance of the Champs Elysées.

Wallace at Lafayette's Tomb.

After the military review Hugh C. Wallace, the American Ambassador, and a distinguished company proceeded to the Picpus Cemetery, where Mr. Wallace laid a wreath on the tomb of Lafayette. It was here that Captain André Tardieu, who was Chairman of the committee in charge, announced that on Memorial Day next year a memorial executed by Bartholomé, the sculptor, would be unveiled in honor of American soldiers who died on the battlefields of France.

Speaking at the tomb, Ambassador Wallace said:

"I stand here today, where so many Americans have stood before me, and in reverence and devotion place a wreath upon the grave of Lafayette. The act itself is simple, but I could do nothing more perfectly representative of American sentiments. It is as if my country stretched her hand across the sea and set a loving tribute before the shrine of our best friend. It is most fitting that we should come to France and seek out the resting place of Lafayette. Of all great Frenchmen he is best known to us, better known in America, indeed, than he is in France. He is but one of your heroes. To us he is the knight in shining armor who came in the hour of darkness to help us in our need. No child is born among us but learns to link his name with Washington's, and in manhood he reveres the hero of his youth.

"When our armies came across the ocean to defend the liberty that France herself had won they but sought to repay a sacred debt, yet the debt remains a joyful burden and a bond of union for all time between two great peoples. Those who are blessed with liberty best deserve it when they share it with their brothers, for what they give returns again to increase a common store.

"As we now greet a world at peace we note that the cornerstone of the freedom which has come to Europe is the example which was set in America long years ago. It is the new evangel, and, as Lafayette beheld it then, so now we raise it where all mankind may see."

"American Events" at the Races.

Meanwhile a great throng had been crowding into St. Lazare station to take trains for Maisons Laffite for the day's racing. At the course the Société Sportive received General Pershing and Rear Admiral H. S. Knapp, Commander of the American naval forces in European waters. Six special events were run, being the "St. Mihiel," "Lafayette," "Independence Day," "Bois de Belleau," "George Washington," and "Benjamin Franklin." It was the first meeting to be attended by a military band, which played in the paddock, to which American officers were admited free. Noncommissioned officers and men had free access to the lawn at the racecourse.

In the afternoon virtually the entire American colony met at a reception given by Ambassador and Mrs. Wallace at their home in Avenue d'Eylau, where the traditional American hospitality was extended.

Souvenir Presented to Pershing.

Late in the afternoon there was a scene of great Franco-American fraternizing at the Hôtel de Ville in honor of General Pershing, Rear Admiral Harry S. Knapp, and their staffs. There were music and patriotic speeches, and Premier Clemenceau presented to General Pershing a souvenir symbolizing France's gratitude to West Point, where the souvenir will eventually find a place.

The day was appropriately wound up with a series of banquets, the principal one of which was at the famous Pré-Catelan in the Bois de Boulogne. Georges Leygues, Minister of Marine, presided, and General Pershing, Hugh C. Wallace, the American Ambassador, and Rear Admiral Knapp were the guests of honor. President Poincaré was represented by General Penelon.

A round of gayety was provided for American soldiers and sailors, who found open house at the Y. M. C. A. and other social centres, where there was plenty of dancing and refreshments. The rejoicings lasted well into the night, and the boulevards presented the animated scenes of the evenings of the signing of the armistice and the Peace Treaty.

A gala performance of "Faust" at the Opéra, with Marshal Foch and General Pershing as the specially honored guests, concluded the notable joint French and American celebration of the Fourth.

There was even a real Wild West parade down the Champs Elysées and through the Place de la Concorde, given by an American circus showing in Paris. The cowboys, cowgirls, and Indians, riding gaily through the Place de la Concorde to the music of a Wild West band, proved a greater attraction to the French than the brilliant military spectacle.

Dinner to American Officers.

Georges Leygues, French Minister of Marine, presided at a dinner in honor of General Pershing, Rear Admiral H. S. Knapp, and fifty American Generals and field officers last evening. Marshals Foch and Pétain and Generals Duball, Weigand, and Berthélot were also guests.

General Pershing, speaking to a toast, told of the heroism of French soldiers and of the comradeship of France and America that had grown out of the war. General Pershing said:

"M. le Ministre: It is with a feeling of profound emotion that we Americans meet with you on the eve of our national holiday. France has always appealed very strongly to the imagination of Americans. The history of France is replete with the records of brave deeds of her gallant men and the devotion of her noble women on this battleground.

"Generations of Frenchmen have fought for their homes and firesides against successive waves of oppression, and in the crucible of fire there has been molded the sturdy French race of our day. It has remained for us to see the culmination of this uniform development of a free people.

"In the conflict now happily ended the courage and bravery of your splendid poilus have given the world new evidence of your stability. The annals of war recount no greater heroism than that of the French soldier at Verdun. His determination has been a fine example to his American comrades, who are proud to have been associated with him in striking the final blow for liberty and humanity.

"Through these associations the comradeship of the two nations has been firmly cemented. The soul of France and the soul of America are welded for all time. We may now go hand in hand together through the years of peace which our common sacrifices have won."

General Pershing received congratulatory messages from several cities of France in honor of America's Independence Day. The Mayor of Bordeaux telegraphed:

"Bordeaux, which last year saluted with enthusiastic applause the Star Spangled Banner, acclaims it once more on this new anniversary, which commemorates the victory of General Pershing and his gallant army."

BRILLIANT MARCH PAST OF OUR TROOPS IN PARIS

They Parade with the Poilus and Win Enthusiastic French Appreciation.

By WALTER DURANTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 4.—The Franco-American review at the Place de la Concorde today was a real military festival. Members of the general public, unless accompanying soldiers, were restricted to the fringe of the Square and the terrace of the Tuileries Gardens.

Save for the little group of black-coated statesmen and diplomats around Foch, Pershing, Clémenceau, and Poincaré on the reviewing stand, and the group of distinguished visitors at the foot of the central obelisk opposite them, the Square presented the picture of a sea of khaki and horizon blue. Flags were waving everywhere, and the statues representing French cities that surround the Square were gay, each with its own arms worked in colored immortelles. The figures of Lille and Strasbourg, at the Rue de Rivoli exit, by which the troops passed, were wreathed from crown to pedestal with laurels to celebrate their victorious deliverance.

At 9:05 exactly the strains of the "Star-Spangled Banner," followed by those of the "Marseillaise," heralded the arrival of troops. The Americans led the way. They had formed in the Place des Invalides, across the river, under the shadow of Napoleon's tomb, crossed by the Alexander III. Bridge, with its shining gilt edges, and entered the Place de la Concorde by the river boulevard just opposite the Chamber of Deputies.

The function was called a review, but a march past would have been a fitter title, for the troops did not halt. When they reached the reviewing stand, situated in front of the German tanks captured in last year's great advance, there was a curt order, "Eyes right!" and the officers raised their hands to the salute. Then they passed on across the square and returned to march down the Rue de Rivoli through cheering crowds.

"What magnificent troops!" sighed an aged Colonel beside me. "If we had had them in 1870 this war would never have been fought."

The Americans had the true veterans' swing. There was less snap in their step than in the case of the poilus, but they gave the impression of invincible strength and solidity.

"I have never seen such efficient looking troops," said the Colonel. "Those picked Russians who marched through Paris on the Fourteenth of July in 1916 were as big and strong, but they looked clumsy. These Americans have weight and strength, but they are suppler and smarter."

The little body of sailors that followed the khaki line received a tremendous ovation. Then came the French, headed by the flags of the twenty-eight regiments that fought in the Revolutionary War. So tattered were some of them that they were mere wisps of faded silk attached to a flagpole, but the crowd cheered them to the echo, and the soldiers stood at attention as the emblems of many a glorious field were borne proudly past.

The regiments that followed are now known only by numbers, but the French newspapers point out that many names that they used to bear—Deuxponts, Laharre, and the like—are an evocation for Americans to remember France's ancient right to territory which she now only holds on sufferance.

By 9:25 the march past ended, and the crowd surged into the Place de la Concorde to surround the automobile of Premier Clemenceau, who was bound, with other chiefs, for the ceremony at Lafayette's tomb in Picpus Cemetery. So dense was the cheering throng that the car was forced to halt for several moments, and the people of Paris refused to let their idol pass until he leaned out the window and waved and smiled his thanks to them.

The Place de la Concorde, with its triumphal frame of laurel-wreathed statues and rows of German cannon, each hidden beneath a group of soldiers and other spectators, formed a striking contrast with the scenes of the Fourth of July last year and the year before. July 4, 1917, witnessed the first march in public of American and French troops side by side; but the former were a mere handful, and the sight of them was only just enough to counteract in French hearts the gloom that had resulted from the disastrous offensive of April and subsequent troubles in the army and the civil population. Then the Americans' presence was but a promise for the future. Last year they had already won their spurs on the bloody slopes of Belleau, but Paris still shrank under the menace of the final German drive, and shells from German cannon fell daily in her streets.

Today the American troops stood for glorious fulfilment. They represented the mighty host of millions that had broken Germany's strength in one of the bitterest and swiftest campaigns in history.

And on America's Independence Day France cheered them tirelessly for that victory. Every one, it seemed, in the crowd wore a tiny favor of the crossed Tricolor and the Stars and Stripes. Hawkers whose boards had been a mass of color at 8:30 were looking ruefully at their exhausted stocks long before the review ended.

As usual, the toysellers did a great business with the latest novelties. One of the most successful was called "Boche-in-the-Soup." It represented the bust of a German soldier in a khaki-painted "marmite." At the pulling of a string the German's body rose and the arms made the famous "Kamerad" gesture of surrender, while the vendor played a triumphant "Toot! Toot!" on the little trumpet which formed the handle of the saucepan.

WALLACE LAUDS PRESIDENT'S POLICY

Ambassador Says That It Alone Can Lead to Real Brotherhood of Man.

LEAGUE AS PEOPLES' HOPE

Pershing Says It Is for Us to See Conditions of Peace Are Fully Performed.

PARIS, July 4.—Hugh C. Wallace, American Ambassador to France, speaking at a luncheon given by the American Chamber of Commerce today, said:

"In the long years of our national history we have had few more glorious birthdays than this. In 1776 we set an example to the world; in 1919 we rejoice we have helped the world to follow it.

"Coming to France as an American, I came among friends; in remaining here as American Ambassador, I but take up a task which that friendship will make easy. While President Wilson honored us with his presence, I could speak for our homeland in but a secondary sense. Mr. Wilson spoke for America to all mankind and made his meaning clear. It was only when he returned to Washington that I became the interpreter of his policy in Paris.

"And let me say at once that I believe in that policy, heart and soul, precisely as I believe in the great man who first conceived and published it to the world. It is, in a word, the only policy that can lead to a real brotherhood of man—a doctrine which it is not necessary to preach to France or to Frenchmen anywhere. They learned it, as we did, over a century ago and when the time came both nations became militant supporters of it. It was this spirit which won the great war and it is only this spirit which can now establish a peace of justice among nations.

Real League of Peoples.

"When we speak of the League of Nations we mean the league of peoples, and it is only by a league of peoples (the very brotherhood at which we have aimed) that such a peace of justice can be maintained. The understanding between France and America has been one of peoples, and today, as in the past, the American people stand as friends to the French people, feeling with them in their problems and difficulties and desiring to help them as people to people.

"History will have much to say of Woodrow Wilson—the philosopher, the statesman, and the idealist—and we who love him may confidently wait for the verdict. But just now we are chiefly concerned with Wilson the peacemaker, for what he has dine in that respect has been plainly in our sight. We have seen him lead his countrymen into war against a giant autocracy. We have seen him rear aloft the banner of democracy and with trumpet voice make clear its meaning. We have seen him when the powers of evil against which he fought seemed near accomplishing their design, but whether in joy or sadness, in triumph or seeming defeat, we have not seem him falter or despair as he worked without ceasing for the victory which he knew must come at last.

"Peace is here. Those who made it and imposed it upon the enemy know the limitations of human knowledge and do not expect perfection in any human act, but we hope it is a peace of justice. If I could define the inmost thought of the man who came to Europe to speak for America and has seen in the League of Nations the attainment of a great hope for the peoples, it would, I am sure, be this: The God who in the fullness of His wisdom and in His own good time has at last brought the nations together will not let them fall asunder."

General Pershing was another speaker. "It is for us," said the American Commander in Chief," to see that the conditions of the Peace Treaty are fully performed and that those who were responsible for the war pay the full penalty. Let none doubt that it is our fixed purpose to see the terms of the treaty completely fulfilled."

Pershing Tells of Our Duty.

General Pershing also spoke, saying:

"Few Americans can more fully and completely understand the significance of this Independence Day than those who have lived in France, and who have sympathized and suffered with her people. Few can know better her sacrifices and the significance of her devotion to the cause of civilization. None can know better the problems which confronted the American Army.

"You have lived close to the battle lines. You have passed through the dark period of 1918, when you counted the days until American efforts should develop. You have seen the tide of battle turn and have followed the successes of our troops through the final victory.

"You will recall our beginning with the 1st Division at Cantigny. Then, when in greater numbers, our forces carried forward the brunt of the Marne-Somme offensive which gave the Allies the initiative. Later, when they fought beside the Allies in Champagne, and again when they were united as the First Army in the battle of St. Mihiel, and, finally their supreme effort in the Meuse-Argonne, where the decisive blow of the war was struck.

"Great have been the victories of war, but we must now engage for the victories of peace. Conditions confront us Americans that demand our best efforts and our best abilities. Important financial questions are to be met, disturbances in our industrial life are to be equitably adjusted, and the lessons of the war are to be taken seriously that we may not again neglect preparedness.

"At the outset it is for us to see that the conditions of peace are faithfully performed, and those who were responsible for the war pay the full penalty. Let no one doubt that it is our fixed purpose to see that the terms of the treaty are completely fulfilled.

"This war has brought about among the Allies a common understanding and a realization of community of interest that will make for peace, without which agreements are futile. It is especially important that Americans resident in France should cherish and perpetuate, as our representatives, those amicable relations necessary to a continuance of complete accord between our two peoples.

"This meeting recalls vividly to mind a similar gathering two years ago when our heavy task lay before us. We were then face to face with a situation that demanded the best that was in us. True to our traditions, we have met it courageously and fearlessly, and we shall meet the problems that now confront us with the same resolution and confidence and the same devotion to our ideals with which we undertook and carried through our part in the war."

Great Ovation to Foch.

A tremendous ovation given to Marshal Foch and his response to persistent demands for a speech was one of the most pleasant features of the celebration. Marshal Foch was seated beside General Pershing. The address of the latter was supposed to conclude the program, but the 400 diners, including all the prominent members of the American colony, the British Ambassador, and nearly all the South American diplomats in Paris, rose and insistently demanded a speech from Marshal Foch.

The Marshal spoke of the hearty cooperation of the French and American troops and the common ideals of the two peoples, and proposed a toast to "the victorious American armies," which he drank after touching glasses with General Pershing. The applause continued for many minutes, and the diners refused to leave the hall until the two Generals had departed.

GREAT PEACE PAGEANT HELD IN WASHINGTON

At Night Huge Chorus on Steps of Capitol Sings Patriotic Songs.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Return of world peace was the dominating spirit of Washington's celebration of Independence Day. Pageantry in which the calls of industry and other civilian occupations to returning soldiers and sailors were displayed, and a parade in which all of the nations arrayed against Germany and Austria were represented were the features of the observance.

Seven pageants, showing the calls of art, of the land, of commerce, business and professions, of the children, of labor, of liberty, and to world service were given late in the day on the lawns of department and other public buildings. These pantomimes were merged into a great pageant entitled the "Offering of Peace," which showed the peoples of the world, having passed through the horrors of war, returning with courage and expectation to the pursuits of peace.

Embassies and legations of all the allied and associated Governments had floats in the parade, which moved down Pennsylvania Avenue from the White House to the Capitol. The newly formed nations of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Lithuania, and of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes were represented for the first time in a parade held in the national capital. The South American republics especially were prominent in the procession.

Members of the Cabinet, other high Government officials, and an immense throng of citizens tonight heard a chorus of several thousand voices sing national and patriotic songs to the accompaniment of the United States Marine Band from the steps of the Capitol.

Fireworks on the Washington Monument grounds closed the day's celebration which was held under the auspices of the War Camp Community Service.

Early in the day Secretary Baker and Admiral Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, acting for Secretary Daniels, presented service medals on behalf of the District of Columbia to residents of the District, who served with the colors during the war. Besides soldiers, sailors, and marines, those receiving the medals included a battalion of yeowomen and a battalion of "marinettes."

Presentation of the medals was followed by the administration of the oath of service and citizenship to fifty-one young men and fifty-one young women, representing the States of the Union and the three Territories. The oath, administration of which Secretary of the Interior Lane desires to make in the future a nationwide feature of the celebration of Independence Day, was as follows:

"I enter into American citizenship with this pledge made before my fellow citizens: That the rights and powers given me by this country shall be used that the people of America shall the more perfectly enjoy the benefits of free institutions and increasingly present to the world the strength and security which comes from a high regard for the right of others."

ASSERTS WE SAVED EUROPE.

Dr. Martinez Says America's Greatest Service Was in Ideals.

BUENOS AYRES, July 4.—The United States was termed "the godmother at the christening of the Argentine Republic" here today by Dr. Alberto Martinez, Director of Statistics, in the principal address of the Fourth of July celebration. Dr. Martinez spoke on "The United States as a World Power." The demonstration was organized by a group of Argentinians.

The influence of the United States on the Argentine Republic's history was traced by Dr. Martinez from the signing the American Declaration of Independence until American recognition of Argentine independence. This recognition, he said, constituted "a relationship consolidated by the historic Monroe Doctrine."

"We owe our best gratitude to the United States, because that country saved Europe," Dr. Martinez said. "Without detracting from the credit to Belgium, France and Great Britain, we must admit that if it had not been for the United States' troops, money and food the war would not yet be concluded, the Central Powers never would have surrendered unconditionally, and the day of victory would still be far distant.

"America saved Europe, but America's greatest deed is not in having lifted the yoke of militarism, but in having sown ideals of peace, justice and equality in the League of Nations, which assures happiness and welfare to all humanity.

"I pass over the military and financial war achievements of the United States because they are well known here and I take up the United States' international politics."

Dr. Martinez voiced his approval of the American expansion policy, which he described as commercial and not political. He defended the Monroe Doctrine, and compared American recognition of Cuban independence, under the doctrine, to the action of Germany under similar circumstances. The United States, he said, was "the only country in a position to save us from the economic disasters of the war and provide us with much needed necessities."

POINTS TO PERILS IN PEACE.

Daniels Urges United Effort in Facing After-War Problems.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 4.—Secretary Daniels, speaking at an Independence Day celebration here today, declared a nation could no more withdraw into its shell and permit the fires of Bolshevism or anarchy to destroy the world than a man could think of his own safety as he heard the cries of children in a burning building across the street.

"We entered this war highly resolved," he said, "not to cease until we not only had won victory, but until we truly made this a war against war."

The nation realized, Mr. Daniels said, that the challenge of peace was as imperative as was the challenge of war.

"We met the latter," he added, "as if the nation had only one mind. We shall meet the perils of peace with equal confidence and equal courage."

In this hour of triumph, the Secretary said, "our minds are still exulting over the dazzling position we have leaped to almost overnight as leaders of the world and the acknowledged counselor of the ancient Governments of the Old World." There were sobering responsibilities which went with the new position, he added, and no better time to consider them.

"If we would still lead to new and great victories," Mr. Daniels declared, "if we would still stride at the forefront of the world's great march, if we would still be the wise and right counselor of nations, we must go forward, not like some monstrous von Hindenburg, armed to the teeth, crushing remorselessly friend and foe alike beneath his feet, but more, and I say it in all reverence, as Christ Himself went forward, strong but not glorying in our strength, merciful to the weak, just to the unfortunate, but relentless toward all evil.

"Let us learn from the awful lesson of this war the irresistible advantage of united effort. Let us learn by analysis why we won in war and how to win in peace."

Brazilian Tribute to July 4.

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 4.—The Commercial Association held a session today in honor of the anniversary of American independence. An agreement with the American Chamber of Commerce to submit all commercial differences between the two countries to arbitration was signed at the meeting.

M'ADOO SAYS WORLD DEPENDS ON LEAGUE

Asserts That Reservations Now Would Prolong War and Undo All That Has Been Done.

WANTS VICTORY ORGANIZED

Urges That Covenant Be Ratified First and Amended Later, if Found Necessary.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 4.—Upholding the League of Nations covenant in the Peace Treaty, William G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the United States Treasury, in an address at the Methodist centenary celebration here today, declared that "we are now facing the most critical situation in which the world has ever found itself—the disposition of our victory."

In making this statement Mr. McAdoo asked: "Shall we dispose of it as narrow and heartless politicians would have us do, so that human slaughter through war must still be the arbiter of the destiny of nations, or shall we so dispose of it that the glorious goal for which humanity has striven through thousands of years of unspeakable misery, torture, and sacrifice shall be realized, the consolidation and organization of our victory so that judicial progress shall be substituted for the legalized murder of war in the settlement of international disputes, and the peace of the world secured through the co-operative effort of the great nations of the world?"

"We must not permit any man or set of men," he said, "to destroy the League of Nations; we must not permit any man or set of men to emasculate it; we must not permit any man or set of men to put the peace of the world again in peril. The issue is so momentous that the very future of civilization is at stake and humanity from every stricken quarter of the suffering world cries out in agony to Christianity to save it. We are face to face with prodigious events when blind men must not be permitted to lead."

The opposition to the League of Nations, Mr. McAdoo said, is analogous to that against the Federal Constitution when it was in the making and up for ratification by the States. "They denounce the League of Nations just as the opponents of the Federal Constitution denounced it, as the most dastardly attempt ever made against liberties of free people."

Represents Allies' Principles.

"The terms of the treaty,' he said, "are of course, unsatisfactory to Germany. Of course, they are not entirely satisfactory to each and every one of the nations signatory thereto. Such a treaty, of necessity, is the result of compromises and is as hear an approach as possible to the principles and ideals of those who framed it. Germany may regard the terms as harsh, but of one thing the world is certain: that unless the consequences of a breach of world peace by any nation are made so serious and formidable that they will exhaust every conceivable means for the settlement of disputes before resorting to war, the peace of the world cannot be secured in the future.

"By providing in the treaty with Germany for the trial of the Kaiser and the military leaders who, with him, precipitated the most murderous war of all history, we have established the great principle of personal guilt of a monarch who misuses his power and brings suffering upon humanity. We have served notice upon the responsible rulers of the world that they cannot make unprovoked war without standing trial at the bar of an international court and expiating their crime if found guilty. The trial of the Kaiser is not for vengeance; it is for justice."

Regarding the elimination of Article X. from the covenant, as urged by former Senator Root and others, Mr. McAdoo said:

"To eliminate this guarantee is to extract the red corpuscles from the blood of the League of Nations and to render it a weak and anaemic institution, incapable of fulfilling the purpose of its creation."

Most of the objections to the covenant, he said, are based upon misconceptions or misinterpretations of its provisions, or upon exaggerated and unfounded fears as to its operations.

"No amendment of the League of Nations, no reservations in the ratification of the League by the Senate of the United States can be effected without imminent peril to the future of the world and without prolonging the state of war. We cannot risk the undoing of all that has been accomplished by forcing another peace conference at Paris. Let us ratify the League of Nations covenant first and then amend it afterward, if necessary. This is the safest plan."

At the conclusion of his address the crowd indorsed a resolution proclaiming themselves in favor of the League.

Centenary officials estimated that more than 110,000 persons entered the exposition grounds during the day, crowding the eight buildings beyond capacity.

The officials tonight pointed to the fact that today's attendance at the exposition nearly tripled the number who witnessed the Willard-Dempsey prize fight at Toledo.

Tonight an impressive religious pageant procession, composed of 10,000 representatives from thirty-eight nations, was held.

400 MARCH AT OYSTER BAY.

Col. Roosevelt's Pride in Village Boys Recalled by Coudert.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, July 4.—More than 400 soldiers and sailors were welcomed home here today. Led by Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, the veterans marched through the streets and took part in exercises at which medals of appreciation were pinned on the fighters' breasts.

Mortimer L. Schiff was Chairman during the presentation, and introduced Frederic R. Coudert, who, in addressing the army and navy boys, spoke of their going away to war and of how proud the late Colonel Roosevelt had been of the showing made by enlisted men from his home town.

"The reason we are glad to see you back is because you went," said Mr. Coudert. "Honor, patriotism and national decency dictated that you should go.

"Since our last gathering in this village our great, inspiring leader has passed away. He has gone when this country could ill spare him. He, however, will always live in the minds of all true Americans. It was his voice that roused the world.

"This struggle which this country has gone through was for what the Declaration of Independence stands for, not alone for independence of America, but for the independence of the world."

Lieutenant-Col. Roosevelt replied for the soldiers, saying that the war had made all 100 per cent. Americans, and that now the men had a keener desire to do everything for their country.

The medals were pinned on the young veterans by the girls of the village, who were assisted by Mrs. Richard Derby, wife of Colonel Derby, and by Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. Afterward the paraders marched to the estate of J. C Moore, where dinner was served on the lawn.

Eight young men bearing the name of Roosevelt, four of them the late President's sons, went to the war from this village. They were Archibald, Emlen, George, John, Kean, Kermit, Nicholas, Philip J., and Theodore, Jr., as well as Quentin, who was killed.

Several thousand persons visited Colonel Roosevelt's grave during the day. It was decorated with an American flag left there early in the morning by a woman. A wreath bearing the inscription, "Pro Deo, Pro Patriae," was also placed on the mound.

SENATOR ASSAILS LEAGUE.

Poindexter Also Warns That Bolshevism Is Menace to Liberty.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 4.—United States Senator Miles Poindexter of Washington declared in a speech at an Independence Day celebration of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce here today that International big business is backing the League of Nations and the International Pacifists are supporting both the League of Nations and Bolshevism. "The land," he said, "is full of Tories, as in 1776; and it is time for every patriot to be on guard."

Dwelling on the League of Nations he observed:

"It is said all future wars can be prevented by a League of Nations. If that is so, why did not the great League of Nations of 1839 for the neutrality of Belgium prevent the invasion of Belgiun by one of the members of the League? Will the new League be any less a 'scrap of paper' than the old one?

"It is said a League of Nations is necessary for a limitation of armaments. The truth is disarmament cannot be ordered by a League of Nations, but can only be brought about, if at all, by conference and free action and agreement among the nations.

"The League to Enforce Peace provides neither for peace, nor for disarmament.

"It is said that as litigants submit to the decree of a court, nations ought to submit to the decrees of a League of Nations. This is an admission that the independence and sovereignty of the nation is to be surrendered. If a League dominated by foreign powers is to have such control over the United States, then the liberty we are celebrating today will be at an end. Peace has been earned by victory, and will be preserved by the continued co-operation of the free nations of the world, and not by the surrender of their independence to a League.

"There is another menace to our liberties in the propaganda of Bolshevism. It is put forward in the name of labor, but in fact would be utterly destructive of labor. Bolshevism would destroy industry, and there would be no labor. The end would be the destruction of civilization, and a reversion to barbarism, if not the extermination of the race."

DEDICATE PEAK TO COL. ROOSEVELT

High Point in the Black Hills Is Renamed in Honor of Ex-President.

GEN. WOOD THE ORATOR

Col. William B. Thompson Writes in Behalf of Memorial Association.

DEADWOOD, S. D., July 4.—Within sight of the country over which Theodore Roosevelt as a young man ranged his cattle and hunted wild game, and just above the trails he followed while a visitor in this district, a mountain—one of the loftiest peaks in the Black Hills—today became Mt. Theodore Roosevelt, in honor of the former President of the United States. Two tablets were unveiled.

To witness the ceremony thousands came from all parts of the country to Deadwood. Governor Norbeck of South Dakota presided at the ceremonies on the summit of the mountain, and Major Gen. Leonard Wood was the orator of the day.

The movement to provide the memorial had its inception at a meeting of the Society of Black Hills Pioneers last January, when the suggestion of Captain Seth Bullock to change the name of Sheep Mountain to Mount Theodore Roosevelt was adopted.

Sheep Mountain, one of the highest peaks in the Black Hills, having an altitude of 6,000 feet, and the highest detached peak in the chain of mountains so designated, lies three miles from Deadwood. It is accessible to its summit by a broad highway, suitable for teams or automobiles, while several trails, safe and convenient for horsemen or pedestrians, lead to the top of the mountain.

The city of Deadwood is bearing the expense involved in erection on the summit of the mountain of a round tower on which will be placed a bronze tablet bearing this inscription:

In Memory of
Theodore Roosevelt,
The American.
October 27, 1858,
January 6, 1919.
Society of Black Hills Pioneers.
July 4, 1919.

The other tablet pays tribute to the services rendered by Colonel Roosevelt to his country.

A letter which Colonel William Boyce Thompson of New York, President of the Roosevelt Memorial Association, sent to Captain Bullock, said in part:

"Roosevelt was an extraordinary man. There has been nobody like him in the past, and probably there will be nobody quite like him in the future.

"In more than one field he won undying fame; in a dozen varied fields he won distinction. He loved achievement in anything he undertook, as he loved its legitimate and honorable rewards. But as his consuming interest was in men and in the progress of men, it was in the greatet of fields that he took the most intense interest, brought the greatest ardor of a universally conceded enthusiasm. He was a noted scientist, but his greatest achievement lay not in the field of natural history, but in that other field which we know as politics, and which in its best manifestation is the most difficult science of all to master—the science of getting the best possible Government out of conditions as they exist and human nature as it is.

"He achieved so commanding a place in the political world because he was so gloriously human. He had definite theories of Government, but he never let theory run away with him, because he knew human nature even better than he knew books. He knew to what heights men might be expected to climb, and beyond which, constituted as they were, they would not, for the present, go; and though he often called on men to climb higher than they would have aspired by themselves, he never asked them to achieve the impossible. He was an idealist, but he was a practical idealist. The ideals he preached were, in his own phase, 'realizable ideals.'"

CHILE CELEBRATES FOURTH.

Schools Closed for the Day—Wilson and the United States Praised.

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 4.—The American colony held a banquet today to celebrate Independence Day, at which the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States Embassy was the principal speaker. After the banquet a ball was held and the entire Diplomatic Corps was present.

The Chilean newspapers today praise the United States, recognizing the importance of American co-operation in bringing about the victory of the Allies. Eulogies of President Wilson also are printed.

In honor of the signing of peace the Government ordered the schools closed for the day.

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The Peace Treaty
The Peace Treaty as finally revised will not be made public until next week. The full text of the German Proposals, Counter Proposals, and the Rejoinder of the Allies clear up the disputed points and interpret the document. These records appear in complete form in
July Current History
THE MAGAZINE PUBLISHED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES' CO.
THIRTY OTHER BIG FEATURES—Among Them
1—The story of the trial and death of Edith Cavell with an account of England's tribute by Philip Gibbs.
2—The conquest of the Atlantic—the full details of the recent flights.
3—Official narrative of how 2,000,000 Americans were transported to France.
4—The true story of how the American Engineers fought in France.
5—Semi Official Review of the Philippine Independence Movement.
6—A survey of the trouble in Korea.
7—General Hindenburg's defense of the Kaiser's abdication.
8—General Ludendorff's confession o defeat in August, 1918.
9—Marshal Haig's official story of the British Operations in France.
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11—The German Intrigues and the Labor Unrest in Spain.
12—The tottering power of the Russian Soviets.
13—Finland and Germany during the War.
14—What occurred among the various nations in June.
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BIG CITY EXODUS MARKS THE HOLIDAY

Military Features at Minimum in Quietest July 4 on Manhattan Island.

RECORD THRONG FOR CONEY

Mayor Leads City's Celebration at the Stadium—Fordham Rally by Knights of Columbus.

The Fourth of July celebration yesterday was one of the quietest days of the year in New York City, outside of Coney Island and other beaches. With few or no explosives and fireworks, with no parades, no open selling of thoroughbred liquor, and apparently little traffic in secret, the celebration appeared to be in these features very much fallen off from previous years, even of the safe and sane era.

Manhattan probably contained fewer people than have been on the island for years. The greatest crowds ever known besieged the railroad stations and ferries, while hundreds of thousands went by the subway to Coney Island and other beaches. Those who remained in Manhattan generally stayed at home. The result was that at midday Manhattan Island was quieter than on the usual Sunday, whereas by comparison a weekday would seem like an old-style Fourth. There were fewer street cars, fewer automobiles to produce explosions, and a general atmosphere of Sunday in a small village.

Between the heat and the rush for the beaches few persons were left to celebrate in the enlightened, modern fashion by listening to speeches and watching patriotic exercises. During the morning and afternoon these gatherings achieved no popularity. Speakers who turned out to take part in exercises at the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument found themselves called upon virtually to soliloquize, for lack of any audience to listen. A man from another world, dropping in at one of these celebrations, and finding that it was the observance of a national holiday, might have concluded that the United States was one of the newly-discovered small and oppressed nationalities. Certainly a score or more of independence days of other nations have been celebrated with more vigor in New York City.

Late in the afternoon and in the evening, however, concerts and patriotic exercises drew better crowds. At the Mall in Central Park, where Franz Kaltenborn and his orchestra played in the afternoon at a free concert which was provided for the city by Elkan Naumber, and at the campus of Columbia University in the evening, where the New York Military Band gave a concert, large crowds turned out.

15,000 at Celebration in Stadium.

Before 15,000 people who occupied every seat in the big amphitheatre at the Stadium of the College of the City of New York and overflowed on to the field, where benches were placed, the Mayor's Committee of Women ended the city's safe and sane Independence Day celebration last night with an entertainment that surpassed all previous efforts. The first number on the program was a riveting contest by two crews made up of employes of the Department of Plant and Structures. The winning crew drove fifty rivets in 8½ minutes. There was also an exhibition of the cutting of a 3-inch steel plate by gas. J. F. McMahon was applauded when he cut a large star out of the solid steel in six minutes.

There followed an exhibition of drilling, also done by employes of the Department of Plant and Structures. Then, with companeis of soldiers, sailors, and marines standing at attention, Miss Rosa Ponselle sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," and this was followed by the singing of "America the Beautiful," and "Ring Out, Sweet Bells of Peace," by the People's Liberty Chorus, with L. Camilieri condutnig. There were 300 voices in the chorus, made up of employes of various department stores and hospitals, the Hospital Training Corps, and the Police Glee Club.

Adolph Lewisohn, who donated the Stadium to the City College, acted as master of ceremonies. He said he was proud to be a citizen of New York, a city which had been so helpful in the fight for right, for justice and humanity.

"We must all co-operate and serve the great cause of mankind, unlimited by State or National lines," he continued. "I feel convinced that the League of Nations will help us to give and preserve peace and prosperity to all nations, large and small, and I hope that our city and country will continue to thrive, and that unity and co-operation will prevail among all the people of the earth."

Mayor Sees America a World Leader.

Mr. Lewisohn then introduced Mayor Hylan, who extended the greeting of the city to the vast assembly, and read a speech telling of America's part in the war. He said, in part:

"New York City is particularly proud of the record of its 300,000 sons who helped to make victory possible. Never in the history of the world have men gone forth with greater zeal and patriotic fervor than did our boys when they crossed the Atlantic to take part in the great struggle.

"They fought under the glorious Stars and Stripes, the emblem of equal rights, the emblem of all our hopes. They fought under the flag which led our forefather sto victory in the war for independence; the flag that inspired their sons to do all and dare all to preserve the Union in the War of the Rebellion; the flag that led the sons of the reunited Nation to fight for the independence of Cuba; and today, the flag recognized throughout the world as the emblem of peace for all lovers of liberty.

"The traditions of America have been upheld by our valorous youths, who fought with courage, enthusiasm and devotion never excelled. Again, the stirring militaric prowess of the American soldier has been demonstrated. Again the forces of civilization, swept on by resistless dash and energy, have triumphed over the forces of entrenched autocracy.

"We have gained rank and authority in Europe which will place this country upon an eminence for all time. We have recovered a splendor of military glory second to none among the powers of the earth. Today America rears her head above the waters of the western world as the grandest, greatest and most glorious democracy the world has ever known."

George Gordon Battle also spoke at length on America's part in the war and brought the celebration to a close.

One of the largest gatherings yesterday took place at Fordham University, where elaborate exercises were held. Peter Collins, Division General of Reconstruction and Employment for the Knights of Columbus, made an address denouncing Bolshevism, and continued:

"There is another danger which in these days is lurking in our midst. We are apparently disregarding the fact that all power is tending to become centred in Washington. We are drifting toward autocracy. We are coming perilously near to the fate of all things that enter therein.

"There are forces now endeavoring to wrest control of legislation from the individual States and to centre it in the Federal Government. Already they have taken control of the railroads and wrecked them.

"If Independence Day means anything to us, then it must mean that we are going to stand for the great things which were in the minds of the founders of this Republic, and which they incorporated into the sacred document which we revere."

Police reserves had to be called to the Pennsylvania Station yesterday morning to take charge of the crowd bound for Long Island and New Jersey beaches. The crowd was the greatest that the vast building has ever held, and the crowding and fighting for a chance to reach trains threatened to result in a riot before the police arrived. Ferries to Staten Island and boats for Coney Island and elsewhere were crowded until they were much like subway trains in the rush hour.

The crowd at Coney Island was the greatest ever known. Estimates placed its numbers at 400,000 or more. More than 16,000 bathers were registered at the Municipal Baths.

Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, was the principal speaker at the Jersey City celebration in the West Side County Park, Jersey City, yesterday. He dwelt on the patriotism displayed by that city's people of all ancestries, and predicted that a long era of peace, if not a permanent peace, would follow this war, which he called a "war to end war."

In spite of the heat Newark celebrated with a great parade, including civil war veterans, together with those of the Spanish war and the world war, members of many foreign societies, and a host of school children.

AMERICAN DINNER IN LONDON

Many British Dignitaries at Independence Day Entertainment.

LONDON, July 4.—The celebration of the Fourth of July here today was much the same as in the days before the war. There was the usual public reception at the home of the American Ambassador, John W. Davis, from 4 to 7 P. M.

In the evening there was a dinner of the American Society at which were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Milner, the Earl of Reading, Viscount Bryce, Lord Robert Cecil, Andrew Bonar Law, General Sir Arthur Currie, Commander of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces; Major. Gen. George O. Squier, U. S. A.; Ambassador Davis, and Major Gen. John Biddle, commanding the American Forces in the United Kingdom. Colonel Edward M. House, who arrived in England from Paris this morning, was also invited.

Ambassador Davis, in speaking at the dinner, told what the Fourth of July meant to Americans and pointed out the difference between the Peace of Versailes of 1783 and that just signed.

There was no celebration by the few American soldiers and sailors still here, except augmented entertainments at the Y. M. C. A. huts. The British section of the English-speaking Union sent greetings to the Americans through the American section of the successful return of most of the troops to the United States.

LONDON 'AMERICAN NUMBER'

The Times Issues It in Celebration of the Fourth.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 4.—The Times today publishes an "American Number," consisting of a twenty-two page supplement, which is presented to its subscribers with its ordinary daily issue.

"In the conviction that the best interests of both nations lie in fuller mutual knowledge and in the closer friendship which it will assuredly foster," says The Times, "we publish an American number with the object of providing our readers in the British Empire with a representative survey of contemporary life and purpose in the United States. On the battlefields of France and at all points where American naval and military forces have mingled with the people of this country there has grown up on our side a new sense of community of feeling and identity of ideals.

"We are assured that the best hope for the peace, freedom, and happiness of all nations depends in an immense degree on the increasingly close co-operation of the United States and the British Empire in helping to solve the world's outstanding problems, from which in the future no member of the community of nations will be able to stand aloof."

In another editorial article, The Times, after striking the same note, says:

"Much the most important question at the moment in its effect on Anglo-American relations is that of Ireland. We have a profound belief that nothing can ultimately prevent our drawing together in ever closer union. But there are other forces in America deeply interested in keeping us apart, which are eager to help in any mischief which the Irish agitators can do, and it is certain that nothing which one can see would do more to increase good will between the two peoples than the settlement of the Irish question."

Some features of The Times American number are messages from Taft, Bryce, Haig, Beatty, Nicholas Murray Butler, and Earl Reading, and articles by Franklin Lane, Franklin D. Roosevelt, D. J. Houston, Grosvenor B. Clarkson, and Samuel Gompers.

PERSHING SENDS GREETING.

Congratulates War Camp Community Service in Holiday Cable.

WASHINGTON, July 4. — General Pershing today sent this cablegram to President Joseph H. Lee of the War Camp Community Service, under the auspices of which the celebration here today was conducted:

"My greetings to the War Camp Community Service and those assembled for Independence Day festivities in Washington. Each anniversary of this great day brings added reason to rejoice, but today we celebrate the greatest victory for freedom—won, with our Allies, by the clean hands of our courageous soldiers, backed by the united will of the American people."

KEPT IN BREST BARRACKS.

American Soldiers Not Allowed in Streets on Fourth.

BREST, July 4.—The American national holiday was celebrated in Brest without the presence of American troops, all officers and enlisted men being confined to their barracks. No Americans were seen in the streets of the town with the exception of holders of special passes.

The buildings were plentifully decorated with the French and American colors, but only civilians were allowed in the streets, the olive drab uniform being conspicuous by its absence. This situation was the result of the clashes that occurred between French and American marines and soldiers last Sunday, the day of President Wilson's departure.

The American Army men thus experienced the most depressing Fourth of July in Brest since the first of the American Expeditionary Force landed in France. The weather itself added to the general gloom, rain falling intermittently, with low clouds enveloping the city throughout the day.

WOULD AID NEEDY NATIONS.

Senator Jones Sees Supreme Test for Americans at Hand.

YAKIMA, Wash., July 4.—The supreme test of American character is at hand, United State Senator Jones of Washington declared today in a Fourth of July oration here.

"We will do an ignoble thing if we refuse to join our power and wealth with the other peoples and Governments to preserve the world's peace," declared the Senator. "We are the people to save the world from chaos. If we spurn our duty a despairing world will sink into the arms of anarchy. Brutality and mob despotism will overwhelm victor and vanquished, and, if we escape, shame will haunt us through the years for our failure to do in peace as our brave men did in war.

"We need give up nothing vital. We but lend the support of our power, influence, and counsel to suffering humanity. I believe we will be true in this hour, not only to real, genuine Americanism, but to those instincts of humanity that are broader than peoples or races."

To meet the test, Senator Jones said, America must have a unified people with a common language, a common respect for and obedience to law; with one flag; with an equality of opportunity at home and a higher sense of the boon of American citizenship. The nation must also rid itself, he added, of "alien slackers" who sought refuge behind their alien birth from military service in the American army.

TAMMANY DEMANDS IRELAND'S FREEDOM

Passes Motion Urging County Representatives to Work for the Irish Cause.

MISS McCRYSTAL SPEAKS

Bronx Leader Is the First Woman to Address Wigwam at Fourth of July Exercises.

The Peace Treaty and the League of Nations were enthusiastically supported and the freedom of Ireland demanded in resolutions urging New York County's representatives to work for the cause of Ireland's freedom at the Fourth of July exercises at Tammany Hall yesterday. The celebration included the old time "long and short talks" by prominent speakers, the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Governor Alfred E. Smith, and the playing and singing of patriotic airs by the 69th Regiment Band and the Tammany Glee Club. Resolutions advocating the freedom of Ireland, introduced by Leader Charles F. Murphy, were unanimously adopted.

The "long talks" were made by U. S. Senators Henry F. Ashurst of Arizona and Pat Harrison of Mississippi. Both predicted that the Peace Treaty would be ratified by the Senate. "Short talks" were made by Francis Martin, District Attorney of the Bronx; Representatives Henry M. Goldfogle and Herbert C. Pell of New York City; Miss Elizabeth McCrystal, and Alexander I. Rorke, Assistant District Attorney. The exercises around the Liberty Pole, a feature of the Tammany Independence Day celebrations, were abandoned because of the heat.

Senator Ashurst dwelt at length on the record of the Democratic Party during the war, and said:

"Of course, there were mistakes. Nobody but a Republican could have carried on such a war without making mistakes. There may have been money stolen and there may have been graft, but there was more money stolen from the Government in the little Spanish war than was stolen in the great world's war. If a Republican has grafted, soak him, but if a Democrat has grafted, soak him harder because he knew better, and may God show mercy to any man who stole money for the Democratic Party won't.

Our Duty Just Begun.

"Our duty in America has just begun. We are required to get into the international game whether we like it or not. You don't like it, I don't like it. George Washington said: 'Keep out of secret alliances.' Well, the League of Nations furnishes the chart by which you can avoid the secret alliances. Woodrow Wilson knew it when he advocated it. I don't wholly like the League of Nations, but if I had my way I would have written it in that Ireland is a free state. Our United States Senate is sixty to one in that view and if the American nation could speak the vote would be twenty to one for a free Ireland. Ireland is a nation, for a nation is the earnest, honest desire of the people working to a common end to give liberty under its flag, it doesn't matter whether the flag be large or small."

Senator Harrison of Mississippi was cheered when he declared that he believed President Wilson had worked unceasingly to give Ireland self determination. After discussing the problems growing out of the war, he said:

"The American flag is just as bright as when it was made by Betsy Ross. It's a little broader and a little longer and it stands higher in the estimation of the people of the world today than ever before, but it still stands for liberty and justice, and always will. Great problems now confront us. Bolshevik doctrines have found their way into the United States. Every man who doesn't love that flag and wants to tear up the Constitution should be sent from the shores of the United States. That flag and the red flag of anarchy have no place side by side in America."

Expects Covenant to Pass.

The Senator declared that the League of Nations was going to pass the Senate and he advised his hearers not to be fooled by any person who declared that it would not.

Elizabeth McCrystal, a leader in the Bronx, the first woman to address a Fourth of July audience in Tammany Hall, said the country had cause for pride and rejoicing because of the success of the country but that thanks should be returned to God for the Pioneers who "sowed the seed that in 1776 broke out in Independence."

"We might also give thanks," she said, "to the boys of 1776, of 1860, of 1898, and for the boys of the great war, who gave their lives that the flag might remain as an emblem of the true American spirit."

Homer S. Cummings, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, sent a letter in which he told of what the Democratic Party had done in the war and added:

"One hundred and forty-three years ago the founder of our party, Thomas Jefferson, drafted the Declaration of Independence, giving expression to the aspirations of the new world, and set America free. Today another great Democrat, Woodrow Wilson, has been the primal force in preparing a document of liberty which is destined to set the whole world free."

Letters of regret were received from Senator Chamberlain, Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, Senator Underwood, and Secretary of War Baker.

WATCH FOR RED CRIMES, BUT NONE DEVELOP

Officials Throughout the Country Find No Occasion for Drastic Measures.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Every possible precaution was taken in Washington today to prevent possible anarchist outrages. All public buildings and the homes of public officials were guarded, and individuals suspected of anarchistic tendencies were under close surveillance.

CHICAGO, July 4.—Government, State, and city officials took precautions today to act quickly and effectively should there be any demonstration toward fulfillment of threats of an outbreak by radicals.

Two companies of the 14th United States Infantry were quartered in the city, and the State militia was ordered to hold itself in readiness. In every police station the reserves were concentrated, with orders to remain on duty until 8 o'clock Monday morning. Virtually the entire force of detectives had been distributed in precincts where Chief of Police Garrity believed disorder might develop. Mounted policemen were distributed about the stockyards district and public buildings were guarded. No parade permits of any kind were issued.

BOSTON, July 4.—Acting under orders from Washington armed infantrymen patroled the corridors and stairways of the post office, custom house and appraisers' stores today. It was announced that the guard would be kept on duty over the week-end. Public buildings of the State and city were under special police guard.

PITTSBURGH, July 4.—All public buildings and industrial plants of this district were guarded by extra police and detectives today as a precaution against anarchist outbreaks. Special deputies were on guard at the Federal Building on account of a report last night that the structure was marked for a bomb explosion today.

Large quantities of dynamite and powder have been stolen in Pittsburgh and vicinity recently, supposedly by radical agents. The thefts were reported to the police after an announcement by the State Police Bureau at Harrisburg yesterday of similar incidents in different parts of the State.

FOURTH PASSES HERE WITH NO DISORDER

Police Attribute Quiet of Reds to Close Guard Kept on Places Liable to Attack.

ALL FORCES ARE ALERT

Haunts of Agitators Under Surveillance of City, State, and Federal Agents.

The threatened outbreak on the part of anarchists, Bolshevists, and other "red flag" elements yesterday failed to materialize, and at the end of the day the police reported that not one disturbance, due to radical activities, had occurred in any part of the city. That no demonstration did take place was due, in the opinion of both Federal and local authorities, to the extraordinary preparations that had been made by the Police Department, Department of Justice, the State Guard, and other Federal, State and County authorities to deal with any disturbance on the part of the extreme radical elements in the population.

Every Federal, State and City building that might have been the target of anarchists, the home of every public official who has been outspoken in his opposition to Bolshevist and anarchistic agitations, the Stock Exchange, churches and homes of private citizens who have been active in supporting loyal movements directed against the "red flags" were all under guard yesterday. The entire police force of 11,000 men was held ready for service, and it was said that State Guard, under command of General Dyer, was ready to respond immediately to a mobilization order. All of the Deputy Sheriffs of the five counties, as well as the United States Marshals and their deputies of the Southern and Eastern Federal Districts, were likewise held in readiness for immediate service.

In the haunts of the anarchists, I. W. W. agitators, and others of the extreme radical creeds, everything was quiet and orderly yesterday. These places were all under surveillance. The first sign of a disturbance on the part of any of the agitators would have meant the immediate arrest of all concerned, and this knowledge, in the opinion of the authorities, was the deterrent that made yesterday perhaps the most orderly Fourth of July New York has ever known.

In addition to the precautionary activities of the Police Department, the Federal Secret Service organization, and the other Federal, State, and local agencies already named, the army authorities took extra precautions yesterday to guard all War Department properties in this city and vicinity. For one thing, the army, yesterday, took over the guarding of the entire Bush Terminal district in Brooklyn, where millions of dollars worth of army and naval supplies are stored. Under normal conditions the army controls the guarding of only two piers in the Terminal, but yesterday soldiers were on guard at the entrances to all piers and warehouses, and only persons bearing the proper credentials were permitted to enter the reservation.

While the anarchists, Bolshevists, and other "red" elements refrained from making any demonstrations yesterday an official of the Secret Service pointed out that there was no let-up in the class-war propaganda that they were carrying on in all parts of the country. Despite the fact that more than two score of the principal alien agitators have been deported in the last four weeks and that a similar fate awaits others of alien citizenship who overstep the bounds of the law, the I. W. W., the Bolshevist organizations, and others of similar creeds continue to flood the country with their papers and posters, some of them openly and others published secretly.

Dr. William T. Hornaday, one of the trustees of the American Defense Society, issued a statement yesterday in which he said that "the time has come for a showdown with those responsible for the peace and security of the nation."

"The American people," said Dr. Hornaday, "desire to know who is to blame for the carnival of bombing, sabotage, street mobs, and anarchistic speeches and publications that now disturb the peace of many American cities, and openly threaten civil war. The situation is both intolerable and dangerous.

"The details are too widely known to call for one line of specification. A mass of traitors who desire to pull down and destroy the American system of government are talking and acting boldly, persistently and defiantly, and with well-nigh perfect immunity from punishment. In New York City the highest function of the agents of the U. S. Department of Justice and the city police force seems to consist of attending mass meetings of anarchists in Madison Square Garden, taking great masses of perfectly useless notes of incendiary and disloyal speeches and protecting Bolshevik and anarchist speakers. This was done again June 8 by about "two hundred detectives and about '200 detectives and agents of the Department of Justice' and '150 uniformed policemen' while Victor Berger and others denounced our Government; and not a man was arrested.

"After a second edition of bombing outrages the seeming wanton indifference of those who make and enforce our criminal laws again is, to say the least, alarming. After months of elaborate gumshoeing and spying on anarchists and their disloyal meetings, not one law-enforcer can come forward and lay a hand on a bomber. During the war scores of bomb and incendiary outrages were committed against America and not one bomber was shot or hanged.

"The people want to know who is to blame for the disgraceful state of affairs that now exists in America through anarchist activities. If our laws are 'not adequate,' then why are they not adequate? In all conscience our lawmakers have had warning enough. Are they asleep or afraid?

"Of all those who can exercise a direct influence on the present situation, the anarchists seem to be the only people who are wide awake, energetic, and unafraid. Our American lawmakers, courts, and police departments seem to be drowsy, stupid, and nerveless.

"The decent and law-abiding people of our country now demand a showdown. If present incumbents in office are afraid to handle anarchy, then they must get out and give way to other men who are not afraid."

CAMP UPTON CELEBRATES.

Aerial Combats Thrill Visitors at Independence Day Exercises.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, N. Y., July 4.—Thousands of visitors, a big fireworks display, aerial combats and an athletic carnival helped the Independence Day celebration here eclipse any affair of the kind ever given on an army post. The address of United States Senator William M. Calder was several times interrupted by aviators dropping flags on the assemblage.

In the morning Brigadier-Gen. William J. Nicholson reviewed the 42d Infantry and presented the British Military Medal to Major C. D. Drew, and the Croix de Guerre to Lieutenant Carl Edmonds and Sergeant Willie E. Sprinkle. The athletic field held a record crowd when the afternoon exercises started. As part of the pageant the costumes and ordnance of the American soldiers in all wars were displayed. Nurses and reconstruction aids wore the feminine apparel of those periods. Boy Scouts and children from Patchogue took part in the procession.

The largest captive balloon in this country was attacked in midair by a Fokker plane, the two observers escaping from the balloon by means of parachutes. Nurses took part in several events in the field sports. As part of the fireworks display at night the trench war division gave a pyrotechnic exhibition of warfare on the western front. There were dances in the welfare buildings at night.

Goodyear Cords Win

First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh

GASTON CHEVROLET, driving a Frontenac, on Goodyear Cord Tires, in a wonderful non-stop run wins Fourth of July 100 mile derby at Sheepshead Bay Speedway in 54 minutes 17.8 seconds, establishing a new world's record for the distance. His average speed for the 100 miles was 110.53 miles per hour.

HOWDY WILCOX in a PEUGEOT stormed across the wire in 58 minutes 37.6 seconds, a good second.

DAVE LEWIS, piloting a METEOR; EDDIE O'DONNELL, driving a DUESENBERG; IRA VAIL at the wheel of a HUDSON, DENNY HICKEY in a STICKEL, and WILLIAM VETERE in a DUESENBERG finished in the order named. All of these drivers were carried to victory on GOODYEAR CORD TIRES and all used GOODYEAR TUBES.

Yesterday's performance adds another victory to the many that Goodyear Cords have won on the various speedways of the country.

Santa Monica, Uniontown, Indianapolis and Sheepshead Bay are the 1919 performances that have added to Goodyear Cord Tire prestige.

Off the track, too, they hold records of achievement. On your car they will be as successful as on the cars of the famous racers. You can have the same tire dependability that carried Chevrolet to victory.

More cars run on Goodyears than on any other kind.

GOODYEAR
AKRON

TELLS HOW TURKS TORTURED GREEKS

Prelate's Letter Describes Atrocities in Hellenic Territories of Black Sea.

POPULATION IS SCATTERED

Declares Deportations Into Snow-Covered Lands Replace Openly Brutal Outrages.

Atrocities perpetrated by the Turks against the Greeks in the Black Sea territories are described in a letter of His Grace Germanos, Lord Archbishop of Amassia and Samsoun, in a letter sent from Constantinople to M. Constantinides, President of the Pont-Euxine Unredeemed Greeks' Committee. A copy of the letter was received from London by Sava Kehaya, President of the Greek-American Pontus League, 120 Broadway.

The letter follows in part:

"Euxine Pontus has undergone the greatest calamities and disasters, not only from the all-powerful Turkish party of 'Union and Progress,' but also from all the Turkish people. The Turkish people, after having hacked to death a million Armenians, organized and are still organizing according to the same methods, similar outrages. They were led, but only according to their own instincts, by the Government of Talaat, Enver, Djamal, and their accomplices.

"After having drowned numberless little Armenian children in the sea and the rivers, the Turks carried off the young women and wives, putting all the men to death, and then directed their attention to the fortune, honor and life of the Greek 'Raya.' At last, exploiting the absence of all control and the ephemeral victories of the Central Powers, the Turks found it necessary to stamp out Hellenism in Turkey.

"However, as much anger had been caused in Europe and America by the Armenian massacres, and as further open atrocities could only increase the horror of the whole world, the Turkish people and the Government invented a new way of extermination by assassination less instantly shocking to moral ideas and the rules of civilization. The Greek population had to be wiped out by deportation, hunger, cold, by privations or ill-treatment. Thrace, Propontide, (Marmora,) the coast of the Aegean Sea, were evacuated of their Greek populations, which were deported toward the interior of Anatolia and dispersed among the Turkish villages without shelter, without clothes, dropping and dying on the way of hunger and fatigue.

"But it was Pontus that had to undergo the greatest trials and disasters. First of all Sinope and the neighborhood were evacuated. Then Ayadjik and Karza, with all their villages, suffered the same fate. Their inhabitants were scattered among the regions of Castamouni, but the greater number had already perished on the way as the result of fatigue and ill-treatment.

Beat the Women.

"The dead were left without burial, and many women, because of the impossibility of taking them and their children, were constantly beaten by the soldiers and abandoned in the mountains, a prey to hunger and wild beasts. The Turks did not even spare the families of those who died in the Amela-Tabourou, (forced labor battalion,) nor was mercy shown to those who, like beasts of burden, labored on military works, nor even to the families of those fallen on the battlefield. Two villages of Ayadjik, (caza of Sinope,) Yokari-Keuy, and Sernai, to escape death fell away and embraced Islamism. All the others, after the pillage of their wealth, the confiscation of their houses and their cattle, were led away toward the furthest off confines to the vilayet of Castamouni, where the greater part of them died of cold, hunger, and cruelties."

Describing the deportations from Amissos, (Samsoun,) the Archbishop said:

"First, the army reduced to ashes all the region round about. Nearly all the villages, rich in tobacco plantations, civilized friends of progress and possessing a lively national sentiment, were pillaged and then set on fire. A large number of women and children were killed, the young girls outraged and immediately afterward driven into the interior. Where? Into the vilayet of Angora, to Tchoroum, to Soungourlou, and still further. The Winter was of the most rigorous kind; these girls had to march thirty or forty days across snow-covered mountains and sleep by night in the open. For several days they were without food, for they were not even allowed to buy bread for money; they were continually beaten by the gendarmes and stripped of any money they might have on them, and when they got to the towns they were brutally pushed into the hot public baths, on the pretext of hygiene and cleanliness, and just as quickly dragged out. Thus, an easy prey to the rigors of the cold, they were driven on further. The majority, of course, died on the road, and none of the dead at all being buried, vultures and hogs feasted on human flesh.

Gathers Evidence.

"Toward the end of the year, when the savage instincts of the tyrant and his instruments as well as the wild fanaticism of the Turks were satisfied, I was at last able to go out toward the mountains to discover and assemble fragments of evidence as to the catastrophe. I found only ruins and desolation; skeletons lay scattered on the mountain. I found but a very small number of women and children, who, hidden in the caverns and the forests, had been able to escape the fury of the excited rabble. In the majority of the villages I was unable to discover even the ruins. The places had been burned and were now overgrown with grass. The very small number that had escaped complete destruction were void of inhabitants. Spiders had woven their webs over all, and owls flitted about, mournfully hooting.

"Believe me, that out of 160,000 people of Pontus deported, only a tenth and in some places a twentieth have survived. In a village, for example, that counted 100 inhabitants, five only will ever return; the others are dead. Rare, indeed, are those happy villages where a tenth of the deported population has been saved.

"Such, in short, is the situation in Pontus; as for the wrecks that come back to us from the catastrophe, having no means of sustenance, they are predestined to death by famine, for in spite of the subscriptions we have organized at Samsoun, individual initiative is powerless to bind up such wounds. There is urgent necessity to take measures, rapid and efficacious measures, so that sufficient money may be sent, never mind whence, to construct huts and shelters, to provide bread, clothes, and other objects of first necessity.

"It would be good and useful for the success of our hallowed end if European public opinion were enlightened. I beg you to cry aloud, 'urbi et orbi,' these crimes of the Turks, unique in horror, saying that it is impossible to be governed by them in the future.

"It is the duty of our European Allies to punish this criminal people, and give satisfaction to our national sentiment. And, if reunion with our motherland, Greece, is not possible, they still have the duty of creating a Pontic State under a democratic form of government; for even if its population has been decimated, the parents of those perished have set themselves up for the past fifty years in Russian Caucasia, where they wait but the deliverance of their mother country in order to come back and repeople the devastated territory of our country."

MASS IN THE COLOSSEUM.

Impressive Service Where Christians Were Once Put to Death.

ROME, June 15, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—On the very site where once Christians were offered as the prey of wild beasts to amuse the Roman populace, in the Roman Colosseum where Caesars sacrificed the faithful to satisfy a pagan lust, a Christian service has at last been held. It was celebrated recently in memory of the Boy Scouts of the Italian Army who had done messenger service at the front and were killed in action.

The altar used for the service was one which had been carried by the Italian armies through many campaigns in the Alps and was placed in the west end of the Colosseum. The service was presided over by Mgr. Bartolomasi, who held the rank of General in the Italian Army, being the Chief Chaplain to the Italian forces.

The immense ruin of pagan days was filled with people. Detachments of Boy Scouts occupied the central part of the building, a place in pagan days used for the arena. The scouts were decked in their uniforms and carried rifles, instead of the sword and spear of the ancient Roman gladiator.

After the mass Mgr. Bartolomasi delivered a stirring sermon in which he drew attention to the change in human thought which was able to convert this pagan amphitheatre into a Christian temple.

VAMPER AND VAMPIRE.

They Are Quite Different Things, but One Woman Didn't Know It.

Recently the L. P. Ross Shoe Company inserted an advertisement in a Rochester paper for vampers and closers-up. Among the answers received was one from a young lady who signed herself Miss Mabelle Jones and gave her address as General Delivery, Rochester. The letter said in part:

> Gentlemen: I have seen your ad for vampires and close-ups, and I would like the job. I have been studying to vamp for several years, and have been practicing eye work for a long while. My gentlemen friends tell me that I have the other movie vamps backed off the map. I have made a particular study of Theda Bara. I don't know much about close-ups, but I suppose I could learn. I have a good form, swell brown eyes, and a fine complexion.
>
> If you would like, I will call and show you what I can do. I have been looking for a vampire job, but never saw no ads in the papers before. Yours,
>
> MABELLE JONES.
>
> P. S.—Do you furnish clothes for your vampires? I have just come to Rochester and so haven't got many clothes.

—Rochester Herald.

Sing Sing Life Man to Go Free.

OSSINING, July 4.—"This is the happiest Fourth of July that I ever had," was the reply of Raphael Denunzio, a "lifer" in Sing Sing, when Warden Edward V. Brophy announced today that a pardon had arrived which will release him in three weeks, after he has completed eleven years behind the bars. Governor Smith commuted the sentence from "twenty years to life" to eleven years straight. Prison Secretary Daniel Hickey's records show that Denunzio was sentenced July 21, 1908, by Supreme Court Justice A. S. Tompkins, at New City, for second degree murder. Denunzio's home was then at Rockland Lake. He worked in the prison foundtry until it was closed.

Investigate Woman's Death.

The body of an unidentified woman was found yesterday on the shore of Coney Island Creek, near Stillwell Avenue, Brooklyn, under circumstances that caused the police to make an unsuccessful investigation to determine the cause of her death, which could be determined only by an autopsy, it was said. There was no mark of injury on the body. The woman, who appeared to be 30 years old, was dressed in clothing of good quality, from which the maker's name had been removed. The body was taken to the morgue at the Kings County Hospital for further examination by an autopsy today.

Sharp Turn Kills Army Aviator.

DETROIT, Mich., July 3.—Lieut. S. H. Dicran, an army airplane inspector was killed, and Bruce Brown, formerly in the aviation service, was seriously injured at Morrow Field, late today when their plane fell from a height of 1,000 feet. Both men lived in Detroit. The pilot lost control when he banked too sharply, it is believed.

BERNSTEIN DEMANDS GERMAN CONFESSION

Moral and Material Interests of People Alike Demand Full Expose of German War Guilt.

IGNORANCE MUST END

Not Capitalism, but Irresponsibility, Caused War, Socialist Says—Cites Early Proofs.

In the Berlin Vorwärts of June 1, a copy of which has just been received here, Eduard Bernstein, one of the leaders of the Independent Socialists, now back in the ranks of the Majority Socialists, issues a ringing appeal for a complete confession of guilt and a free discovery on the part of Germany of the circumstances under which her rulers brought the war upon the world. This, he insists, is the course dictated equally by the moral and material interests of the German people. He says:

"The attitude of the bourgeois press, and unfortunately also of a part of the Social Democrat press of Germany, with regard to the question of the guilt of the war is as mistaken in fact as it is politically shortsighted. Is there any sense whatever in denying or cloaking the fact that it was the Governments of William II. and Franz Joseph II. which, in July and August, 1914, loosed the Hydra of war upon the world? Or can we deny or cloak it, without as Germans making ourselves subsequently after a fashion moral accomplices? Let us leave this hopeless business to those who actually are accomplices, and let us finally understand that it is in a double sense a duty toward the German people to speak out the truth without reservation in this matter.

"As long as the truth is withheld from the German people, who have been lied to and cheated all this year, or as long as the truth is shown to it only through a veil, it will never succeed in realizing the why and wherefore of its fate or in properly grasping and dealing with the problems of foreign policy that are set before it. And it is here a matter of the German people. To deceive the foreign countries, on which all depends about the true sequence of events, is love's labor lost.

"First of all must be repudiated the attempt to shove the blame off on the so-called objective powers. Many persons think they express a very deep human truth when they say it is unscientific to probe into the indirect blame for the war, but that capitalism is the real culprit.

"Marx himself was far removed from this sort of 'Marxism.' In the preface to his 'Eighteenth of Brumaire,' which deals with the coup d'etat of Napoleon III., he wrote on the other hand:

"'Proudhon, for his part, seeks to represent the coup d'etat as the result of preceding historical evolution. But off-hand, however, the historical construction of the coup changes for him to a historical apology (justification) for the heroes who carried it out. Thus he falls into the error of our so-called objective historians.'

"Capitalism as a social phenomenon has no causal relation to this war. Its outbreak was not the result of the necessities of the capitalistic development in general. A part of the capitalists participated in war-jingoism, and others took a most decided stand against it; the class as a whole did not take a decisive part in causing it.

"Further to be repudiated are the attempts to wipe out Germany's responsibility for the happenings of July and August, 1914, by pointing to the so-called 'encircling' of Germany. To be sure, the powers immediately and more remotely surrounding Germany—England, France, and Russia—did in the course of the first decade of the twentieth century enter upon understandings by which they pledged each other more or less assistance in case of a war with Germany, and Italy at last approached this 'Entente.' But this encircling in no way hampered Germany in its development in the realm of peaceful competition, which was what concerned the people. Under it Germany became sleek and fat, the 'rich' Germany. Only the element which aimed at imperialistic adventure could feel menaced or oppressed by this.

"Let a special chapter be reserved for the fuller treatment of the subject of the encircling of Germany. Let it here suffice to point out that what was true in the alleged encircling policy, was to be attributed in no small measure to the blundering strokes of policy of William II. One of these was the Tangier trip of 1905 with the challenging address to the Sultan of Morocco. This even at that time almost brought Europe to the brink of war, as Kurt Eisner recently, after a close study of the documents, set forth in a brochure that is still very worth while reading today, under the title, 'The Sultan of the World War,' (Berlin, Vorwärts Book Store.)

"It is far from my purpose to depict William II. as a man who lusted particularly for military adventures. That he was plainly not. But that in unimpeded hours he played with the Pandora's box of war in a manner such as no responsible pilot of State may risk, of this he cannot be acquitted.

"Who would not wish to believe that Wilhelm II. in 1914 did not wish the world war? Undoubtedly he desired to accomplish it more cheaply. But while absence of intention with respect to the whole may be an ameliorating circumstance in his criminal responsibility, it does not ameliorate his political responsibility before his people and before history. He could and must have seen the whole consequence of his steps. The higher a man stands, the greater is his responsibility. Nothing compelled him to give Austria the carte blanche letter for the latter's impious procedure against Serbia, nothing compelled him to set himself up as a quasi world judge, and to declare the war of Austria against Serbia as a private affair of the former, in which nobody had a right to interfere. No war in the world today is a private affair of the belligerent Governments.

"The fact that he was an accomplice in the sponsorship of the war against Serbia, deprives William II. of the right to regard the war with Russia as 'forced upon' him. There will be more to be said about the inception of this war also. A ruthless impiety was carried on at that time with the words 'forced upon.' An example little known among us, in this respect, is the history of the occupation of Luxemburg in violation of international law.

"This was at that time justified orally to the German people with the assurance that it was merely a matter of protecting the Luxemburg railways. As a matter of fact, Luxemburg was flooded with German troops on August 2, after German militia as early as August 1, 1914, had 'by error' occupied the border village of Ueflingen; and this invasion of a land whose neutrality Germany had guaranteed was justified by General Tülff von Tschefe und Weidenbach with the following proclamation to the people of Luxemburg:

"'The enemy has forced the sword into Germany's fist. After France, disregarding the neutrality of Luxemburg, opened—as has been established beyond a doubt—hostilities against German troops from Luxemburg soil, his Majesty, under the bitter compulsion of iron necessity, has ordered that German troops also should march into Luxemburg.'

"Let us waive the strong words that this document contains, and listen to what, two days later, on August 4, 1914, at the same time as Bethmann Hollweg in the Reichstag was repeating the assertion of the General in a weaker form, the leading Minister of Luxemburg, Eyschen, said from the Ministers' table in the Luxemburg Chamber, in the presence of the German troops:

"'The facts upon which the occupation is based and of which the proclamation signed by a General speaks, are false. I maintain this before the country and before Europe. * * * France (it is alleged) has violated the neutrality and opened hostilities from our soil; among us no one has either seen or heard anything of this.'

"Who in Germany learned anything about these pronouncements at the time? Beyond the circle of a small number of the initiated, nothing of all this reached the ken of Germans. From our people it was withheld, with the similar untruth of the justification of the invasion of Belgium and the declaration of war against France. But over there on the side of our opponents they are quite well informed about all this and have noted it well. No denials will wash it out of their memories. All attempts in this direction are futile or worse, as far as our opponents are concerned, and a sin against our own people. This people must be accurately informed about these matters. Ignorance of these things in its midst can react to the advantage only of those responsible for these things and their agents. To protect the mist of hushings-up, these seek to create a sentiment for pronouncements by which the German people would post factum make a solidarity between itself and them. Not by a confession that a grievous wrong was committed at that time, but by denial thereof would the nation make itself responsible.

"In an article that turns sharply against the conditions proposed for Germany and that accuses Wilson of criminal weakness, the pacifist paper Voices of Reason of Berne says:

"'If the German people calls to an accounting those who have brought the misery upon the country, not only those who were responsible for the outbreak of the war, Bethmann Hollweg and Jagow, but also the statesmen who prevented the peace of February, 1918, should be accused before the State court. Amid all the just complaints against Wilson and Versailles which one now hears in Germany, there is unfortunately lacking still a "peccavi" for the peace treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest and for the entire ambiguous policy of the winter of 1917-1918.'

"The honest paper desires, it says, with this reminder, to give advice as a sincere friend of the German people, namely, that it should not, 'through the terrible injustice of Versailles, too easily forget its own guilt.'

"A word of advice at the right time. Away with hushings-up! The moral interest of the German people in the first place, as well as its material interest, loudly demands: Confession is the solution!"

AERIAL SUPREMACY SWAYED TO AND FRO

But Germany Officially Admitted Her Defeat in the Sky in August, 1918.

HUNS STRONGER AT START

Superior During First Two Years' Fighting, Says Capt. Fawcett of Army Air Service.

Whether the Allies or Germany held aerial supremacy during the war has been a debated topic in nearly all of the warring countries. Captain Roscoe Fawcett of the Air Service has written a "post mortem" article in the last issue of the United States Air Service, the official publication of the Army and Navy Air Service, in which he sets forth the varying conditions of air supremacy as based on official documents and charts.

The article states that it is definitely known that Germany "figuratively and officially" gave up the aerial ghost on Aug. 17, 1918, for the Hun swan song appeared in several official reports captured or discovered about armistice time. The Germans concentrated their efforts on the big offensive that commenced in March, 1918, and their flying strength reached its peak at about that time.

From the article it appears that "activity curves" were maintained by the British throughout the war showing the comparative strength and activity of friendly and enemy planes. The German curves displayed symptoms of a decided downhill tendency in April, 1918, and by the following month these curves began to take on the appearance of a succession of saw-edges—each successive tooth representing a spell of good or bad weather.

The article follows in part:

"Apparently the Germans found themselves unable to make good, during active conditions, the replacement of personnel and machines destroyed, and bad weather periods came as much welcomed respites and were utilized to bring the air units back to fighting trim. Thus each tooth on the curve charts had a peak of its own, representing the tail-end of a replacement period.

"Documents captured by the French in July and August, 1918, gave first evidence of the approaching crisis in German aviation affairs. The Huns attributed this crisis to the heavy losses of the big offensive and also to the unsatisfactory performances of the Pfalz D-III. machines and the Fokker triplanes and one or two other types that were aging, such as the Albatross D-III. and the D-5, which necessitated the development of newer types.

"The situation rapidly grew worse as the allied pressure increased, and, despite the frenzied announcements of the German air officials that the Friedrichshafen and other factories were to be enlarged immediately and that new materials were to be acquired from Russia and Rumania, late in August, 1918, the German command apparently saw no reason to keep secret the fact that the inevitable had come."

The writer says that nobody who has seen the "Hun in his lair" has come away with any love for him, but he says that it must be admitted that aerially the Germans were at no time in total eclipse, and that over a long stretch of the four and a third years of war the Germans maintained an actual aerial supremacy over the combined flying forces of England, France, and Belgium.

"When the war ended, France had something like 102 or 103 squadrons in the zone of operation; England, between 70 and 80, including 4 on the Italian front; Belgium, 5, one of which was a crack squadron; and the United States, 40 or thereabout, with the prospects for an effective aerial force of four times that number of units in operation early in 1919. The armistice caught the American Air Service just at a moment when two years of uphill struggling against difficulties gave promise of a most gratifying realization. One point will suffice to illustrate:

"During the four months immediately preceding the armistice no fewer than 71 American service squadrons were dispatched across the English Channel to France, augmenting the Canadian trained squadrons already on the ground. Further, on Nov. 11 an additional 70 squadrons of enlisted mechanics were ready in the British Isles for immediate duty on the American front.

"A summarization of the effective allied strength in the air on Nov. 11 probably would have shown a grand total of approximately 215 or 220 service squadrons. As against this the Germans were credited with 319 identified units, distributed on the various fronts. A great many of these 319 German units, of course, were flights operating as separate units—not squadrons. Probably the grand total of Hun machines in operation at the front did not exceed 3,500.

"The French had some wonderful individual pilots, and the higher-ups played to such men as Guynemer and Fonck. When these officer stars desired to go to Paris they simply waved good-bye. There was not the discipline that existed in the British air force. The best French pursuit machines were the Spad and the Nieuport; the most effective bomber the two-seated Breguet and the best corps machine the Salmson two-seated.

"Undoubtedly the British could have placed as many squadrons at the front as the French; but the British early in the war decided it would be impossible to maintain more than seventy or eighty squadrons at top efficiency, and thus the concentration of the fewer number. This policy was much simpler for the British than it would have been for the French, because of the difference in the front line mileage held by the two armies. Once a British squadron flew across the Channel to an already prepared airdrome it was ready for rough and tumble tactics, and usually was kept ready.

"Considering the condition of the British Air Service in 1914, the development of the third arm constituted one of the outstanding feats of the war.

"France entered the war with between 500 and 600 fairly serviceable machines, the chief defect in the French corps being the diversity of types. She had a well trained and numerous personnel, however, and good motors. Between 1900 and 1912 there were more builders of successful airplane engines in France than in any other country.

"By no means had the Germans been idle. The late Kaiser's aerial armament, both in numbers and equipment, exceeded the combined forces of England and France. Most of her 600 or 700 airplanes were standardized throughout, each machine equipped with bomb-dropping devices, speed and altitude recorders, and cameras. The equipment also included automatic engine-starters, 100 per cent. more efficient than those of the Allies. The wireless equipment and the system of wireless stations along the coast and frontiers assisted materially in the Hun aerial supremacy in the early stages of the war.

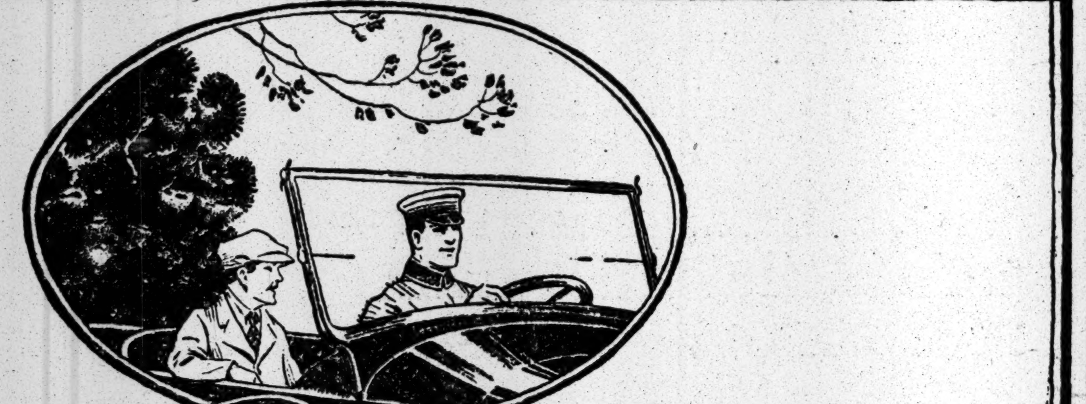
"Germany's chief advantage lay in the long experience of her engineers and builders. Behind the lines factories were running in full blast in August, 1914, turning out craft to increase German superiority. German aerodromes were placed close to the frontiers in strategic positions. German flying fields during the first year of the war were superior, it is said, to some of the Allies' fields two years later.

"Engine factories, such as the Mercedes, Benz, and Maybach, were standardizing their products while the British and French were experimenting. It is a fact that the entire output of the Benz factory was commandeered for war airplanes one year before the declaration of war. As a subtle indication of the late Kaiser having forced the war, it is pointed out that, after having held out of the world's famous automobile races for years, German manufacturers again took the road just before the start of hostilities.

"In the matter of seaplanes there was not much to choose between the rival powers, as very little progress had been made in the development of this craft prior to the war. England and France had a few seaplanes, and Germany had bought the Sopwith seaplane and also was developing the Wright seaplane. The French and British seaplanes did good work from the start, levying a heavy toll on Zeppelins and doing good "spotting" for the battleship guns. It was a seaplane that gave Admiral Beatty of Jutland battle fame the first news that the German grand fleet was out.

"With all its fickleness and intangibility, aerial supremacy undoubtedly lay with the Germans during the early stages of the war. During the first two years, up to the first battle of the Somme in 1916, the Germans harassed the sorely-tried Allies in the air. Fortunately for the British and the world at large, the Hun had the Russian front to protect, and many of Germany's finest Albatros and Rumpler biplanes were sent there, while Taube-type monoplanes were concentrated on the Western front in an attempt to overwhelm the French.

"With the début of the combat patrol in 1917 and the appearance of new type English planes, the Allies began to make progress. But the Huns countered late in 1917 with the D-VII. Albatros and a new Rumpler and at no time were in total eclipse until past midsummer of 1918, when every resource had been staked on the great German attempt to break through the British lines to the Channel ports."



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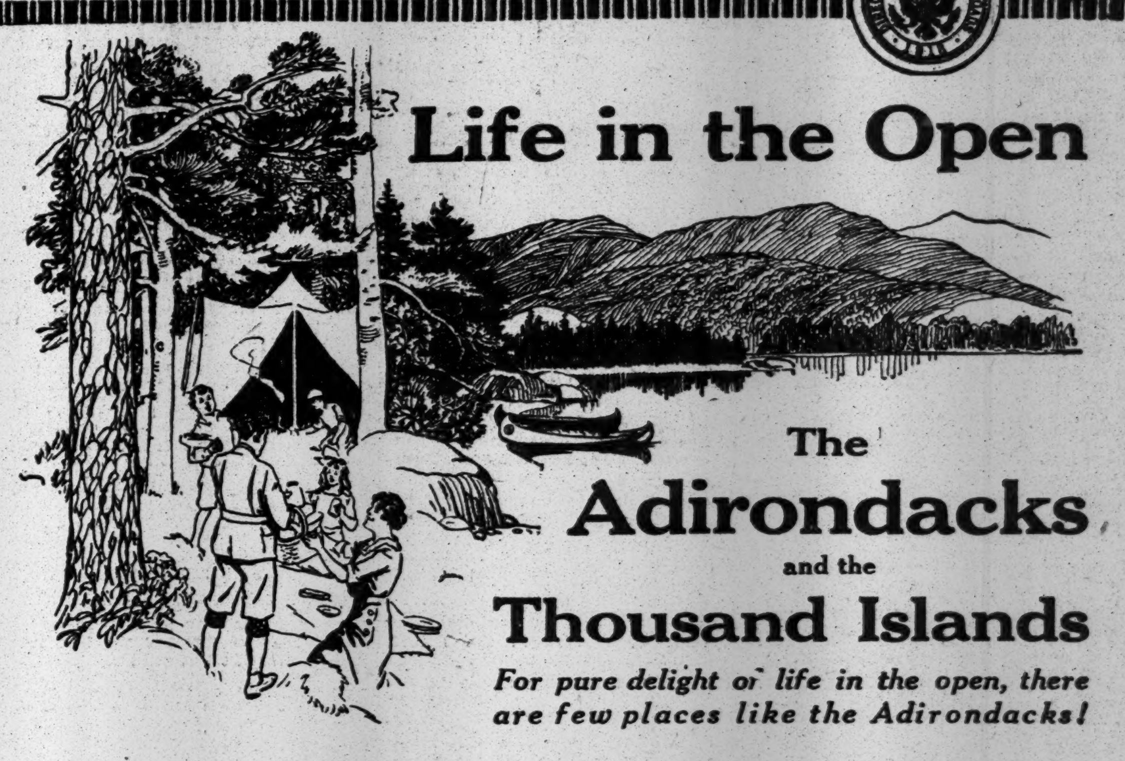

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THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW
Times Square, New York

ARTIST'S WIFE SUES FOR LOSS OF HIS LOVE

Mrs. Edouard Steichen Says Marion Beckett Alienated Her Husband's Affections.

ASKS FOR $200,000 DAMAGES

Declares Other Woman Followed the Painter to Paris, Where He Was Honored by France.

Suit has been filed in the Supreme Court by Clara S. Steichen, wife of Edouard Steichen, well-known artist, against Miss Marion H. Beckett, daughter of Charles H. Beckett, lawyer and former Surrogate, for $200,000 for alienation of the affections of her husband, who frequently has been honored by the French Government and whose portrait of the late William M. Chase, the painter, was one of the features of the National Association of Portrait Painters a few years ago.

The complaint filed by Mrs. Steichen alleges that Miss Beckett became interested in the artist long before he achieved his present fame and at a time when Auguste Rodin, the sculptor, was commending him to the French Government for honors. She alleges that Miss Beckett first posed for her husband as his model and later opened a studio in Paris for the purpose of being near him.

Mrs. Steichen says in her complaint that before she knew Miss Beckett was interested in her husband she received her into her own home, and permitted Miss Beckett to care for her when she was ill, and to take charge of her household, believing that Miss Beckett was actuated solely by friendship for her. She alleges that Miss Beckett followed the artist here from Paris when he came to America to accept commissions from wealthy persons, and finally when she became convinced that the young woman was enamored of her husband Mrs. Steichen urged her to keep away from their home, telling her that her attentions to him threatened the peace of his household.

The complaint alleges that Miss Beckett begged forgiveness and asked for a photograph of Mrs. Steichen and her oldest daughter, declaring that they would strengthen her resolution to stay away from the artist. Mrs. Steichen gave her the pictures, she declares, believing she was penitent, but says she has since learned that Miss Beckett received Steichen in her suite in the hotel at Voulangis, France, and accompanied him on trips to this city and to Vermont. She says that her husband finally neglected to send the usual Christmas greetings from France to his family here.

"I made every concession possible for a wife to make, but failed against the wiles of this defendant," says Mrs. Steichen. In October, 1915, when she had a cottage at Voulangis, France, she said that she saw Miss Beckett there and pleaded with her to have nothing further to do with the artist for the sake of his two daughters, aged 10 and 14. Her husband left soon afterward for America, and Mrs. Steichen says that the defendant followed him, and after meeting him in this country arranged for him to come to her apartment in New York. When her husband went back to France, she says that Miss Beckett also returned and rented the studio where Steichen was a frequent guest. Late in 1917 Mrs. Steichen says she pleaded with her husband to return to her and he told her he couldn't live with her again.

Mrs. Steichen says in her complaint that her husband was commissioned a lieutenant in the United States Army shortly afeward, and was sent abroad. She alleges that his sole purpose in seeking military duty was to enable him to be with Miss Beckett abroad without molestation from his wife.

The Steichens were married in 1903, at which time he was noted for his remarkable photography. He abandoned the camera for the brush in 1906, and went to France to study. He met Miss Beckett in 1910, and the plaintiff alleges that the defendant offered herself as a model at once. His work in France attracted the attention of Rodin and through him Mr. Steichen was commissioned to do the mural decorations for the New Luxembourg Museum.

It is understood that Miss Beckett's answer will deny all the allegations against her, and will contend that the artist has had no affection for his wife that could be alienated.

WILL DISCUSS CANDIDATES.

Brooklyn Republicans to Hold Unofficial County Convention.

Brooklyn Republicans will hold an unofficial county convention on July 24 to discuss candidates for the offices to be filled in Kings County at the election in November. Taking a hint from the Democrats, who held an unofficial State convention at Saratoga last year with such success that the entire ticket there selected stood the test of the primaries later, the Republicans throughout the State will probably follow the example and hold unofficial conventions in many counties. The plan, as one Republican leader explained, serves admirably to eliminate the "undesirables" who might try for a nomination by the direct primary method.

The Brooklyn unofficial convention will be held at Kismet Temple, and about 2,500 delegates will be present, the basis of representation decided upon being the same as that provided for the Republican County Committee. There will be ten delegates-at-large, and women will be among both these and the district delegates. There will be several male and female colored delegates. The offices to be filled in Kings County this year are those of Sheriff, Surrogate, County Clerk, Register, District Attorney, one Supreme Court Justice, and two County Judges.

The Brooklyn Republican leaders profess to see an easy victory for their ticket this Fall, and intend to put forward a platform which will be acceptable to Brooklynites. Already they have begun work on the platform, and ex-County Judge Marcus B. Campbell has been appointed Chairman of a committee to draft a platform and have it ready for submission at the unofficial convention. The platform committee will meet at the county Republican headquarters on July 8.

The Republican organization of Albany, controlled by William Barnes, has already announced that it will hold such a convention, and State Chairman George A. Glynn has given the plan his approval. It has not yet been decided whether the Republicans of New York County will hold an unofficial convention. Chairman Samuel S. Koenig is in favor of leaving the selection of candidates entirely to the primaries, but there are few candidates to be elected in New York County this Fall, the principal office to be filled being that of the Presidency of the Board of Aldermen. The announcement of William M. Bennett, however, that he will be a candidate for the Aldermanic Presidency office may force the local leaders to change their plans and hold a convention.

T. P. Shonts's Condition Unchanged.

The condition of Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, was reported last night at his home, 930 Park Avenue, as being unchanged. Dr. J. Bentley Squier, the attending physician, said that Mr. Shonts was withstanding the heat well.

HERBS FOR HOME GARDEN.

Good Cooks Find It Desirable to Have Them Handy and Fresh.

The old-fashioned kitchen garden was not considered complete without its small collection of "pot-herbs"—sage, thyme, and other medicinal and savory herbs. French cooking is noted for its fine flavor, and this is largely because French cooks excel in the skillful use of herbs.

The Department of Agriculture is encouraging women and girls who are members of clubs organized by extension workers to grow savory herbs. Not only is the daily diet varied by the use of "pot-herbs," but in nearly all communities the surplus is easily marketed.

Herbs usually occupy the same ground for some years, and should be conveniently located in one corner or at one side of the regular garden. One good method is to mark off the rows where the plants are to be set, then remove the top soil and place it to one side; two or three inches of manure is then spread in the furrow and spaded into the subsoil. The top soil is then returned and allowed to settle a few days before the plants are set out. One of the main things to consider is placing the perennials or permanent plants together in one row or corner where they will not be disturbed. The biennials may be placed next, and the annuals in a collection by themselves.

The general cultural methods are practically the same for all—good, clean cultivation during the Summer, and a mulch of leaves, straw, or manure around the plants during the Winter. The mulch protects them from winter-killing and at the same time adds fertility for next season's growth.

Sage, taragon, mint, anise, caraway, and dill are the herbs found most often on the market, but in growing for commercial purposes it is best to learn first what particular herbs are most in demand in the locality.

Anise is an annual and the seeds do not retain their vitality after the second year, so they should be strictly fresh when planted. The seeds should be sown indoors and the young plants transplanted. They may also be sown in the open ground and thinned 12 to 14 inches apart in the row. The plants grow to a height of about two feet. The seeds are borne in heads, which should be cut from the plants when the seeds are nearly ripe. The heads may be tied in bunches and hung up to dry, or they may be spread loosely upon a wire-bottom tray and kept in a shady place until dry. The seeds are removed from the heads by rubbing them with the hands, and then separating them from the chaff and pieces of broken stem. The seeds of anise are used for flavoring, especially in cookies, and for sprinkling over cakes when sugar or frosting is used.

Caraway seeds are usually planted out of doors. The plants should be thinned to about fifteen or eighteen inches in the row. Sometimes seeds are produced the first season, but more often not until the second season. The seeds are used for flavoring bread and pastry. The seeds are saved in the same way as those of anise. Caraway is likely to become a weed if allowed to ripen its seeds and run wild.

The culture and the uses of dill are very much the same as those for caraway. The leaves are also used for flavoring soups. The tender leaves and stems, together with the seed heads, are dried and used for flavoring cucumber pickles, making the famous commercial "dill" pickles. For home use watermelon rind and chayotes, when treated with brine and dill, make an excellent pickle.

Sage is one of the oldest and most common of the garden herbs. The plants live for several years if protected from extreme cold, and are most easily started by taking rooted offshoots from the side of an old plant. In rich soil the plants grow to a great size, three and four feet across. For this reason they should be given plenty of space. One plant will usually produce all the sage required by a family. The broad-leaved variety is commonly grown. Two or three cuttings of the young, tender shoots can be made during the season. As a rule, the tender tips of the branches are cut about four inches in length and tied in small bunches to dry. Sage is used especially for flavoring pork sausage and in dressings for poultry.

Two varieties of mint are often grown. The kind most commonly grown in gardens, however, is that known as spearmint, the young and tender leaves of which are used for making mint sauce and for flavoring lamb and other meats. Spearmint may be grown by sowing the seeds, but is easily started by taking offshoots from old plants. One or two clusters of it are sufficient for ordinary use, and care must be taken that it does not spread. The old plants should be dug up at the end of the second year and small divisions reset.

The true taragon does not produce seeds and must be started from roots or offshoots, either in the Fall or in the Spring. The tender leaves and stems of taragon are used for flavoring cider vinegar, making what is termed "taragon vinegar."

Other savory herbs desirable for home use or marketing are sweet basil, dwarf basil, coriander, balm, thyme, horehound, Summer savory, sweet fennel, and sweet marjoram.

The most important point in connection with producing good savory herbs is proper curing. The tender stems, leaves, and flowers, where included, should be taken from the plants at the proper stage and then dried in the shade. A very good plan is to tie them in small bunches, allowing some space on the string between each bunch, then roll loosely in a piece of paper, leaving both ends of the roll open so that the air will pass through. The roll may be held by rubber bands or short pieces of string and hung up in the shade to dry. After being thoroughly dried the herbs should be taken down and each individual bunch wrapped in paraffin paper to retain its color and flavor.

MORE TROOPS ARRIVE.

Drifting German Mine Sunk by Homecoming Transport.

The transports Santa Cecilia and Lancaster, from St. Nazaire and Bordeaux respectively, arrived yesterday bringing fifty-eight officers and 4,125 troops. The Santa Cecilia brought units of the 233d Provisional Battalion, 22d, 72d and 55th Engineers, and Casual Companies 6,915 of New York and 6,493 of New York and Connecticut, the 38th Company, Transportation Corps and two units of the Mobile Veterinary Hospital Corps.

The Lancaster carried the 2d Pioneer Infantry, units of the 811th Pioneer Infantry, 823d Service Battalion, 548 Engineers, the 156th New York Casual Company and seventy-five prisoners. Among the latter, it was said, were several men who were charged with cowardice.

When five days out from Bordeaux the Lancaster picked up a five-ton gas buoy which is estimated to have been adrift about a year and which was originally anchored near this port. The Lancaster also encountered and sank a German mine that had broken adrift in the North Sea.

On her last voyage from France as a transport, the cruiser Seattle arrived yesterday from Brest bringing 1,460 troops. The troops on board included the 115th Field Battalion Signal Corps, the 329th and 331st Field Remount Squadrons, 152d Aero Squadron, 117th Company Transportation Corps, and detachments of the 50th Depot Service Company, the 23d and 77th Sanitary Squads, 302d to 304th Pack Trains, inclusive, the 16th Sales Commissary Unit and the 72d Camp Hospital. Casual Companies 1,264 and 1,265, destined for Camp Upton, were also aboard.

During the voyage the Seattle fell in with the bark Hugomont, of Glasgow, short of food and water. She supplied the ship before proceeding. The Hugomont was 159 days out from Hongkong.

Decline in Sheep.

Before the war the United States had approximately one-tenth of all the sheep in the world. Since then the total number of sheep has decreased from all causes about one-tenth, possibly more. That makes the world decline in excess of 50,000,000 sheep, or slightly greater than the number of sheep in the United States. In some countries there has been an increase since 1914, but from the reports of the International Institute of Agriculture and also of the Food Administration the countries which report increases are outnumbered by those whose sheep raising declined.—Weekly News Letter.

PERUVIAN TROOPS OUST PRESIDENT

Seize Pardo at Palace and Jail Him—Leguia Is Proclaimed.

REVOLUTION IS BLOODLESS

Two Regiments of Soldiers and the Police Are the Prime Factors.

LIMA, July 4, (Associated Press.)—Two regiments of the military and a force of police rushed on the palace at 3 o'clock this morning and took prisoner President Pardo. These forces then proclaimed Augusto B. Leguia President of the republic. Only a few shots were exchanged and there were no casualties.

Colonel Geraldo Alvarez and General A. A. Caceres, former President, were the leaders of this military movement. The two regiments involved were the 1st and 3d.

President Pardo and the members of his Cabinet have been imprisoned.

President Pardo's tenure of office would have expired in any event on Aug. 18. But who would have succeeded him was still in doubt, when the soldiers declared Leguia President and marched the present incumbent off to prison. Behind the political dispute is the industrial dispute. The Pardo Administration had been noted for two things ever since it took office at the beginning of the second year of the war: A concentration of food supplies by favored contractors and the admission of alien labor to the disadvantage of the native worker, who was thus pressed between the hammer and the anvil.

The recent national election seemed to result in an attempt of the Government to force upon the people, whose cause the army early espoused, a President who was not believed to have received the requisite number of votes. This was Señor Antero Aspillaga, who headed the civil or Government ticket.

The election took place on May 18 and the lineup of the political parties and their candidates was as follows:

Civil (Government) Party—For President, Señor Antero Aspillaga; first Vice President, Señor Aurelio Garcia y Lastres; second Vice President, Señor José Ignacio Chopitea.

Independent (Leguia's) Party—For President, Señor Augusto B. Leguia; first Vice President, General César Canevaro; second Vice President, Dr. Augustin de la Torre Gonzales.

Democratic Party — For President, Señor Isaias de Piérola; first Vice President, Señor Pedro de Osma; second Vice President, Señor David Samanez Ocampo.

Labor Party—For President, Señor José Carlos Bernales.

All through the preceding campaign the Independent Party of Leguia made bitter attacks upon the present Government and its chief candidate, Aspillaga. At the last moment there was a stampede to enroll under the Leguia Party which had several catching mottoes: "The man who becomes rich by selling food is a traitor," and "Peru for Peruvians." The enthusiasm practically put out of business the National Democratic Party and the Liberal Party, while the members of the Constitutional Party swung to the Leguistas in a body.

There are in Peru 105 provinces which form the political units in national elections. A committee called the Junta Escrutadora receives the votes, counts them and transmits the result to Congress, which gives the "official count" and announces the "official" result.

The results of the provinces as announced by each Junta Escrutadora were so overwhelmingly in favor of Leguia's Party, when all but the remote and thinly settled provinces had been heard of on May 24, that the Leguistas declared in their press that neither Congress nor the Supreme Court, even if antagonistic to Leguia, would venture to evade the mandate of the people.

The claim of Leguia, however, in spite of the figures of the local Juntas Escrutadoras was disputed by Aspillaga, and by the aid of President Pardo, his claim was officially recognized and would have been pleaded before Congress on July 28.

José Pardo was born in Lima 54 years ago, third son of the politician Manuel Pardo, also some time President. José's first term was from 1904 to 1908. Under his first administration many public works were devised and carried out, and the revenues to the State rose from $7,000,000 to $15,000,000 in gold. Peru broke off relations with Germany on Oct. 6, 1917, but did not declare war in spite of the popular demand for it.

AGUILAR MAKES DENIAL.

Has Given No Assurances Concerning New Petroleum Law.

MEXICO CITY, July 4.—Statements that General Candido Aguilar had given the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, and other countries guarantees that the Mexican petroleum law now being framed would not contain provisions objected to by foreign interests are denied in a cablegram sent from New York by General Aguilar and made public here.

General Aguilar is now on a confidential mission to the United States and European nations and the statements referred to were published in this city on June 24.

"The declarations published regarding my mission and petroleum affairs," the cablegram says, "are absolutely false. The only declarations I have made about this matter were voiced in Washington. I said the petroleum question was still pending before the Mexican Congress and for that reason it was impossible for me to give any assurances. It is my personal opinion that the Mexican Congress will enact a just and equitable law, having in mind both Mexican and foreign interests."

Finger Lakes Fish.

The announcement that the organization formed to promote the popularity of the so-called Finger Lakes of Central and Western New York has petitioned the Conservation Commission to refuse to issue any more netting privileges in the inland waters will cause more or less surprise. It was the general impression that the use of nets was prohibited by law. It appears, though, that licenses have been issued permitting the holders to take certain specified varieties of fish by this method. It is claimed, and doubtless with reason, that fishermen will always closely discriminate between coarse fish and genuine game fish. The only equitable course would be to either prevent net fishing altogether or give the same privilege to all.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

TO CUT SCHOOL FIRE HAZARD

Schoolhouses Now Unite Wood and Metal Shops and Theatres.

A recent announcement that the fire insurance companies had found schoolhouses losing risks and were contemplating a general advance in schoolhouse premium rates has drawn attention to the fact that, from being a building which was used a few hours a day, five days in the week and kept locked the rest of the time, the schoolhouse in many instances has become a combination of machine shop, woodwork, hotel, theatre, and moving picture house. Manual training and vocational education have brought in the wood and metal working hazards, training in domestic science has brought in the hotel and kitchen features, and the general tendency to make the school a social centre for the community has resulted in the building being lighted and heated outside of the usual hours and given it many of the hazards of the entertainment hall.

During 1918 there was an estimated fire loss in the United States of $317,000,000. There were no fewer than seventy fires, each of which caused estimated property damage of $500,000. The cost of maintaining fire departments and fire-fighting equipment probably matched the amount lost by fire. But one of the worst phases of this national fire waste was the destruction of schools.

In the November, 1915, issue of Safety Engineering 158 school and college fires had been recorded from Jan. 1 to Oct. 31. In 1916 there were recorded 199 such fires, with a loss of $6,365,000, and we have a list of 111 similar fires for 1918, the aggregate total loss of which amounted to $3,828,100.

Of more importance than the safety of property and perpetuation of architectural creations is the question of human safety. The Committee on Public Safety of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, after thoroughly inspecting the public schools of Cleveland, agreed that the conservation of the lives of the children and teachers against fire hazards was the gravest and most important subject to be considered and that it should receive the prompt attention and active co-operation of every member of the Chamber of Commerce as well as the public in general.

Every once in a while a school fire is recorded where there is miraculous escape from death because the fire chanced to break out while the pupils were not present. But such good fortune does not always prevail. On March 4, 1908, a school burned in Collinwood, Ohio. In that fire two teachers and 170 little children lost their lives. Ohio profited by this disaster and she now stands among the leaders in the States that have made attempts to legislate as regards schoolhouse construction, safety, and protection.

A study was made by Frank Irving Cooper in 1910, under the auspices of the department of child hygiene of the Russell Sage Foundation, and again in 1915 under the auspices of the National Education Association Committee on Standardization of Schoolhouse Planning and Construction as regards what legislation had been enacted throughout the country in the planning, construction, fire protection, and sanitation of school buildings.

The results were interesting. In 1910 only two States—Connecticut and Ohio—had any regulation of fireproof construction, and only one State—Massachusetts—considered fire-retarding construction. Six States had regulations on exits, and only thirteen States required schoolroom doors to open outward.

In 1915 only twenty-seven States had then considered it desirable to exercise control over their school buildings, where the children spend one-third of their waking hours. Twenty-four of these twenty-seven States seemed to realize the necessity for a quick exit from these buildings, as they specified with exceptional agreement that doors should open out. Seventeen of the twenty-seven also agreed that fire escapes are desirable, but only six of the twenty-seven put up fire alarms to warn teachers and children that escape should be made, and only one State—Kansas—would drill its children as to how that escape should be carried out.

There was no recognition of the method of safeguarding lives by the use of fire walls and horizontal fire escapes, no recognition that the best fire engineers consider the outside fire escapes obsolete and one which should be abolished, to be replaced by the smokeproof tower.

Turning from escapes to methods of putting out a fire, it was found that only eight States required fire extinguishers. Six States believed in standpipes, though there was some question about providing any hose, and one State would have automatic sprinklers under certain conditions, but twenty-one States had no regulations whatever on schoolhouse construction. These facts put the question squarely before our legislators and from them back to the people who pay the bills and suffer the consequences for their tolerance of this lack of constructive legislation.

"In the past," says the Federal Board for Vocational Education, "the boards of trustees, school committees, principals, and teaching staff of these temples of learning that burn have not deliberately or consciously aided in the construction or maintenance of fire traps. Some have said that they accepted what the architect proposed and would have paid willingly for better buildings. Architecture is more reliant upon tradition than any other art, and the architectural profession shies at fireproof construction or the use of concrete for dwelling or schoolhouse construction. To make it truly acceptable requires some new conceptions, because concrete is diametrically opposed to the idea of 'the delicacy of woodwork.'"

In an effort to encourage fireproof school construction the board has prepared information that is given free to all who have to do with school housing and which shows how safety may be attained at small added cost, and very often without additional expenditure.

TELLS OF BOLSHEVIST RULE.

Their Crimes Unbelievable, Says Englishman, Just Back from Russia

Harold Hadley, an Englishman, who spent many years in Russia, where he held interests in several cotton mills, arrived here yesterday on the Cunard Liner, Caronia. After the overthrow of the Kerensky Government Mr. Hadley said that he was kept under supervision for months by orders of Trotzky. He finally managed to leave the country without the permission of the Government.

The horrors of Bolshevist rule had never been told, he said, and added that it was practically impossible for a civilized person to live in Petrograd. As an example of the crimes perpetrated by the Bolsheviki, he said that one day during a brawl in Petrograd a minor Bolshevist leader was fatally injured. As a result on the next day, he said, 1,500 persons of both sexes were assembled and shot down. Some were reported as having been buried alive.

Hadley said that there were only about 200 real Bolshevist leaders in Russia. Ignorant persons joined the Bolsheviki, he said, believing that they would get food and clothing.

To bring Russia out of this position, Mr. Hadley said, it was necessary to support Kolchak, not with men, but with munitions and food, and in that way a stable government would come about.

Doesn't Know It All.

It is when the brand-new graduate begins comparing notes with the men who have been taking a twenty-five or forty year post-graduate course in the College of Hard Knocks that he is likely to be told that there is still something to be done in the way of acquiring more wisdom.—Boston Transcript.

SUITABLE FOR FRAMING.

Beautiful prints, reproduced in sepia or in black and white, of photographs controlled by The New York Times and published in the Sunday Picture Section of The Times, may be purchased at reasonable prices through The Times Wide World—Photos, 229 West 43rd Street, New York City. Telephone Bryant 1000.—Advt.

TROMPELOUP RAZED IN GUNLESS BATTLE

Naval Records Contain Tale of How Bluejackets Reared an Air Station.

TOWN QUICKLY LEVELED

Attack with Pick and Shovel Swept Site in France for American Aviators.

In the navy they tell a story they call "The Battle of Trompeloup," a battle that was fought by American bluejackets armed with picks and shovels. Overnight, so to speak, a French village practically disappeared and in its place there came into existence one of the finest air stations in France. An officer who was in the Battle of Trompeloup told the story in the Navy Department and he did it so well that they took it down in shorthand and made it a war record of the naval service.

Here is the story in part as it is officially recorded in the naval archives at Washington.

"Some of these days" it goes, "when all of our heroes, back from the war, have settled down under the vine tree to spin yarns of deeds of glory we shall hear some veteran bluejacket tell glowingly of the Battle of Trompeloup. And we who know our war history and stories of conquest will think and then wonder what new victory is this. Then when the illusion is gone we will know that sometimes the pick and shovel are as mighty as the land battery and that the digging of holes in the ground was not always done to make trenches.

"Surely no point of vantage in France was ever attacked so viciously and so vigorously as was this little town of huts with the fancy name, and so surely was the victory and so complete the transition from a scattered settlement to the largest and most active air station of the United States Navy, Aviation in France. When the navy began to carry out its plans for aerial warfare overseas a location was at once sought for a base, a suitable and accessible port for a source of supply for the aerial branch of the sea service. Navy aviators were about the first Americans to arrive in France. Much important work awaited them. Eyes were needed for the navy as well as for the army. Long stretches of shore and sea had to be watched and patrolled from the air, and seaplanes were a part of the incoming convoys, just as was most necessary the hovering above the sea of vigilant fliers who could look down and aid in locating the evasive periscope.

Buildings Hard to Move.

"The southern part of France, near Bordeaux, was selected as a site for this base. When the scouting party came down along the Gironde River, below Bordeaux, they found this location on deep water, fine for handling and launching seaplanes and most accessible as a port for ships bringing equipment and supplies from the States. It was a picturesque rolling country, with large estates and extensive vineyards, among them the richly covered grapelands of the house of Rothschild. It was not hard to negotiate through the French Government for the land cessions. Between Bordeaux and the river lay Pauillac, and still closer to the water was Trompeloup. Scouting found Trompeloup in the way and succeeding surveys proved it. There was but one thing to do. Trompeloup had to be moved. Over here we would have put the houses on wheels and rolled them back out of the way, but Trompeloup wouldn't be rolled. It was built by a set of Southern Frenchmen who perhaps through the influence and nearness of Spain had builded well, but not too high, their structures alike to those of our neighbors across the Rio Grande.

"Just at this time the Pauillac neighborhood was swarming with sailors. Up along the coast bluejacket gunners were fighting U-boats, laying mines and taking the alternating monotony and thrill of patrol work on the North Sea. The Pauillac throng grew fretful. To be sure, there were the drills and all the routines, but these boys had enlisted for battle and they continued to fret. Finally the order came, the zero hour arrived and Trompeloup trembled in the balance. In what was once the laundry on the main street, the post of command was established and the onslaught began. Through the mud, and there is no other mud like Pauillac mud, the hosts advanced, pick and shovel, trucks and brick carts. The dungaree legions were at it. The noncombatants of Trompeloup had fled and fringing the docks of the Gironde watched with all the interest of the possessors of claims for future damages.

"Soon the sailor shovelers and the pilots of the picks reached a building more formidable than the rest. One charge and they fell back for more picks while the shovelers stood in reserve. Again they went forward but not a dent. Then in came strategy. A cable was placed about the structure, twisted at the ends and tractor attached. One mighty heave and down it came, a crumbling mass, a cloud of grayish dust. A yell went up from the attacking party. Then there was quiet. Suddenly there was a cry of terror. It came from the ruins. Sounded like a casualty and the hospital apprentices moved closer, and then dashed under the brick dust barrage. In a little while they emerged leading a Frenchman, chattering, expostulating, sputtering and choking. Was he hurt? No, only surprised and shaken, and after being told what was being done he saluted and joined the future claimants on the dock.

Air Station Soon Built.

"Today the army occupies the former navy air supply station at Pauillac, for with the signing of the armistice all air activities ceased. As a monument to the victory over Trompeloup there still stands much of the great plant which these American sailor boys built over the ruins of Trompeloup. For in all France there was not a more complete station or one better built. And it was built by the boyhood and brawn of America, the sailors who had learned at navy training stations to do things and do them right first as hundreds of other boys are now learning to carry on still bigger and still better the work upon what the navy has always lived up to its traditions.

"The air station at Pauillac, Gironde, France, was first occupied on Nov. 17, 1917, by two officers and twenty-six men. The officers were Ensign Ralph F. Nourse, U. S. N., and Assistant Paymaster Russel D. Thomas, U. S. N., who also made use of Trompeloup laundry, converting it into quarters. By July 1, 1918, the station had expanded so rapidly that the complement numbered 109 officers and 4,593 men. They were housed in splendidly constructed knockdown houses which had been brought from the States and set up on streets which were lined with board walks. Great buildings were erected at the water's edge for the assembly and repair shops of the big seaplanes. These were in charge of an organization of former experts in civil life who were brought into the service and commissioned. This assembly and repair was brought together and for part of the time directed by Lieut. Commander Benjamin Briscoe, U. S. N. R. F. In this time the air station had grown into a city, with the continual hum of its shops and the buzz of the Liberty motors in the planes being tried out over the station.

"A theatre which would seat the entire complement was built and a company and band organized that was so good that Vice Admiral Wilson not only had them appear at Brest for the entertainment of the crews of the fleet, but also sent them to Paris. And in the midst of all this transformation and this work these men took out $6,581,000 in war risk insurance, and when it came to buying Liberty Loan bonds this Pauillac sent the wonderful response of a purchase of $350,000. And still more, when it looked at one time as if the British line might give way, a battalion of volunteers was ordered at the station and held in readiness. Still to show that they worked from December, 1917, to October, 1918, this station received and dispatched both by water and rail a total tonnage amounting to 189,232,209. The station was now the show place of naval aviation in France. It was all the work of sailors.

"Operations of this supply station were mainly concerned with assembling and distributing of seaplanes, this work coming under the assembly and repair department. The first shipment of Liberty motors was received April 23, 1918, and the first planes arrived May 25, 1918. The initial flight of an American Liberty motored machine was made from this station on June 13, 1918. The first HS-1 seaplane to have a flight made this successfully on June 15 and was delivered to the U. S. Naval Air Station at Moutchic. This department up to Nov. 1 had assembled 82 seaplanes and overhauled 322 motors. This department also co-operated with the army and the French military authorities.

"The officers responsible for the work were Lieut. Commander Benjamin Briscoe, Lieutenant William B. Jammeson, Lieutenant Rodolphe Stahl, and Lieutenant Frank S. Moulton, all U. S. N. R. F."

TREE 300 YEARS OLD.

And Now It May Be Cut Down to Give Place for a Church.

On a lot at Huntington is a tree that is one of the four largest elms in the State. It is threatened with destruction by the building of a church.

One of the Purdue scientists estimates that it is at least 300 years old, which means that it was getting its start in the wilderness that afterward became Indiana about the time that the Pilgrim fathers were crossing the Atlantic in the Mayflower on their way to their refuge in the New World. Surely such a tree will not be sacrificed for a church or anything else! Much destruction may be made good and many things that are removed may be replaced, but not 300 years of Nature's work in less than another 300 years, which contemplates a future beyond our imagination.

Huntington might well make some kind of public park around that tree, which is worth going a long way to see.—Indianapolis News.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Sam Bernard, recently of "Friendly Enemies," will play a short season in vaudeville under M. S. Bentham's direction before returning to the dramatic stage, it was announced yesterday.

Bobby Higgins is announced to succeed Olin Howland in "She's a Good Fellow" at the Globe.

Alice Brady will appear on the screen as a star for the recently organized Realart Pictures Corporation, it was reported yesterday. Miss Brady's previous affiliation was with the Select Pictures Corporation.

Yerkes's Jazzarimba Orchestra has been engaged for a specialty act in the McIntyre and Heath show, "Hello, Alexander," which is to come to the Broadhurst next month.

An exhibition of "Yankee Doodle in Berlin" and the Sennett bathing girls, starting at midnight every night, will be added to the schedule at the Broadway Theatre, beginning tomorrow.

Mark Swan's "A Regular Fellow," staged by Frank MacCormack, with Ernest Glendinning in the leading role, was presented for the first time at Stamford, Conn., last night. It will go to Asbury Park, Long Branch, and Atlantic City before coming to New York next month.

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NO SEAT OVER $2.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
•• NEXT TWO BEST SHOWS IN TOWN ••
ON THE COOL ROOF 9 O'CLOCK REVUE & MIDNIGHT FROLIC

LIBERTY Theatre, West 42d St. Eve. 8:15. Pop. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 50c to $2
POP. MAT. TODAY, 50c to $2
George White's SCANDALS OF 1919

GAIETY Broadway, 46th St. Evenings at 8:30. | Mats. Today & Wed. at 2:30.
LIGHTNIN
SMITH-GOLDEN SUCCESSES
3 WISE FOOLS
CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30.

COHAN & HARRIS Thea., W. 42d St. Eves. at 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:15.
The Royal Vagabond
Biggest Success Since "The Merry Widow."
A Cohanized Opera Comique.

Henry Miller's Thea., 124 W. 43d St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Today & Thurs.
LA LA LUCILLE A New Musical Farce

GLOBE, Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Today & Wed.
"Dillinghamesque—Best on B'way."—Dale.
SHE'S A GOOD FELLOW

Knickerbocker B'way 38th St. Eve. 8:15 Mats. Today & Wed., 2:15.
8th BIG MONTH | COOLED BY ICED AIR. John Cort's Musical Comedy.
LISTEN LESTER!

MOTION PICTURES.

RIVOLI B'way, 49th St. ELSIE FERGUSON in "The Avalanche," Comedy, Scenic. RIVOLI ORCHESTRA
RIALTO Times Square Marguerite Clark in "Girls," Review Comedy, Scenic. RIALTO ORCHESTRA

GEO. M. COHAN Thea., B'way 43rd St. Twice Daily, 2:40-8:40.
D. W. GRIFFITH Repertory Season
Now Playing Broken Blossoms Last Weeks

B. S. MOSS' BROADWAY Thea., at 41 St. Cont. Noon-11:30 (Pop. Prices)
MACK SENNETT'S YANKEE DOODLE IN BERLIN
SENNETT BATHING BEAUTIES & BOTHWELL BROWNE in Person.

81st St. Theatre on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3930
CHAS. RAY in his latest, "THE BUSHER"
Also Greater VAUDEVILLE.
BARGAIN MAT. TO-DAY & TO-MORROW 20c & 30c, including tax.

PLAZA Madison Ave. 59th St. THE CRIMSON GARDENIA Rex Beach's adventurous romance with Owen Moore. Fatty Arbuckle in "Love."

Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF 10, 20, 35
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
ARTHUR ASHLEY, "The American Way"

STRAND B'way at 47 St. LOUISE GLAUM in "SAHARA," Review, Comedy, Scenic. STRAND ORCHESTRA.

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SEATS NOW ON SALE
F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gest announce Their First Offering of the New Season.
A NEW AMERICAN COMEDY.
THE FIVE MILLION
By Guy Bolton and Frank Mandel. Staged by Robert Milton.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:15.
BIGGEST HIT OF HIS CAREER!
"Sets the pace for Summer shows."—Telegram.
LEW FIELDS in his gorgeous SUMMER REVUE A LONELY ROMEO
FIELDS LEAGUE OF BEAUTIES

The Season's Sensational Success
JOHN FERGUSON
Moves Mon. to the Fulton THEATRE, 46 St., W. of B'way

ARTHUR HAMMERSTEIN'S HIT
Big Musical Comedy Splash
"TUMBLE IN"
SELWYN, Ev. 8:20; Mats. Today, Wed., 2:20

ELTINGE WEST 42D ST., Eves. at 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30.
"UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"

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LOUIS MANN in FRIENDLY ENEMIES

CENTURY GROVE, Roof of Century Theatre
MORRIS GEST MIDNIGHT WHIRL
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44th ST. THEATRE. Beginning NEXT MON. Seats Now
SHUBERT GAIETIES OF 1919

PLAYHOUSE West 48th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30.
Has a Punch Like Dempsey's.
"KEEPS THE AUDITOR ON THE EDGE OF HIS SEAT."—Telegram.
Owen Davis' New Melodrama "AT 9:45"

VANDERBILT 48th, E. of B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30.
Rachel Crothers' Refreshing Comedy A LITTLE JOURNEY
with Cyril Keightley and Ethel Dane.

GARRICK 35th, E. of B'way. Greeley 1522. Eves. 8:30. Mat. Today, 2:30.
Great Dramatic Triumph JOHN FERGUSON
MOVES TO FULTON THEATRE MONDAY.

Booth 45th, W. of B'way. Eve. 8:30 Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30.
The Best Show in Town The Better 'Ole
With MR. & MRS. COBURN.

Broadhurst 44th, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Thurs., 2:30.
Rachel Crothers' Newest Comedy "39 EAST"

A COOL SPOT—OPEN ROOF
EAST IS WEST
ASTOR With FAY BAINTER Mats. Today & Wed., 2:15.

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Daily, Continuous, 1.30 to 11 P. M.
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HOME RUN EPIDEMIC GIVES YANKEES ONE VICTORY, WHILE NINTH INNING RALLY NETS ANOTHER

YANKEES CONQUER WASHINGTON TWICE

Take Morning Game by 8 to 2 and Double by Lewis Wins Second by 6 to 5.

FOUR HOME RUNS FOR DAY

30,000 Fans See Double Victory at Polo Grounds and Hear Fight Reports from Toledo.

Duffy Lewis was ambling to the plate at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, with the Yankees one run behind and two out in the ninth inning. Bill Fewster rested a few feet from second base with the tieing run concealed somewhere about his person. Over near first base stood Roger Peckinpaugh with the winning run.

A stout gentleman moved plateward about the same time, raised a megaphone to his mouth and told some 22,000 perspiring fans that beef had fallen heavily on the outskirts of Toledo. Then he strutted back, to be lost in the holiday overflow of the press box and the crowd turned its attention again to Duffy Lewis.

Whereupon Duffy, egged on by the crowd to show what sort of a punch he ferried Lewis around to second base, the turf, and in one punch he knocked out Harry Harper and the entire Washington team. Duffy's slam carried all the way to the left field fence, drove Fewster and Peck over the plate, and carried Lewis around to second base. Having gone through the formality of touching second Lewis made his dash for the exit, escaping a few thousand who wanted to shake the old right hand. The Yankees took this game, 6 to 5, and as they had grabbed off the morning engagement 8 to 2, Lewis's hit was the end of a perfect day for Miller Huggins and league leaders. A crowd of 8,000 fans saw the morning game.

The Yankees finished the holiday with as good a lead as they owned in the morning, as both the White Sox and Indians, who are battling the local entry for pennant honors, also came through with two victories. In each engagement at the Polo Grounds the outlook was none too bright for the Huggins boys until they put over their big rallies in the late innings. In the afternoon they went to the front in the eighth, lost the lead in the ninth, and then rallied to win the game with two men out.

Peck Still Hitting.

It was another big day for Roger Peckinpaugh, Yankee shortstop and leading batsman of the American League. Peck ran his hitting streak through both games, getting a home run and two singles in the morning and two singles in the afternoon tilt. He has now gone through twenty-four consecutive games without failing to get a hit, thereby establishing one of the longest hitting streaks of recent years. Another Yankee to come through with flying colors was Bob Shawkey, who registered his tenth consecutive victory in the morning game. The Yanks pounded the ball hard in each game, getting fifteen slams in the morning battle and thirteen in the afternoon.

Jack Quinn and Harry Harper hooked up in the afternoon battle and both went the route, though Quinn was taken out during the New York rally in the ninth, Fewster delivering a hit for the veteran pitcher. Both boxmen were continually in trouble, but managed to pull out without any great damage. Inning after inning one team, or both, threatened to score, and occasionally each succeeded.

The Senators jumped into the lead in the opening inning. With one out Foster landed on Quinn for a single to right, reached second while Baker was mussing up Milan's grounder, and scored when Peck threw past first base in an attempt to double Rice at that bag. Then the Yanks got the run back on Vick's single, an infield out, and Lewis's double to right.

In the fourth the visitors broke the tie, scoring a run on Menosky's scratch hit, Shank's sacrifice and Harper's drive to centre. The lead lasted until the Yankees' fifth, when two runs were pushed over. Baker was safe on a fumble by Janvrin, and Pipp scored him with a triple to left. Pratt's single to right sent Pipp over and put the Yanks in front.

Senators Tie Score.

Menosky's double, Janvrin's scratch hit past Peck, and Harper's sacrifice fly pulled the Senators back on even terms in the sixth, and the deadlock prevailed until New York's eighth, when the Hugmen pushed over another marker. Pipp was safe when Rice dropped his drive in right field, Pratt sacrificed Wally to second, and Bodie pushed the run over with a single to right.

The ninth inning was replete with fireworks. Judge opened Washington's half with a single to left and reached second on Foster's out. Peck made a phenomenal play on Foster's drive and it proved very helpful. Milan walked, both runners moved up on Rice's infield out, and then Gharrity got one of the oddest hits of the year, a triple off Peck's knee. The ball bounded to right centre, between the outfielders, allowed two runs to score and put Gharrity on third. Then he tried to score, but was thrown out at the plate, Bodie to Pratt to Hannah.

Fewster, batting for Quinn, started the Yanks on their winning way by beating out a high bounder in front of the plate. Vick flied out, Peck was safe on Shanks's fumble, and Baker fouled out. Then came Lewis with the two-base smack which was a knockout.

Bob Shawkey scored his tenth consecutive victory in the morning game, a flock of home runs in the late innings making it easy. Shawkey had to work hard up to the time the home run epidemic hit the club, but at that he clearly outpitched his opponent, Eric Erickson, and undoubtedly would have won without all the slugging in the seventh and eighth frames. The Yankee star allowed only five hits and one earned run, the second marker, which arrived in the ninth being a complimentary.

Three home runs by a major league club in one inning may not be the record, but it certainly is a most unusual performance. With the score 2 to 1 in their favor, the Yankees took up the old war clubs against Erickson in the seventh and waved them with a vengeance. Peckinpaugh, who previously had made the single which ran his hitting streak through twenty-three consecutive games, punched a ball into the left field seats for the first home run. Frank Baker, as if peeved over the fact that the Yanks have been parking all their homers in the left field section of late, hit one high and far into his favorite garage, the right field upper stand.

Duffy Lewis raised a pop fly to left which Murphy dropped close to the foul line, allowing Lewis to scamper along to second. Murphy followed with a fancy catch off Pipp, and Pratt was thrown out at first by Erickson. Enter here Mr. Frank Pezzolo, alias Ping. He had been bitten by the home run germ and he delivered a line home run, one of the lowest that ever rode from a bat at the Polo Grounds. The ball was only a few feet in the air as it passed over Leonard's head, and it did not seem to have a sufficient carrying power, but on and on it went until it had cleared the fence in front of the left field bleachers. Lewis jogged home ahead of Ping and the ball game was officially over as far as Washington was concerned.

Baker Hits Into Stand.

The home run fever hit Baker harder than the other Yanks. In the eighth Vick greeted Whitehouse, who had replaced Erickson, for a single to left, but Sammy was picked off first and retired. Peck singled through short for his third slam of the game, and then Baker hit another into the upper stand, just to show that on holiday mornings he respects no pitcher, be he right-hander or left-hander. He got his first smash off a right-hander, the second off a southpaw.

Shawkey allowed the Senators only five hits, three of them good for extra bases. The sixth was the only inning in which two bingles arrived together, and these simply made the game close until the big outbreak of home run slamming in the late frames. In the fourth inning Leonard opened on Shawkey for a double to centre, and advanced on an out, but was left. In the sixth inning Judge singled to right, the next two batsmen were retired in order, and Sam Rice belted a triple to centre which chased Judge home. In the ninth Rice was hit, Gharrity walked, Murphy flied to Vick, and both runners advanced when Sam's throw took a bad bound past Pipp. Shanks grounded to Pratt and Rice was allowed to run home while the batsman was being retired.

The scores:

MORNING GAME.

NEW YORK, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	WASHINGTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Vick,rf	5	0	3	3	0	Judge,1b	4	1	2	10	0
P'k'paugh,ss	4	2	3	0	4	Leonard,3b	4	0	1	3	3
Baker,3b	4	2	2	0	1	Milan,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Lewis,lf	5	1	2	2	0	Rice,rf	2	1	1	0	0
Pipp,1b	4	0	0	11	0	Picinich,c	2	0	1	2	0
Pratt,2b	5	0	0	1	5	Murphy,lf	4	0	0	3	0
Bodie,cf	3	2	2	5	0	Shanks,ss	4	0	0	1	2
Hannah,c	3	0	1	5	1	Grover,2b	3	0	0	1	2
Shawkey,p	4	1	2	0	1	Erickson,p	2	0	0	0	2
						aFoster	1	0	0	0	0
						Agnew,c	0	0	0	3	0
						W'tehouse,p	0	0	0	0	1
						bMenoskey	1	0	0	0	1
						cGharrity	0	0	0	0	0
Total	37	8	15	27	12	Total	31	2	5	24	10

a Batted for Picinich in sixth.
b Batted for Erickson in eighth.
c Batted for Agnew in ninth.
Errors—Vick, Baker, Murphy.

New York ....0 0 0 2 0 0 4 2 .–8
Washington 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1–2

Two-base hits—Leonard, Bodie, Rice. Three-base hit—Picinich. Home runs—Peckinpaugh, Baker, (2,) Bodie. Stolen bases—Grover, Rice. Sacrifice hits — Hannah, Baker. Double play — Peckinpaugh, Pratt and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 9; Washington, 6. Bases on balls—Off Shawkey, 3; Erickson, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Shawkey, (Rice.) Struck out—By Shawkey, 4; Erickson, 4. Wild pitch—Erickson. Hits—Off Erickson, 11 in 7 innings; Whitehouse, 4 in 1. Losing pitcher—Erickson. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Evans.

AFTERNOON GAME.

NEW YORK, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	WASHINGTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Vick,rf	5	1	1	3	0	Judge,1b	3	1	1	11	1
Peck,ss	5	1	2	4	3	Foster,3b	5	1	1	2	5
Baker,3b	5	1	1	1	2	Milan,cf	3	1	0	0	0
Lewis,lf	5	0	2	1	0	Rice,rf	5	0	1	1	0
Pipp,1b	3	2	1	9	1	Gharrity,c	5	0	2	5	1
Pratt,2b	3	0	1	2	3	Menosky,lf	4	2	3	1	0
Bodie,cf	4	0	2	3	1	Shanks,ss	2	0	0	3	3
Hannah,c	4	0	1	4	0	Janvrin,2b	4	0	1	3	3
Quinn,p	3	0	1	0	1	Harper,p	3	0	1	0	1
a Fewster	1	1	1	0	0						
Total	38	6	13	27	11	Total	34	5	10	*26	14

*Two men out when winning run was scored.
a Batted for Quinn in ninth.
Errors—Peckinpaugh, Baker, Rice, Shanks, Janvrin.

New York 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 2–6
Washington 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 2–5

Two-base hits—Menosky, Lewis, (2,) Quinn. Three-base hits — Pipp, Gharrity. Sacrifice hits—Shanks, (2,) Pratt. Sacrifice fly—Harper. Double plays — Janvrin, Shanks, and Judge; Foster, Janvrin, and Judge. Left on bases—New York, 8; Washington, 9. Bases on balls—Off Quinn, 3; Harper, 1. Hit by pitcher — By Quinn, (Milan.) Struck out—By Quinn, 3; Harper, 2.

CURVES AND BINGLES

The Yankees will attempt to grab off another pair of victories this afternoon. The Senators will furnish the opposition.

Winning two was the rule all through the American League. The White Sox, Indians, and Red Sox duplicated the performance of the Yankees.

Peck's bleacher clout in the morning game was his sixth of the year. Baker ran his string up to five, and Bodie crashed in with his fourth home run of the season.

Nick Altrock's burlesque of the big fight made the fans forget about the heat in the afternoon. The comedian even made them forget about baseball at times. A rare entertainer, this Altrock!

Pratt turned in a spectacular play on Grover in the seventh inning of the morning game, making a bare-hand stop and then a throw while off balance, which got Grover at first base.

Lewis almost made it five home runs in the morning game. In the eighth inning he hit a terrific thump into the left field bleachers, but the ball fell a few feet west of the foul rope.

Pipp hit the ball hard in both morning and afternoon games, but he did not have much success until the fifth inning of the second game, when he hit over Menosky's head for a triple.

Peckinpaugh's appearance at the plate these days is always the signal for a noisy outburst from the stand. Peck was received with silence for several years, but he has qualified this season for the "In Right" Club.

Pete Schneider and Allan Russell probably will do the tossing for the Huggins herd this afternoon. Jim Shaw will work one game for the Senators, and Craft or Whitehouse in the other. The first quarrel gets under way at 1:30 o'clock.

Both crowds were above the Fourth of July average, the attendance on this holiday always running below the Decoration Day standard. About 8,000 fans were out for the morning game and upward of 22,000 saw the afternoon battle.

Peckinpaugh was the heavy hitter with five blows in the twin bill. Vick, Lewis, and Bodie collected four hits, and Baker grabbed off three.

Gharrity got the freak triple of the year in the ninth inning of the second game. He bounced a three-bagger off Peck's knee, the oddest extra-base hit seen this season at the Polo Grounds.

Eddie Foster was not feeling well in the morning, so Joe Leonard covered third base. In the afternoon there was not the slightest symptom of illness shown near third base. Foster played a remarkable fielding game.

The Senators put up a loud wail in the ninth inning of the second game when Bill Dineen called Fewster safe at first. Fewster hit a high bounder in front of the plate and showed a great burst of speed in getting to first base. If he had not made the bag the afternoon game would have gone to the Senators, 5 to 4.

Sam Vick retired the visitors in order in the fifth inning of the afternoon game, catching successive drives by Milan, Rice, and Gharrity. Sam ranged far and wide in collecting the three wallops.

Last week the Yanks made five home runs in a game, a record of recent years. Yesterday morning they made three in one inning and four in two innings. Next!

For fancy fielding that stop and throw by Peck in the ninth inning of the afternoon game was the gem of the day. Foster was the victim. The play cut off at least one run and helped to save the game for the Yankees.

PHILLIES PROVIDE FEAST FOR GIANTS

McGraw's Men Take Both Games of Holiday Bill by Scores of 3 to 1 and 8 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—Hitting the ball hard behind the splendid pitching of Jess Barnes and Fred Toney, the Giants took both morning and afternoon games from the Phillies today. In the morning Barnes held Coombs's men to one hit while the Giants were bunching their blows on Elmer Jacobs, New York winning by a score of 3 to 1. The Phillies' only hit in this game was a home-run drive by Cravath over the rightfield wall in the eighth inning. In the afternoon game the Giants chased Frank Woodward to the showers in three innings and continued their assault at the expense of Gene Packard, winning by a score of 8 to 3.

Woodward was very easy for the Giants in the afternoon combat. In the first inning a single by Young, Chase's out and a double by Doyle netted New York a run, and in the third frame they fell on Woodward for five tallies. Toney led off in the third and drew a pass. Young walked, and Doyle singled to right, scoring Toney and putting Young on third. Pearce lost Kauff's fly to short right centre and it went for a base hit, Young and Doyle scoring. Zimmerman then lifted the ball into the leftfield bleachers for a home run, scoring Kauff ahead of him.

In the fourth, with Packard on the hill for the Phillies, singles by Burns and Young and an error by Adams, who muffed a throw from Bancroft to head Burns off at the plate on Doyle's tap, gave the Giants another run.

Whitted hit for the circuit in the fifth, and Luderus duplicated his drive in the sixth, and in the seventh the Phillies scored for the third and last time. Sicking reached first on a fumble. Clarke batted for Adams and singled to centre, putting Sicking on third, and Packard hit to right for a base, scoring Sicking.

The Giants added a superfluous tally to their total in the ninth. McCarthy walked and Toney singled to right, putting him on third, Young lifted a sacrifice fly to Meusel on which McCarty scored. Jacobs kept the Giants away from the plate for the first two innings of the morning game, turning them back in order in the first and being pulled out of a hole by a fine double play in the second. In the third Barnes got two bases on Sicking's wild peg of his grounder. Burns singled to right, Barnes pulling up at third. Fletcher singled to centre, scoring Barnes and putting Burns on third. Doyle walked and Burns scored a moment later while Pearce and Luderus were retiring Kauff.

There was no further scoring on the part of McGraw's men until the eighth. In that frame Chase singled to left, advanced to second an a sacrifice by Gonzales, moved to third when Pearce threw out Barnes, and scored on a single by Burns.

The scores:

MORNING GAME.

NEW YORK (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PHILADELPHIA (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Burns,lf	4	1	3	0	0	Pearce,2b	3	0	0	2	4
Young,rf	5	0	1	1	0	a Bancroft	1	0	0	0	0
Fletcher,ss	5	0	3	2	3	D.Baird,3b	4	0	0	1	0
Doyle,2b	4	0	0	0	5	Meusel,cf	3	0	0	5	0
Kauff,cf	3	0	1	3	0	Luderus,1b	3	0	0	6	1
Zim'man,3b	4	0	1	0	2	Cravath,rf	3	1	1	4	0
Chase,1b	3	1	2	14	1	Whitted,lf	3	0	0	3	0
Gonzales,c	3	0	1	7	0	Sicking,ss	2	0	0	3	3
Barnes,p	4	1	1	0	3	Adams,c	3	0	0	1	2
						Jacobs,p	2	0	0	1	1
						b Cady	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	3	13	27	14	Total	28	1	1	*26	11

*Fletcher out, hit by batted ball.
a Batted for Pearce in ninth.
b Batted for Jacobs in ninth.
Errors—Gonzales, Luderus, Sicking.

New York 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0–3
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0–1

Two-base hits—Burns, Fletcher. Home run—Cravath. Stolen bases—Adams. Sacrifice hit—Gonzales. Double plays—Pearce, Sicking, and Luderus; Sicking, Pearce, and Luderus. Left on bases—New York, 11; Philade'phia, 1. Base on balls—Off Barnes, 1; Jacobs, 5. Struck out—By Barnes, 5; Jacobs, 1.

AFTERNOON GAME.

NEW YORK, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Burns,lf	6	1	1	3	0	Pearce,2b	4	0	0	0	1
Young,rf	2	2	2	2	0	D.Baird,3b	4	0	0	0	3
Chase,1b	6	0	0	8	0	Meusel,cf	4	0	1	4	0
Doyle,2b	5	1	2	3	3	Luderus,1b	3	1	1	14	0
Kauff,cf	5	1	2	5	0	Cravath,rf	4	0	0	3	0
Zim'man,3b	5	1	1	0	1	Whitted,lf	4	1	2	1	0
A.Baird,ss	4	0	1	0	4	Bancroft,ss	2	0	1	1	3
McCarty,c	4	1	2	6	0	Sicking,ss	2	1	0	1	2
Toney,p	3	1	2	0	0	Adams,c	2	0	0	2	0
						Clarke,c	2	0	1	1	0
						Woodward,p	0	0	0	0	0
						a Callahan	1	0	0	0	0
						Packard,p	3	0	2	0	3
Total	40	8	13	27	8	Total	35	3	8	27	12

a Batted for Woodward in third.
Errors—Zimmerman, Adams.

New York...........1 0 5 1 0 0 0 0 1–8
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0–3

Two-base hit—Doyle. Home runs—Zimmerman, Whitted, Luderus. Stolen base—Clarke. Sacrifice fly—Young. Double play—A. Baird, Doyle and Chase. Left on bases—New York, 13; Philadelphia, 6. Bases on balls—Off Toney, 1; Woodward, 3; Packard, 3. Hits—Off Woodward, 6 in 3 innings; Packard, 7 in 6. Hit by pitcher—By Packard, (Young.) Struck out—By Toney, 4; Woodward, 1; Packard, 2. Losing pitcher—Woodward.

REDS KEEP UP FAST PACE.

Double Victory Over the Cardinals Marks Their Holiday Celebration.

CINCINNATI, July 4.—The Cincinnati Reds won twice from the St. Louis Cardinals today, capturing the morning game, 4 to 3, after playing twelve innings, and winning the afternoon contest, 4 to 2. The Reds won the afternoon game by bunching five hits with three passes in the seventh inning.

The scores:

MORNING GAME.

CINCINNATI, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	ST. LOUIS, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Rath,2b	4	0	0	5	8	Shotten,lf	5	0	2	1	0
Daubert,1b	4	1	1	10	2	Smith,rf	5	0	0	1	0
Groh,3b	5	1	0	0	2	Stock,2b	5	0	2	3	8
Roush,cf	4	0	1	6	0	Hornsby,3b	5	1	1	1	4
Neale,rf	4	1	1	3	0	Heathcote,cf	5	1	3	2	0
Kopf,ss	5	1	3	3	1	Paulette,1b	5	1	1	17	1
Bressler,lf	5	0	1	6	1	Miller,1b	0	0	0	1	0
Wingo,c	4	0	1	2	1	Lavan,ss	5	0	1	3	3
Ring,p	4	0	0	1	4	Snyder,c	5	0	1	5	4
						Doak,p	4	0	1	1	4
Total	39	4	8	36	19	Total	44	3	12	35	24

Two out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Smith (2,) Lavan.

Cincinnati 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3–4
St. Louis.........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2–3

Two-base hits—Wingo, Shotten. Three-base hits—Daubert, Hornsby, Heathcote. Stolen base—Neale. Sacrifice hits—Daubert, Neale. Double plays—Rath and Daubert; Stock and Paulette. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Cincinnati, 4. Base on balls—Off Doak, 2. Struck out—By Ring, 2; Doak, 2. Wild pitches—Ring, Doak.

AFTERNOON GAME.

CINCINNATI, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	ST. LOUIS, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Rath,2b	5	0	2	3	0	Shotton,lf	4	0	1	0	0
Groh,3b	5	1	2	1	3	Smith,cf	4	0	0	2	1
Daubert,1b	5	1	2	10	0	Stock,2b	3	0	1	2	6
Roush,cf	1	1	1	4	0	Hornsby,3b	4	0	0	1	2
Neale,rf	4	0	2	4	0	Heathcote,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Kopf,ss	4	0	1	0	1	Paulette,1b	4	0	0	7	0
Bressler,lf	2	0	0	2	1	Lavan,ss	4	1	0	7	2
a Rariden	1	0	0	0	0	Snyder,c	4	0	1	5	2
Mitchell,p	0	0	0	0	1	Tuero,p	1	1	1	0	1
Wingo,c	2	0	1	2	1	Goodwin,p	0	0	0	0	0
Eller,p	2	0	0	0	3						
Magee,lf	1	1	0	1	0						
Total	32	4	11	27	10	Total	31	2	4	24	14

a Batted for Bressler in seventh.
Errors—Daubert, Kopf, Bressler.

Cincinnati ....0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 .–4
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0–2

Two-base hits—Groh, Tuero. Stolen bases—Neale, Kopf. Sacrifice hits—Tuero, Heathcote. Double play—Stock, Lavan and Paulette. Left on bases—St. Louis, 10; Cincinnati, 11. Bases on balls—Off Eller, 2; Tuero, 5; Goodwin, 1. Hits—Off Eller, 4 in 7 innings; Mitchell, 0 in 2; Tuero, 10 in 6 1-3; Goodwin, 1 in 1 2-3. Hit by pitcher—By Tuero, 1. Struck out—By Tuero, 1; Goodwin, 1. Winning pitcher—Eller. Losing pitcher—Tuero.

Baseball To-day, 2 games; 1st game 1:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Washington. PoloGrounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 8; Washington, 2.
(First game.)
New York, 6; Washington, 5.
(Second game.)
Boston, 9; Philadelphia, 2.
(First game.)
Boston, 9; Philadelphia, 6.
(Second game.)
Cleveland, 9; St. Louis, 4.
(First game.)
Cleveland, 11; St. Louis, 1.
(Second game.)
Chicago, 8; Detroit, 1.
(First game.)
Chicago, 2; Detroit, 1.
(Second game.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 3; Philadelphia, 1.
(First game.)
New York, 8; Philadelphia, 3.
(Second game.)
Brooklyn, 7; Boston, 3.
(First game.)
Boston, 5; Brooklyn, 2.
(Second game.)
Cincinnati, 4; St. Louis, 3.
(First game; 12 innings.)
Cincinnati, 4; St. Louis, 2.
(Second game.)
Chicago, 7; Pittsburgh, 3.
(First game.)
Chicago, 4; Pittsburgh, 1.
(Second game.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	38	20	.655
Chicago	39	24	.619
Cleveland	36	26	.581
Detroit	31	30	.508
St. Louis	29	31	.483
Boston	28	34	.452
Washington	26	36	.419
Philadelphia	15	43	.259

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	39	21	.650
Cincinnati	41	23	.641
Pittsburgh	34	30	.531
Chicago	35	31	.530
Brooklyn	32	31	.508
St. Louis	27	37	.422
Boston	22	36	.390
Philadelphia	18	40	.328

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington at New York.
(Two games; first game, 1:30 P. M.)
Philadelphia at Boston.
Cleveland at St. Louis.
Detroit at Chicago.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston at Brooklyn.
(Two games; first game, 1:30 P. M.)
New York at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.

CUBS ROUT PIRATES TWICE.

Corral Morning Game by 7 to 3 and Afternoon Game, 4 to 1.

PITTSBURGH, July 4.—Chicago defeated Pittsburgh twice today, taking the morning game by a score of 7 to 3 and the afternoon contest 4 to 1. Miller was knocked out of the box in the morning game. In the afternoon game Vaughn kept the Pittsburgh's five hits scattered except in the fifth inning, when the home team tallied its only run.

The scores:

MORNING GAME.

CHICAGO, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PITTSBURGH, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Flack,rf	5	2	2	0	0	Bigbee,cf	3	0	1	0	0
Hollocher,ss	3	1	1	0	2	Nicholson,cf	1	1	1	0	0
Magee,cf	3	2	1	4	0	Terry,ss	4	1	2	2	6
Merkle,1b	4	1	3	9	0	Stengel,rf	2	0	1	1	0
Pick,2b	4	1	2	2	4	Cutshaw,2b	4	0	0	5	5
Deal,3b	3	0	0	2	1	Southw'th,lf	4	0	1	3	0
Mann,lf	3	0	1	5	0	Caton,3b	4	1	1	1	1
O'Farrell,c	4	0	1	5	0	Saier,1b	3	0	0	13	1
Hendrix,p	4	0	0	0	2	Blackwell,c	3	0	1	2	0
						Miller,p	1	0	0	0	2
						Carlson,p	2	0	0	0	3
Total	33	7	11	27	9	Total	31	3	8	27	18

Chicago 4 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0–7
Pittsburgh 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0–3

Three-base hit—Pick, Hollocher, Caton, Terry. Two-base hit—Stengel. Stolen base—Mann. Sacrifice hit—Hollocher, Mann. Sacrifice fly—Saier, Stengel. Double play—Hollocher, Pick, and Merkle; Cutshaw, Terry, and Saier; Deal, Pick, and Merkle. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Pittsburgh, 4. First base on balls—Off Hendrix, 1; Miller, 1. Hits—Off Hendrix, 8 in 9; Miller, 9 in 4 1-3; Carlson, 2 in 4 2-3. Hit by pitcher—By Miller (Hollocher;) by Carlson (Deal.) Struck out—By Hendrix, 5. Winning pitcher—Hendrix. Losing pitcher—Miller.

AFTERNOON GAME.

CHICAGO, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PITTSBURGH, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Flack,rf	3	1	0	1	0	Bigbee,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Hollocher,ss	3	1	0	1	3	Terry,ss	4	0	2	0	3
Magee,cf	3	1	2	3	0	Stengel,rf	2	0	1	1	0
Merkle,1b	4	0	0	11	2	Nicholson,rf	1	0	1	0	0
Pick,2b	4	0	0	1	4	Cutshaw,2b	4	0	0	3	4
Deal,3b	4	1	2	3	3	Southw'th,lf	3	0	0	3	0
Mann,lf	3	0	1	2	0	Caton,3b	3	0	0	0	3
Killefer,c	2	0	0	5	1	Mollwitz,1b	4	0	0	14	0
Vaughn,p	4	0	2	0	1	Schmidt,c	3	1	1	5	3
						Adams,p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	30	4	7	27	14	Total	31	1	5	27	14

Errors—Vaughn, Stengel.

Chicago 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 1–4
Pittsburgh 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0–1

Two-base hits—Vaughn, Deal, Stengel. Stolen base—Magee. Double play—Pick, Hollocher, and Merkle. Sacrifice hits—Killefer, 2; Mann. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Pittsburgh, 6. First base on balls—Off Vaughn, 3; Adams, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Adams (Hollocher.) Struck out—By Vaughn, 3; Adams, 2. Winning pitcher—Vaughn. Losing pitcher—Adams.

RED SOX GET BOTH FRAYS.

Tally 9 Runs in Each, While Macks Score 2 and 6.

BOSTON, July 4.—Boston won both games from Philadelphia today, 9 to 2 in the morning, and 9 to 6 in the afternoon. Gainer's double, clearing the bases in the eighth inning, settled the issue in the afternoon.

The score:

MORNING GAME.

BOSTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Lamar,cf	5	1	1	2	0	Witt,2b	4	0	0	3	3
Vitt,3b	3	1	1	2	3	Thomas,3b	5	0	1	1	2
Hooper,rf	1	4	0	3	0	Walker,cf	5	0	2	3	0
Ruth,lf	4	2	3	3	0	Strunk,rf	4	0	0	4	0
Gainer,1b	5	1	3	10	0	Burrus,1b	1	0	0	1	0
Schang,c	2	0	1	2	0	Burns,1b	2	1	0	5	0
Walters,c	2	0	0	1	0	Kapp,lf	4	1	2	1	0
Scott,ss	4	0	1	0	1	Dugan,ss	3	0	2	3	3
McNally,ss	1	0	0	2	1	Dowd,ss	1	0	0	0	0
Shannon,2b	5	0	1	1	3	McAvoy,c	4	0	1	3	2
Pennock,p	3	0	1	0	2	Kenney,p	2	0	0	0	0
						aPerkins	1	0	1	0	0
Total	35	9	12	27	10	Total	36	2	9	24	10

a Batted for Kinney in ninth inning.
Errors—Vitt, Kapp, Dugan.

Boston ....3 0 2 3 0 1 0 0 .–9
Philadelphia 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0–2

Two-base hits—Dugan, Ruth, Scott. Three-base hit—Gainer. Stolen bases—Perkins, Lamar, Schang, Hooper, Gainer. Sacrifice hit—Vitt. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 10; Boston, 11. Bases on balls—Off Kenney, 7; Pennock, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Kenney, (Hooper.) Struck out—By Kenney, 2; Pennock, 2. Wild pitch—Kenney.

AFTERNOON GAME.

BOSTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Lamar,cf	5	2	3	2	1	Witt,2b	4	1	0	2	4
Vitt,3b	4	2	2	0	5	Thomas,3b	5	0	1	2	3
Hooper,rf	2	0	0	3	1	Walker,cf	4	2	3	1	0
Ruth,lf	3	1	0	2	0	Strunk,rf	5	1	0	1	0
Gainer,1b	5	0	2	7	0	Burns,1b	4	0	3	15	3
Schang,c	4	1	0	7	2	Kopp,lf	3	2	3	1	1
Scott,ss	4	1	1	3	2	Dugan,ss	4	0	1	1	4
Shannon,2b	4	1	2	3	3	Perkins,c	2	0	1	1	2
Bush,p	3	0	2	0	2	Perry,p	3	0	0	0	6
James,p	0	0	0	0	0						
Caldwell,p	0	1	0	0	0						
Total	34	9	12	27	16	Total	34	6	12	24	23

Errors—Schang, (2,) Witt, (2,) Dugan, Perry.

Boston ....0 1 1 1 0 0 1 5 .–9
Philadelphia 0 0 0 2 0 1 2 1 0–6

Two-base hit — Burns, Perkins, Gainer. Three-base hit—Kopp. Stolen bases—Walker, (2,) Vitt, Kopp, Perkins. Sacrifice hits—Vitt, Hooper, (2,) Double plays—Lamar, Vitt, Bush, and Scott. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; Boston, 10. Bases on balls—Off Perry, 5; Bush, 4; James, 2. Hits—Off Bush, 9 in 6 innings; James, 3 in 2; Caldwell, 0 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Perry, (Scott.) Struck out—By Perry, 1; Bush, 2; Caldwell, 1. Wild pitch—Bush. Winning pitcher—Caldwell.

DODGERS GET EVEN BREAK WITH BRAVES

Take Morning Game with Big Rally, but Drop Second Contest by Score of 5 to 2.

Uncle Wilbert Robinson's Flatbush ball tossers made a most auspicious start on a holiday clean-up campaign, but they could not carry through. After taking the morning section of the twin bill with the Boston Braves the Dodgers took a hard fall in the afternoon and the Stallings tribe finished in front by the score of 5 to 2. Some fancy fielding by the Robins kept the score down to respectable proportions. In the first part of the holiday bill the Flatbushers romped home on the heavy end of a 7 to 3 count.

The wizardry of Dick Rudolph was the main stumbling block in the path of the Dodgers, but all the blame cannot be placed here. The stalwart shoulders of Sherrod Smith must bear part of the burden. Sherry spent seven innings throwing the pill where the Braves were swinging, and when he was removed from the picture Burleigh Grimes came on to get a few more bumps in the last two frames. The southpaw and the right-hander yielded a crop of fourteen hits which blossomed into twenty-four bases. Base hits were popping like firecrackers when the Braves were swinging, but the pop died out with Rudolph on the hill.

Johnny Rawlings led the attack on the Brooklyn boxmen with a home run, a double and a brace of singles in five trips to the plate. But for a fancy play by Ivy Olson in the fourth inning the little red-thatched infielder would have had a full string. Rawlings bounced a hard smash off Smith's glove in the fourth, Olson raced over for a quick pickup and his throw to first beat Rawlings by the closest of margins.

The skirmish was as warm in spots as was the weather. Red Smith spilled too much conversation in the first inning and he drew an order to vacate the premises. In the eighth Tony Boeckel became so excited over a decision that he followed Red into exile.

The Braves showed their friendliness to Smith's pitching in the opening frame and hopped away to a lead which they held to the finish. Rawlings caught one of Smith's twisters on the end of his bat and the ball took a ride to deep left field with Zack Wheat in pursuit. Rawlings made the entire circuit on the clout.

Three more runs in the second and fourth frames put the Braves well beyond the reach of the home team. In the second Boeckel shot a single to right, moved along to second on Maranville's sacrifice, and registered when Art Wilson pumped a single to right. In the fourth Holke hit a fluke double to short left, went to third on Boeckel's sacrifice and jogged in when Maranville hit to left centre for a home run.

Brooklyn's first run was pushed over in the fourth inning, though only one hit was made. Griffith drew a pass, Wheat's single put Tommy on third and he raced in on a wild pitch. In the seventh Myers hit to the exit gate in centre for a triple and registered on an infield out.

The Braves scored their last run in the ninth, with Grimes pitching. With two out Rawlings singled to centre, was safe at second on his attempted steal when Johnson dropped Miller's throw, and he scored on Powell's double down the left field line.

Until the eighth inning of the morning game it looked as if the Dodgers were going to bow to the left-handed shoots of Arthur Nehf. They were trailing one run behind the Braves and had made no real impression on the Boston pitcher. But in the eighth they came from behind with a rally that netted them five runs and a victory by a final score of 7 to 3.

The Dodgers did some prolific and timely hitting in this frame, but they were also aided to no small degree by the momentary wildness of Nehf. The Boston southpaw, who had been pitching such steady ball throughout the contest, gave two passes in this inning which proved costly. But the Dodgers added four hits to these gifts. Konetchy crashed a double with the bases filled, which alone settled the contest.

Leon Cadore was on the mound for the Dodgers and pitched a very creditable game after getting away to a rather poor start. The Braves did all their scoring in the first and second innings, and from the second frame to the finish Cadore was master of the situation and only waited for some aid from his teammates. Cadore allowed nine hits while the Dodgers made ten off Nehf.

Cadore started badly by hitting Riggert, the first man to face him in the opening inning. Rawlings singled. Powell attempted to sacrifice but Cadore tried for a play at third and his toss was too late. This left the bases filled. Cruise forced Powell, Riggert scoring on the play.

The Dodgers evened it up in their half. Olson opened with a rifleshot single, took second on a wild pitch, and scored an a single by Wheat.

Hank Gowdy started trouble for Cadore in the second with a double and, after Nehf had flied out, Riggert singled, scoring the catcher. Riggert stole second. Powell followed with a safe blow for a base, which Hickman fumbled, and Riggert scored.

The Dodgers were not able to make further headway against Nehf until the fifth inning. The Boston pitcher held them hitless through the interval. But in the fifth Krueger tripled with one out and tallied on a single by Cadore.

Jimmy Hickman started the rally in the eighth by drawing a pass from Nehf. Wheat banged out a single and Myers laid down a bunt. Nehf made a play at third and his throw was late, leaving the bases filled with none out. It was at this juncture that Konetchy came up the plate. The big first baseman slammed a double to right and Hickman and Wheat tallied on the blow. Krueger walked after Ward had been retired and Maranville threw out Cadore, Myers scoring on the play. Olson then put on the finishing touches by sending Koney and Krueger home with a double. The scores:

MORNING GAME.

BROOKLYN, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	BOSTON, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Olson,ss	5	1	3	2	8	Riggert,cf	4	2	2	3	0
Johnson,2b	5	0	0	0	4	Rawlings,2b	5	0	1	0	1
Hickman,rf	3	1	0	1	0	Powell,rf	4	0	3	2	0
Z.Wheat,lf	4	1	2	1	0	Cruise,lf	4	0	1	3	0
Myers,cf	4	1	3	3	0	Holke,1b	3	0	0	8	0
Konetchy,1b	4	1	2	15	1	Boeckel,3b	3	0	0	1	1
Ward,3b	4	0	0	0	3	M'ranville,ss	4	0	1	2	4
Krueger,c	3	2	1	5	0	Gowdy,c	4	1	2	4	0
Cadore,p	3	0	1	0	4	Nehf,p	4	0	0	0	2
Total	35	7	12	27	20	Total	35	3	10	*23	8

*Myers out; hit by batted ball.
Error—Hickman.

Brooklyn ....1 0 0 0 1 0 0 5 .–7
Boston 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0–3

Two-base hits—Maranville, Gowdy, Olson, Konetchy. Three-base hits—Myers, Kreuger. Stolen bases—Riggert, Powell, Cruise. Sacrifice hit—Holke. Left on bases—Boston, 8; Brooklyn, 7. Bases on balls—Off Nehf, 3; Cadore, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Cadore (Riggert). Struck out—By Nehf, 3; Cadore, 5. Wild pitch—Nehf, 1.

AFTERNOON GAME.

BOSTON, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	BROOKLYN, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Riggert,cf	5	0	2	4	0	Olson,ss	4	0	1	2	5
Rawlings,2b	5	2	4	5	1	Johnston,2b	4	0	0	2	3
Powell,rf	5	0	2	1	0	Griffith,rf	3	1	2	5	0
Thorpe,lf	5	0	1	1	0	Z.Wheat,lf	4	0	2	1	0
Holke,1b	4	1	1	7	0	Myers,cf	4	1	2	2	1
Boeckel,3b	3	1	1	1	4	Konetchy,1b	3	0	1	8	0
Bl'kburne,3b	0	0	0	0	0	Ward,3b	2	0	0	0	2
M'ranville,ss	3	1	2	3	5	Kilduff,3b	1	0	0	0	0
Wilson,c	3	0	1	5	1	Miller,c	1	0	0	5	1
Rudolph,p	4	0	0	0	1	Smith,p	4	0	0	1	3
						Grimes,p	2	0	0	0	0
						aMitchell	1	0	0	0	0
						bKrueger	0	0	0	0	0
Total	37	5	14	27	12	Total	33	2	7	27	15

aBatted for Ward in seventh.
bBatted for Smith in seventh.
Error—Olson.

Boston 1 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 1–5
Brooklyn 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0–2

Two base hits—Rawling. Powell. Holke. Boeckel. Three bate hit—Myers Home run—Rawlings, Maranville. Stolen base—Rawlings. Sacrifice hits—Boeckel, Maranville. Left on bases—Boston, 8; Brooklyn, 6. Base on balls—Off Rudolph, 2. Hits—Off Smith, 11 in 7 innings; off Grimes, 3 in 2 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Smith, (Wilson.) Struck out—By Smith, 2; Grimes, 2; Rudolph, 5. Wild pitch—Rudolph. Losing pitcher—Smith.

Five Leading Batters in the Major Leagues

American League.

Player.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.C.
Peckinpaugh, N. Y.	53	186	49	73	.392
Cobb, Detroit	46	181	32	64	.354
Veach, Detroit	60	220	35	77	.350
Flagstead, Detroit	54	177	25	61	.345
Jackson, Chicago	63	235	34	79	.336

National League.

Player.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.C.
Cravath, Philadelphia	55	181	31	66	.365
Young, New York	59	232	34	79	.341
Roush, Cincinnati	59	220	32	71	.323
Williams, Phil'delphia	45	181	28	58	.320
Myers, Brooklyn	59	225	30	71	.316

DOUBLE DEFEAT FOR TIGERS

White Sox Outdo Detroit by Scores of 8 to 1 and 2 to 1.

CHICAGO, July 4.—J. Collin's single following Jackson's double in the ninth inning enabled Chicago to defeat Detroit, 2 to 1, in the afternoon game. Chicago won the morning game, 8 to 1, by bunching hits. The afternoon game was a pitching duel between Kerr and Love.

"Ty Cobb," who has been out of the game for two weeks, returned to the line-up today as a pinch hitter in the first game and as a regular in the second game.

The scores:

MORNING GAME.

CHICAGO, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	DETROIT, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Leibold,rf	3	1	1	3	0	Bush,ss	5	0	2	1	1
E.Collins,2b	3	1	1	5	5	Young,2b	3	1	2	1	2
Weaver,ss	3	0	0	8	1	Shorten,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Jackson,lf	4	1	1	2	0	Veach,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Felsch,cf	2	0	1	0	0	Heilman,1b	4	0	1	10	0
J. Collins,cf	2	1	0	1	9	Ellison,rf	4	0	0	0	1
Gandil,1b	3	2	3	9	0	Jones,3b	3	0	1	0	1
McMullin,3b	3	2	2	1	5	Ainsmith,c	3	0	1	7	1
Schalk,c	3	0	2	3	1	Yelle,c	1	0	0	0	1
Cicotte,p	3	0	0	0	1	Boland,p	2	0	0	0	4
						aCun'ngham	1	0	0	0	0
						Kallio,p	0	0	0	0	0
						bCobb	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	8	11	27	13	Total	35	1	8	24	11

a Batted for Boland in seventh inning.
b Batted for Kallio in ninth inning.
Errors—Leibold, Heilman.

Chicago ....0 0 5 0 0 0 3 0 .–8
Detroit 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0–1

Two-base hits—McMullin, (2;) Heilman. Three-base hits—Schalk. Home run—Young. Stolen bases—Gandil, Bush, (2.) Sacrifice hits—E. Collins, Young, McMullin, Weaver, Cicotte, Liebold. Left on bases—Detroit, 10; Chicago, 7. Bases on balls—Off Boland, 3; Cicotte, 2; Kallio, 1. Hits—Off Boland, 7 in 6; Kallio, 4 in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Boland, (Weaver.) Struck out—By Boland, 4; Cicotte, 3; Kallio, 1. Losing pitcher—Boland.

AFTERNOON GAME.

CHICAGO, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	DETROIT, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Leibold,rf	4	0	0	3	1	Bush,ss	4	0	2	4	3
E.Collins,2b	4	0	0	3	2	Young,2b	3	0	0	1	1
Weaver,ss	3	1	1	1	7	Cobb,cf	4	1	1	4	0
Jackson,lf	3	1	2	1	0	Veach,lf	4	0	2	5	0
J.Collins,cf	4	0	1	2	0	Heilman,1b	4	0	1	4	0
Gandil,1b	3	0	1	12	0	Shorten,rf	2	0	0	1	0
McMullin,3b	3	0	0	3	3	a Ainsmith	1	0	0	0	0
Schalk,c	3	0	1	2	3	Flagstead,rf	0	0	0	0	0
Kerr,p	2	0	0	0	1	Jones,3b	2	0	0	1	0
						b Ellison	1	0	0	0	0
						Dyer,3b	0	0	0	0	0
						Stanage,c	2	0	1	6	2
						Love,p	2	0	0	0	1
Total	29	2	6	27	17	Total	29	1	7	*26	7

* Two out when winning run scored.
a Batted for Shorten in ninth.
b Batted for Jones in eighth.

Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1–2
Detroit 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0–1

Two-base hits—Weaver, Veach, Jackson. Sacrifice hits—Young, Shorten, Kerr, Love. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Detroit, 5. Bases on balls—Off Love, 2; Kerr, 1. Struck out—By Love, 6; Kerr, 3.

INDIANS HAVE BIG DAY.

Fohl's Men Score 20 Runs in Double Victory Over St. Louis Browns.

CLEVELAND, July 4.—Cleveland took both games from St. Louis here today by scores of 9 to 4 and 11 to 1. Coveleskie kept St. Louis hits scattered in the afternoon game, while Cleveland players fattened their batting averages off four opposing pitchers.

The scores:

MORNING GAME.

CLEVELAND (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	ST. LOUIS (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Smith,rf	4	1	2	3	1	Austin,3b	4	1	1	2	3
Wa'ganss,2b	4	1	1	5	1	Gedeon,2b	3	1	2	3	3
Speaker,cf	5	1	1	3	0	Tobin,lf	4	1	2	2	0
Wood,lf	2	0	0	3	0	Sisler,1b	1	0	0	4	0
Gardner,3b	5	3	3	1	3	Williams,cf	3	0	1	0	0
Harris,ss	3	2	2	1	2	Jacob'n,cf,1b	4	1	2	6	0
Johnston,1b	3	1	1	8	1	Smith,rf	4	0	1	3	0
O'Neill,c	3	0	1	3	1	Gerber,ss	4	0	0	1	1
Bagby,p	2	0	0	0	1	Severeid,c	4	0	1	3	1
						Gallia,p	2	0	0	0	2
						Davenport,p	0	0	0	0	1
						a Robertson	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	9	11	27	10	Total	34	4	10	24	11

a Batted for Gallia in seventh.
Errors—Elmer Smith, Williams, Davenport.

Cleveland ....1 0 1 0 5 0 2 0 .–9
St. Louis 1 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0–4

Two-base hits—Jacobson, Gardner, Harris. Three-base hit—Johnston. Stolen bases—Gardner (2), Speaker. Sacrifice hits—Gedeon, Wambsganss, Bagby, Johnston. Sacrifice fly—O'Neil. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Cleveland 9. Bases on balls—Off Gallia, 5; Davenport, 2. Hits—Off Gallia, 8 in 6; Davenport, 3 in 2. Struck out—By Gallia, 3; Bagby, 2. Wild pitch—Bagby, 1. Losing pitcher—Gallia.

AFTERNOON GAME.

CLEVELAND, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	ST. LOUIS, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Smith,rf	4	2	1	1	0	Austin,3b	4	0	2	2	2
Wambs'g,2b	4	3	3	4	4	Gedeon,2b	5	0	1	1	5
Speaker,cf	3	1	2	1	0	Tobin,lf	3	0	1	2	0
Jamieson,cf	1	0	0	2	0	Sisler,1b	4	1	2	13	0
Wood,lf	4	2	2	4	0	Jacobson,cf	4	0	0	2	1
Gardner,3b	4	2	3	1	5	Smith,rf	3	0	0	3	1
Harris,ss	5	0	2	4	1	Gerber,ss	4	0	0	0	3
Johnston,1b	4	0	1	3	1	Mayer,c	3	0	1	2	0
O'Neill,c	3	1	1	4	0	Wright,p	1	0	0	0	1
Coveleskie,p	3	0	0	3	0	Koob,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Leifield,p	0	0	0	0	2
						Davenport,p	0	0	0	0	1
						a Robertson	1	0	0	0	0
						b Bronkie	1	0	1	0	0
						c Williams	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	11	15	27	11	Total	34	1	10	24	15

a Batted for Koob in fifth.
b Batted for Leifield in seventh.
c Batted for Davenport in ninth.
Error—Gerber.

Cleveland ....0 1 2 5 0 3 0 0 .–11
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0–1

Two-base hits—Sisler, Speaker, Johnston, Wambsgans, Harris. Home run—Gardner. Stolen base—Wambsgans. Sacrifice hits—Tobin, Speaker, Coveleskie. Double plays—Gardner, Wambsgans and Johnston, (2;) Austin, Gedeon and Sisler. Left on bases—St. Louis, 10; Cleveland, 7. Bases on balls—Off Wright, 2; Koob, 2; Leifield, 1; Coveleskie, 3. Hits—Off Wright, 5 in 2 2-3 innings; Koob, 3 in 1 1-3; Leifield, 4 in 2; Davenport, 3 in 2. Struck out—By Wright, 1; Coveleskie, 4. Losing pitcher, Wright.

HOFFMAN JOINS YANKEES.

Catcher, Recently Discharged from Navy, Formerly Played at St. Paul.

Catcher Fred Hoffman, recently discharged from the navy, joined the Yankees yesterday and was in uniform in the afternoon at the Polo Grounds. Hoffman, who starred with the St. Paul Club during the 1917 season, was in the service last season. He comes to the Yankees as part of the deal which sent Outfielder Elmer Miller to Manager Mike Kelly's American Association club.

The addition of Hoffman gives Huggins three catchers and fills out the only department of the club which was short of playing material. Since Ruel suffered the dislocation of his right thumb about three weeks ago all the catching has fallen to Hannah, who is beginning to show the effects of his long siege behind the bat.

American Association.

Toledo, 8; Columbus, 6. Parks, George, and Hartley; Adams, Sanders, and Murphy.
Indianapolis, 5; Louisville, 4.
Milwaukee, 5; Kansas City, 1.
Minneapolis, 5; St. Paul, 1.
St. Paul at Minneapolis, (postponed; wet grounds.)

Southern Association.

Nashville, 9; Chattanooga, 3; (1st game.)
Nashville, 3; Chattanooga, 1; (2d game.)
Little Rock, 5; Memphis, 2.
Mobile, 5; Atlanta, 3.
New Orleans, 8; Birmingham, 7.
Birmingham, 1; New Orleans, 0.
Memphis, 13; Little Rock, 1.

NEWARK WINS BOTH ENDS OF TWIN BILL

Pat Donovan's Lads Slap the Skeeters First at Home, Then in Jersey City.

Pat Donovan's Newark Bears duplicated their success of their morning battle yesterday with another easy victory over the Jersey City team in the final half of the holiday bill, winning by 2 to 0. Ed Miller, Newark's husky first baseman, was responsible for the Jersey City defeat, as he carried both runs home for Newark. Newark won the morning game, 8 to 2. The two encounters gave Newark seven games in a row, five being victories over the Jersey City club. Pat Shea, the sorrel top twirler, allowed only three hits and would not have been scored on in the morning except for a couple of misplays and wildness.

The scores:

MORNING GAME.

NEWARK.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	JERSEY CITY.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Miller,1b	5	0	2	8	0	Mooers,ss	4	0	0	1	3
Letter,rf	5	1	1	3	0	Biemiller,3b	2	0	0	1	0
Cather,lf	4	2	3	4	0	Bauman,2b	4	0	1	7	0
Madden,c	3	1	0	3	1	Kane,rf	3	0	0	3	1
Sargent,ss	4	1	2	0	1	Wendell,1b	4	0	1	5	0
Jacobs,cf	3	3	2	5	0	Wiglesw'h,lf	4	0	0	2	0
McAlpin,3b	2	0	1	1	3	Foley,cf	3	1	0	1	0
Walsh,2b	4	0	3	3	0	Hudgins,c	3	1	1	3	4
Shea,p	3	0	0	0	0	Hyde,c	1	0	0	0	2
						Morisette,p	2	0	0	1	3
Total	33	8	14	27	5	Total	30	2	3	24	13

Errors—Madden, Sargent, Jacobs, Biemiller, Foley, Hudgins, (2,) Morrissette.

Newark ....0 2 2 0 0 1 2 1 .–8
Jersey City..........0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0–2

Two-base hits—Bauman, Sargent, Cather. Stolen bases—Cather, (2,) Madden, Walsh. Sacrifice hits—Morrisette, Jacobs, McAlpin, (2.) Left on bases—Newark, 2; Jersey City, 6. First base on errors—Jersey City, 2; Newark, 2. Base on balls—Off Shea, 4; Morrisette, 1. Struck out—By Shea, 2; Morrisette, 3.

AFTERNOON GAME.

NEWARK.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	JERSEY CITY.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Miller,1b	4	2	3	8	0	Mooers,ss	4	0	0	1	3
Letter,rf	3	0	0	2	1	Biemiller,3b	3	0	1	0	3
Cather,lf	4	0	3	1	1	aSchweitzer	1	0	0	0	0
Madden,c	4	0	1	5	0	Bauman,2b	4	0	1	2	4
Sargent,ss	3	0	0	1	2	Kane,rf	3	0	1	0	0
Jacobs,cf	4	0	0	4	0	Wendell,1b	4	0	0	13	0
McAlpin,3b	4	0	0	2	2	Wiglesw'h,lf	3	0	0	0	0
Walsh,2b	4	0	2	4	1	Foley,cf	2	0	0	8	1
McCabe,p	4	0	1	0	0	Hyde,c	3	0	0	3	1
						Schacht,p	3	0	0	0	6
Total	34	2	10	27	7	Total	30	0	3	27	18

Errors—Letter, Jacobs, Bauman.
a Batted for Biemiller in ninth.

Newark 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0–2
Jersey City 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0–0

Two-base hits — Miller, McCabe, Cather. Stolen bases—Miller, Madden. Sacrifice hit—Letter. Double play—Schacht, Mooers and Wendell. Left on bases—Jersey City, 5; Newark, 7. First base on errors—Jersey City, 1; Newark, 1. Bases on balls—Off McCabe, 2; Schacht, 1. Struck out—By McCabe, 5; Schacht, 2. Winning pitcher—McCabe. Losing pitcher—Schacht.

Other International Scores.

R.H.E.
Buffalo ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 .–2 4 1
Toronto 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0–0 2 1
(First game.)
Heck and Deufel, Gordonier and Casey.

R.H.E.
Toronto 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0–1 5 1
Buffalo 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0–0 6 2
(Second game.)
Hubbell and Deufel; Jordan and Bengough.

R.H.E.
Rochester ....0 0 0 0 3 0 2 1 .–6 12 1
Binghamton 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 0 0–4 11 1
(First game.)
Harper, Beckvermit, and Fisher; Brogan, Acosta, and Skinault.

R.H.E.
Rochester ....0 2 0 0 2 3 0 0 .–7 15 1
Binghamton 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0–1 8 3
(Second game.)
Higgins, Donovan, and Smith; See and Carris.

R.H.E.
Baltimore ....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 3 .–4 9 1
Reading 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0–2 6 2
(First game.)
Keefe and Dooln, Parnham and Lefler.

R.H.E.
Baltimore ....3 1 2 4 0 2 4 1 .–17 21 1
Reading 2 2 0 1 0 0 1 3 0–9 15 3
(Second game.)
Plitt, Burriss, Barnhardt, and Konnick; Johnson, Frank, and Lefler.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Baltimore	47	20	.701
Toronto	43	26	.623
Newark	36	33	.522
Binghamton	30	33	.476
Buffalo	32	34	.485
Rochester	30	36	.455
Reading	24	39	.381
Jersey City	22	43	.338

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Jersey City.
Toronto at Buffalo.
Binghamton at Rochester.
Reading at Baltimore.
(Two games.)

BROOKLYN ELEVEN ON TOP.

Piles Up 150 Runs Against 52 for Kings County.

Outbatting and outbowling their opponents in a Metropolitan District Cricket League game at Prospect Park yesterday, the members of the Brooklyn Cricket Club defeated Kings County by a margin of 98 runs on totals of 150 to 52. V. H. Cockeran, with 32, made the highest score of the match. His efforts were well seconded by W. S. Tunley, 25; O. Meyer, 21, and H. Poyer, 20. J. L. Poyer, with 13, also got into double figures.

The bowling of Harry Rushton, the league's champion trundler, and Harry Poyer was too much for the Kings County batsmen, of whom E. Lord, with 15, also reached double figures. Five of the wickets fell to Rushton at a cost of 20 runs, while Poyer was credited with four for 27 runs. E. J. Atwood of Kings County captured three wickets for 32 runs and G. W. Barnes two wickets for 2 runs.

The score:

BROOKLYN C. C.

Archie Brown, b. Atwood	6
V. H. Cockeran, b. Atwood	32
R. C. M. Browne, b. Bliss	2
J. L. Poyer, b. Lord	13
W. S. Tunley, run out	25
W. B. King, c. Bliss, b. Atwood	5
O. Meyer, c. Lord, b. Huggins	21
H. Poyer, b. Barnes	20
E. F. C. Boddington, b. Lord	8
J. W. Allen, not out	8
H. Rushton, c. and b. Barnes	1
Extras	9
Total	150

KINGS COUNTY C. C.

A. A. Goforth, b. H. Poyer	8
G. Bliss, b. Rushton	4
E. Lord, b. H. Poyer	15
J. Brock, b. Rushton	0
G. W. Barnes, b. Rushton	5
E. J. Atwood, b. H. Poyer	4
W. H. Williams, b. Rushton	0
W. Huggins, b. H. Poyer	7
E. Ward, not out	1
J. Wood, b. Rushton	3
W. B. Harding, absent	0
Extras	5
Total	52

Bowling—Atwood, 3 for 32; Barnes, 2 for 2; Rushton, 5 for 20; H. Poyer, 4 for 27.

Although behind on the first innings the eleven of the Bensonhurst Cricket Club, in the association championship game against the Staten Island Cricket and Tennis Club on the grounds of the latter at Livingston, pulled the game out of the fire in the second innings and won the match by 15 runs with 6 wickets to spare. Staten Island, batting first, compiled 118, to which Bensonhurst responded with 68. Staten Island's second stay at the wickets was not so lengthy and all were out for 67. Thereupon four of the visiting batsmen knocked together the necessary runs to win, compiling 132 for the loss of 4 wickets.

Eastern League.

Bridgeport, 9; Waterbury, 2.
New Haven, 10; Springfield, 6. (First game.) Springfield, 10; New Haven, 0. (Second game.)
Providence, 9; Worcester, 7.
Hartford, 6; Pittsfield, 5.

SANTA BARBARA FOUR LOSES

Meadow Brook Plays Dashing Game and Wins, 16 to 7¾.

Special to The New York Times.

CEDARHURST, L. I., July 4.—Santa Barbara's fast riding polo team lined up against the aggressive four of Meadow Brook at the Rockaway Hunt Club today in the opening match for the President's Cup, a high goal event. The contest was replete with exceptionally fine team work on the part of the Long Island four, which won by a total score of 16 to 7¾, for the Californians, who failed to display their remarkable work at Westbury two weeks ago when they defeated a Meadow Brook team and won the Wheatley Cups.

With an allowed handicap of eight goals Santa Barbara failed to tally once, although having the ball at their posts five different times. A safety left them a total of a quarter goal more than allowed by handicap.

Cortlandt P. Dixon refereed the game and Albert Hunter timed and scored. S. S. Moore, William Tevis, Jr., E. J. Boeseke, and A. Glaen played on the coast team, with H. Stonebridge substituting for Moore at half time.

On Meadow Brook were Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., C. P. Beadleston, and Q. A. McKean. "Sonnie" Whitney, the son of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Whitney, played a remarkable game in passing the ball to Lieutenant Tommie Hitchcock, son of Major Hitchcock. Beadleston played his position well, and, for the Californians, Tevis did the more spectacular work in all chukkers. Many prominent society people and polo enthusiasts witnessed the game.

AMERICAN CREW IS VICTOR.

Beats New Zealanders for Leander Cup.

HENLEY, July 4.—(By Associated Press.)—The American first crew beat the New Zealand army crew one and one-quarter lengths in the Leander Cup elimination heat. The time was 8:06.

Major Paul Withington, U. S. A., was defeated today for the Kingswood Sculls in the Henley Regatta by Lieutenant T. M. Nussey of the British Army. Lieutenant Nussey won easily by three lengths in 9:16.

The Oxford crew beat the American crew in the elimination trials for the King's Cup. Oxford won by a length and a quarter. The time was 7:25.

JOIE RAY STARS.

Individual Winner at Industrial Athletic Meet.

GARY, Ind., July 4.—About 20,000 persons today saw the second national track and field meet of the American Industrial Athletic Association won by the Goodyear team of Akron, Ohio, with Joie Ray, Chicago crack middle-distance runner, representing the Gary Tin Mills, winning individual honors. Ray earned fifteen points. The weather was ideal and several association records were broken.

The teams finished as follows:

Goodyear Tire, Akron, Ohio, 40 points; Pullman Works, 20; Gary Tin Mills, 15; Bremner Brothers, Chicago, 13; Firestone, 15; Gary Sheet Mills, 9; Morris, Chicago, 9; General Tire, 11; Gary Works, 4; Goodrich Tire, 7; Miller, 2.

The summaries:

One-Mile Relay Race.—Goodyear won; General Tire, second; Goodrich, third. Time—3:16.

Horseshoe Pitching.—Won by Hugh Palmer, Goodrich, 50; Joe Wilkinson, Firestone, 36.

YANK TAKES HIGH JUMP.

Beats Frenchman in Finals at Pershing Stadium.

PERSHING STADIUM, July 4, (Associated Press.)—Clinton Larsen of American Fork, Utah, won the final of the high jump at a height of 1.8643 meters. Eric Templeton of Downey, Cal., and Labat of France, tied for second.

Vermeulen of France won the 16,000-meter modified marathon race. Fred Faller of Boston was second, and Heuet of France, third. The time was 55:11.

Mason of New Zealand won the final 800-meter run, Earl Eby of Chicago was second, and M. P. Spink, Chicago, third. The time was 1:55 2-5.

"Digger" Evans of Australia was awarded the decision today over Maria Rireati of Italy in the final match of the bantamweight boxing contest.

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GASTON CHEVROLET SETS NEW RECORD AS HE SPEEDS TO VICTORY IN AUTO DERBY

CHEVROLET BREAKS 100-MILE RECORD

Captures Auto Derby at Sheepshead Speedway in Fast Time of 54:17⅛.

NO ACCIDENTS IN RACE

Winner Makes No Stops and Leads Nearly All the Way—Crowd of 35,000 Watches Speeders.

Order of Finish.

First—Gaston Chevrolet, Frontenac Spec'l.
Second—Howard Wilcox, Peugeot Special.
Third—Dave Lewis, Meteor Special.
Fourth—Eddie O'Donell, Deusenberg Sp'l.
Fifth—Ira Vail, Hudson Special.
Sixth—Denny Kickey, Stickel Special.
Seventh—Joe Thomas, Mercer Special.
Eighth—William Vetere, Special.
Chevrolet's time—54 minutes 17⅛ seconds. New world's record for 100 miles.

Leading the 100-mile automobile derby at Sheepshead Bay for practically the entire distance, and making no stops, Jeston Chevrolet in his Frontenac Special clipped three seconds from the world's record, winning the event with a time of 54 minutes, 17⅛ seconds. Howard Wilcox, driving a Peugeot Special, finished second, nearly three laps behind the winning car, and Dave Lewis piloted his Meteor Special into third place. In winning the event Chevrolet captured the first prize of $4,000, with $2,000 going to the second car, $1,200 to the third, and the remaining $2,800 being divided among the other five drivers. Thirty-five thousand enthusiasts cheered the victor.

There were eleven starters and eight finished. Gaston Chevrolet, in setting a new non-stop 100-mile record, lowered the time made by his brother, Louis Chevrolet, over the same course on Sept. 22, 1917. Chevrolet in yesterday's race had no car trouble, and though he was hard pressed by Joe Boyer in another Frontenac machine early in the race, after the latter car dropped out he never had to exert himself.

The individual race between "Howdy" Wilcox and Ralph De Palma was contested only for one heat, as De Palma's Packard Special broke a cylinder and was neither able to take part in the 100-mile event nor the last two heats of the 30-mile contest. In the first heat, after racing wheel to wheel with De Palma for more than four laps, Wilcox shot ahead within a quarter of a mile of the finish, winning the contest by less than two feet. The judges first announced that De Palma had won, but De Palma told them that he, himself, knew that Wilcox had shot ahead of him a fraction of a second before crossing the line, and the decision was reversed, the match going to Wilcox. In order to get the forfeit posted Wilcox put his car through a solo race after the 100-mile contest.

Chevrolet Off in Lead.

In the 100-mile race the cars lined up with Joe Thomas drawing the inside post of the first line, and Ira Vail, in his Hudson getting second place, Dave Lewis's Meteor next, followed by an Aetna Special and Denny Hickey's Stickel. William Vetere had the post of the second line, followed by Joe Boyer's Frontenac, Gaston Chevrolet in the same model car, and Howard Wilcox. Tommy Milton and Eddie O'Donnel in Duesenbergs formed the third line when the start was made.

Chevrolet took the lead immediately, and completed the first lap three yards ahead of Joe Boyer. In the second lap he kept the same distance to the front, but Lewis, as a third man, had joined the pair which was buzzing around the big wooden oval, a full quarter of a lap in front of the field of racers. The Aetna Special was forced out in the third lap with engine trouble, and Milton went to the pits because of tire trouble at the start of the third round.

Chevrolet and Boyer were fighting for the lead at the end of the tenth mile, with the Frenchman's Frontenac ahead of its running mate driven by Boyer. Howard Wilcox, who had been forced to the pits to change a tire, came back into the race, after losing a lap, and was making a game fight to regain his position with the leaders.

At the end of the fifteenth lap, Boyer and Chevrolet were far to the fore of the field of cars, Boyer taking the lead for more than a lap. Dave Lewis, who had been forced out of the race, returned and was speeding his car in order to regain his place.

From this time on the race narrowed to a fight between Chevrolet and Boyer, and when the latter was forced to go to the pits in the thirty-third round because of engine trouble, and did not reenter the contest, the race was a romp for Chevrolet, who did not let his Frontenac do top speed for the remainder of the contest, and still was able to shatter the record. The remarkable part of his race is that he did not stop at the pits for repairs, while every other car in the race spent some time there. Had De Palma been able to enter the contest, and had Boyer and Wilcox been able to run through the race without going to the pits, the result might have been different, and even more time clipped from the record.

Boyer Forced to Quit.

The time at the end of the 30-mile mark was 16 minutes 15 3-5 seconds, with Joe Boyer leading, and Chevrolet following a few yards behind. At the 80-mile mark, after Boyer had been forced to drop from the race, Chevrolet was leading, with a time of 44 minutes 15 seconds. Joe Thomas was second at this point, but was more than a quarter of a lap behind the leader. Chevrolet was more than three laps ahead of the field when the black and white checkered flag was waved to his car. The remainder of the group was well scattered, Vetere completing his final lap nearly nine minutes after Chevrolet had passed the last line.

In an effort to break the two-mile motorcycle record Lieutenant Arthur Chappelle drove his buzz wagon around the track at a rate of two miles in 1 minute 32 seconds, failing to touch the record, which is 1 minute 15 seconds. In Wilcox's second heat of the solo race he did ten miles in 5 minutes 23 18-100 seconds, and Dave Lewis, who staged an exhibition after the contest, covered the same distance in 5 minutes 45 seconds.

It is estimated that more than 35,000 persons saw the races. The crowd cheered loudly when the fight returns were announced, favoring Dempsey, and when the final round was announced the shouting was frantic. During the race the audience did very little cheering, taking the races in a cold, business-like way, and did not even give Chevrolet a congratulatory cheer when he stepped to the timers' box to learn that he had broken the 100-mile non-stop record.

No Accidents in Race.

An unusual feature of the race is that the pretty, white-lined ambulances about the race track did not serve as taxis to injured drivers, as none of the participants in the contest received any mishap. Ray Howard, who suffered a fractured skull and both legs and right arm broken, when his car upset while it was speeding more than 110 miles an hour on the trick in a tuning trial Thursday, was reported to be improving late yesterday afternoon. His mechanician was killed instantly. Both occupants of the Peugeot machine were thrown when a steering arm snapped as the machine was mounting the bank at one of the track ends.

FIVE NEW YORK BOATS WIN.

Dibble Conquers Kelly in Schuylkill River Regatta.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—Honors were well distributed in the annual Independence Day regatta rowed over the mile and a quarter straightaway course on the Schuylkill River today. Philadelphia clubs won ten races, the New York A.C. three, and Union B.C. of New York two.

R. G. Dibble of Toronto beat Jack Kelly of Philadelphia in the quarter mile dash, while in the championship single race Kelly defeated Dibble. The Toronto oarsman dislocated his right thigh soon after rowing a half mile, being slightly ahead of Kelly when the accident forced him to stop rowing. Kelly finished the course first. Dibble was injured in the thigh with the Canadian Army during the war and the dislocation today was the direct result of that injury.

In the senior eight-oared race Undine Barge of this city defeated Argonauts of Toronto by four lengths in 6 minutes, 49 seconds.

The summaries:

Intermediate Four-Oared Gigs.—Won by Vesper B. C., Philadelphia; Potomac B. C., Washington, second; Undine B. C., Philadelphia, third. Time—7:45 3-5.

Senior Championship Single Shells.—Won by John B. Kelly, Vesper B. C., Philadelphia; Robert G. Dibble, Don R. C., Toronto, second. Time—7:50 4-5. Henry Heller, Metropolitan R. C., New York, did not finish.

Senior Eight-Oared Shells.—Won by Undine B. C., Philadelphia; Argonaut R. C., Toronto, second. Time—6:49.

Senior Double Sculls.—Won by Vesper B. C.; Pennsylvania Barge, Philadelphia, second. Time—7:33.

Intermediate Double Sculls.—Won by Undine B. C., Philadelphia; Bohemnian B. C., New York, second. Time—7:49 1-5.

Junior Four-Oared Gigs.—Won by Union B. C., New York; Malta B. C., Philadelphia, second; Fairmount, R. C., Philadelphia, third. Time—7:55.

Senior Quadruple Sculls.—Won by Vesper B. C., Philadelphia. No other competitor. Time not taken.

Intermediate Eight-Oared Shells.—Won by Vesper B. C., Philadelphia. Time—8:01 2-5. No other contestant.

Junior Quadruple Sculls.—Won by New York A. C.; Crescent B. C., Philadelphia, second; Potomac B. C., Washington, third; Ravenswood B. C., New York, fourth. Time—7:20 4-5.

Association Senior Single Sculls.—Won by Karl Graef, Vesper B. C.; James L. Brown, Malta B. C., second; J. Elliott Newlin, Philadelphia B. C., third; H. E. H. Cox, Malta, B. C., fourth; Lindley Johnson, University B. C., Philadelphia, fifth. Time—7:58.

Senior Four-Oared Shells.—Won by Argonaut R. C., Toronto; Vesper B. C., second. Time—7:00.

Intermediate Quadruple Sculls Shells.—Won by New York A. C.; Undine B. C., Philadelphia, second. Time—7:10.

Quarter-Mile Dash, Senior Single Shells.—Won by Robert G. Dibble, Don R. C., Toronto; J. S. Kelly, Vesper R. C., Philadelphia, second; George W. Allison, Undine B. C., third; Harry Heller, Metropolitan R. C., New York, fourth. Time—1:22. T. J. Rooney, Ravenswood B. C., New York, did not start.

FLYING BOATS AT REGATTA.

Air and Water Sports in Atlantic Y. C. Victory Celebration.

Air and water sports combined to make the first day of the victory celebration of the Atlantic Yacht Club a big success yesterday. The air end of the program was by far the more novel and interesting. It had been arranged by Lieutenant Mount, aero aid of Admiral H. J. Glennon, commander of the Third Naval District, and brought to Sea Gate five government flying boats from the Naval Station at Rockaway Beach.

The fleet was under the command of Commander R. W. Cabinas, who flew over with Lieutenant Musk in the U. S. No. 1884. Following the commander came Lieut. Commander J. B. Mountford and Ensign Stevens in U. S. No. 1683; Lieutenant Rogers and Lieutenant Peterson in U. S. No. 1688; Ensign L. F. Blackwell and Ensign Johnson in U. S. No. 1918, and Lieutenant Deitrich in a baby plane No. 2627. Throughout the afternoon the flyers gave exhibitions over the waters of the lower bay.

Commodore Howard C. Borden entertained Admiral Glennon, his staff and the navy fliers at a luncheon and at night at a big dinner. The water sports end of the program was interesting, although the events were not as important as the A. A. U. championship swimming races today. Several rowing and canoe races were held. McBride and Taylor, New York Canoe Club, won a tandem paddling race, and King of the Nautilus Boat Club won a tail-end canoe race.

The scene at Sea Gate yesterday brought to mind the good old days of yachting on the lower bay. In addition to the yachts of the fleet, there were at the anchorage eight submarine chasers of the United States Navy. All "dressed ship" soon after coming to anchor, forming a brilliant marine picture. Among the submarine chaser boats were Nos. 138, 239, 245, and 251.

Among the big yachts at anchor were Commodore Borden's Iris, Vice Commodore Lang's Banzai, Rear Commodore Boucher's Chin Chin, and Captain F. C. Mayer's big three-masted schooner Karina. There were also more than fifty small yachts. Last night the yachts and the Government boats were illuminated. There was a big dance at the club and a Venetian carnival. Today, in addition to the swimming races, there will be yacht and motor boat contests.

ANOTHER CHEVROLET WINS.

Louis Captures 60 and 80 Mile Auto Races at Tacoma.

TACOMA, Wash., July 4.—Louis Chevrolet won both the 60 and 80 mile events at the Tacoma Speedway today. Ralph Mulford won the opening 40-mile event in 24 minutes 2 2-5 seconds. Durant finished second in the 40-mile race, with Chevrolet third.

In the 60-mile race Chevrolet led the field from the start, and won in 36 minutes 47 1-5 seconds, or at the rate of 98½ miles an hour. Mulford, Hearne, Durant, and Resta finished in the order named.

Mulford was forced out of the lead and the race in the final 80-mile run with tire trouble. Chevrolet's time was 49 minutes 19 2-5 seconds. Hearne was second and Durant third.

BEALS WRIGHT PLAYS.

Former Champion in Exhibition at Nassau Club.

The Nassau County Club staged an exhibition doubles match yesterday afternoon in place of finishing its invitation tennis tournament, several of the contestants being unavoidably absent. Although the postponement disappointed a large Fourth of July gallery, the one match of the day offered enough exciting tennis to satisfy most of the onlookers. The veteran Beals Wright, American champion in 1905, paired with Walter Merrill Hall against another veteran, Raymond D. Little, who had Lyle E. Mahan as his partner, and the former team won in straight sets, 6—1, 6—1, 6—4. In spite of this one-sided result, the rallies were hard fought throughout, Hall's brilliancy and the headwork of Wright proving unsurmountable obstacles to the losers. The conqueror of Norman Brookes showed himself once more one of the world's greatest doubles players, while Hall fully lived up to the high standard of tennis which he has set in the last two seasons.

BAKER EQUALS OWN RECORD

New York Runner Is Timed at 1:20 2-5 in 660-Yard Run.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., July 4.—Homer Baker of New York equalled his own world record in the 660-yard run here today in an attempt to better his time of 1 minute 20 2-5 seconds. The race was held in connection with a "Welcome Home" celebration to 1,200 war veterans and war workers.

Other features included "stunt" flying by aviators, a street parade and a Venetian carnival on Lake Mirror of 300 decorated boats.

GRAY DAWN FIRST AS TWILIGHT FALLS

Philip H. Johnson's 39-Footer 7 Minutes and 18 Seconds Ahead of Commodore Ford's Varuna.

LARCHMONT MANOR, July 4.—Long Island Sound yachtsmen got their first idea of the daylight-saving law at the annual regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club here today. In the olden days the law was not in existence. As a result, sunset was at a fairly reasonable time by the clock, and the Corinthians got ashore in time to have dinner and enjoy the fun at the clubhouse. No so today. The sun set close to 9 by the old town clock, and at that hour some of the big fleet that was taking part in the regatta were still out on the waters of the Sound.

There was practically no air when Howell C. Perrin, Chairman of the Race Committee, established the starting line off Larchmont Breakwater. The postponement signal was at once broken out, and the Corinthians started the good old-fashioned game of whistling for a breeze. As is the custom on Long Island Sound, a light breeze set in from the southwest midway in the afternoon, and in the lightest of airs the big fleet of forty-five yachts were sent off on their respective courses.

The new 39-footers of the organization again were the feature craft of the regatta. Three of the new sloops were sent over a course of 20¾ miles, made up of a run, a beat, and a reach. After drifting all over the Sound for almost five and one-half hours, Philip H. Johnson's Gray Dawn managed to cross the finish line 7 minutes and 18 seconds ahead of Commodore Ford's Varuna. Georgia was not timed.

For the second time this season Ogden Reid's Lena was beaten in the race for the 30-footers of the New York Yacht Club. Today the boat that has been winning most regularly all year was led home by Adois, the property of Fred Richards.

Among the Sound schooners the winner was Allure, the property of E. P. Alker. Whiff, the property of H. Parker, led home five of the Larchmont interclub boats, the largest fleet of the division that has raced so far this year. Saturn, the property of G. W. Elder, Jr., again won among the Stars.

The summary:

SLOOPS—CLASS O.
Start, 2:30—Course, 20¾ Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Gray Dawn, P. H. Johnson	7 53 36	5 23 36
Varuna, J. B. Ford	8 00 54	5 30 54
Georgia, H. H. Raymond	Not timed.	

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.
Start, 2:40—Course, 15¾ Miles.

Adois, F. Richards	7 24 53	4 44 53
Lena, O. Reid	7 27 58	4 47 58
Mizpah, D. R. Richardson	7 32 47	4 52 47

L. I. SCHOONER.
Start, 2:35—Course, 15¾ Miles.

Allure, E. P. Alker	7 36 59	5 11 59
Alicia, W. Baldwin	8 00 18	5 15 18
Moira, C. Cowl	Not timed.	
Algol, W. Fuller	Not timed.	

LARCHMONT INTER-CLUB.
Start, 2:55—Course, 7⅜ Miles.

Whiff, H. Parker	5 59 25	3 04 55
Barbara, C. Shields	6 00 25	3 05 25
Sirene, R. W. Fraser	6 03 02	3 08 02
E'bar, T. B. Lockwood	6 03 26	3 08 26
La Cygne, A. Walter	6 04 03	3 09 03

HANDICAP CLASS.
First and Second Divisions—Start, 2:50—Course, 7⅜ Miles.

Sally IX., A. E. Black	5 57 51	3 07 51
Veda, W. Laurier	6 01 17	3 11 17
Skid II., H. L. Curry	Withdrew.	

Corrected time on Sally IX., 3:07:51; Veda, 3:09:24.

HANDICAP CLASS.
Third and Fourth Divisions—Start, 2:55—Course, 7⅜ Miles.

Robin Hood III., G. E. Gartland	6 02 21	3 07 21
Arethusa, Walters & Ausberg	6 05 03	3 10 03
Frances, S. Wickes	6 14 31	3 19 31

Corrected times on Frances, 2:52:21; Robin Hood III., 3:07:21; Arethusa, 3:09:07.

MIXED CLASS.
Start—3:05. Course—7⅜ miles.

Kat, C. H. Appleby	6 09 08	3 04 08
Kit, K. F. J. Seifert	6 19 50	3 14 50
Heron, F. B. Dalzell, Jr.	6 26 29	3 21 29

STAR CLASS.
Start, 3:10. Course, 7⅜ miles.

Saturn, G. W. Elder, Jr.	6 12 47	3 02 47
Shooting Star, J. B. Shethar	6 13 17	3 03 17
Little Dipper, G. A. Corry	6 16 24	3 06 24
Gemini, L. M. Pierie	6 17 36	3 07 36
Athena, A. V. Fraser	6 18 41	3 08 41
Tara, D. Cowl	6 24 21	3 14 21
Polaris, W. D. Wright, Jr.	Not timed.	

SAILING CANOES.
Start, 3:20. Course, 7⅜ miles.

Mermaid, Leo Friede	6 21 03	3 01 03
Yvonne, R. Armstrong	6 35 33	3 15 33
Yvette, W. Strenger	Not timed.	

ORIENTA ONE DESIGN.
Start, 3:25. Course, 7⅜ miles.

Tlane, A. L. Snow	7 09 23	3 44 23
Alice, A. Griffin	7 11 58	3 46 58
Salty, J. A. Haggerty	7 15 07	3 50 07

NEW ROCHELLE ONE DESIGN.
Start, 3:25. Course, 7⅜ miles.

Nereid, E. Girriat	7 09 23	3 44 28
Virginia, A. R. Bastine	7 15 49	3 50 49

AMERICAN Y. C. DORIES.
Start, 3:30. Course, 7⅜ miles.

Gnat, Mary Brooks	7 14 55	3 44 55
Mae D., Dr. Roy	7 17 01	3 47 01
Yan, S. Faile	7 16 02	3 46 02

BELL CATS.
Start, 3:30. Course, 7⅜ miles.

Three Bells, E. F. Delevante	6 57 23	3 27 53
[illegible], J. H. Hack	7 11 59	3 51 59
Eight Bells, E. J. Schlette	Not timed.	

JACK O' LANTERN IN FRONT.

Dyer Yacht Wins Race Over Indian Harbor Course.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, July 4.—In a light southeast breeze, which did not make conditions very favorable for sailing, the Jack O'Lantern won the races among the Arrow Class yachts over the Indian Harbor Yacht Club's course here today. On the Indian Harbor one design class, John W. Lewis's Hiuhiuhee was the first to cross the finish line.

The summary:

ARROW CLASS.
Start, 11 A. M.

Yacht and Owner.	Finishing Time. H.M.S.
Jack o'Lontern, L. H. Dyer	1:06:00
Snapper, F. H. Page	1:07:20
Windward II., Richard Menks	1:08:55
Bubble, Robinson Leach	1:10:20
Comrade, A. C. Hanan	1:11:20
Rani, C. D. Mallory	1:12:45
Hawk, H. E. Slaven	1:18:01

INDIAN HARBOR ONE DESIGN.
Start, 11:05 A. M.

Hiuhiuhee, John W. Lewis	1:20:11
June Bug, H. A. Sturgis	1:22:25
Wahneta, F. B. Kimbley	1:33:20
Salome, H. N. Whitney	1:35:01

The Rani races for the month of June, having 56 points to her credit. The Windward II. was second with 50 points, and the Hawk, third, with 47 points in the Arrow class.

SHRIMP FINISHES IN FRONT.

Six Yachts Bunched at End of Seawanhaka Contest.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 4.—In the lightest of light southwest airs eight of the Fish Class of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club sailed a drifting match off Center Island here today. The winner was W. A. W. Stewart's Shrimp. The most interesting feature of the regatta was the fact that the six yachts that finished were all bunched, and not two minutes separated the first from the last craft.

The summary:

FISH CLASS.
Start, 3:45—Inside course.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Shrimp, W. A. W. Stewart	5:54:25	2:09:25
Periwinkle, W. H. Appleton	5:54:45	2:09:45
Barracuda, DeForest Hicks	5:55:10	2:10:10
Nahma, Ralph Ellis	5:55:25	2:10:25
Pompano, C. G. West, Jr.	5:55:33	2:10:33
Cockle, Outerbridge & Harvey	5:55:45	2:10:45
Sea Robin, J. S. Morgan, Jr.	Did not finish.	
Shark, H. S. Morgan	Did not finish.	

BINZEN GAINS LEG ON NORTH SIDE CUP

Defeats Bassford in Fast Court Battle by Scores of 6-2, 9-7, 6-4.

Elliott H. Binzen of the New York Tennis Club won the North Side championship at the University Heights Club yesterday afternoon when he defeated Henry H. Bassford of Pleasantville in the final round for the big challenge cup, 6—2, 9—7, 6—4. With E. H. Henderson he also reached the final round of the doubles.

It was Binzen's service that proved the greatest stumbling block to the loser, for the sandy-haired Fordham youth seemed able to win with his delivery whenever he absolutely needed the points. In the entire match Bassford broke through only three times, and two of these upsets were the result of gross carelessness on Binzen's part, who, however, kept the upper hand each time by immediately returning the compliment off the softer left-handed serves of the Pleasantville man.

The opening set was all Binzen. He won his first two service games without the loss of a point, and broke through his opponent's easily on the third and seventh. Bassford scored at the very start, and again in the fifth game, but was unable to make any headway against the fast, high bounders that came across the net with such depressing regularity. The fact that Bizen's delivery broke to Bassford's southpaw forehand was expected to give the latter an advantage over the average right-hander. But it seemed to make little difference how the ball came, particularly as the server made a practice of following in to the net whenever Bassford had been forced at all out of position. The sixth and eighth games of the set were the only ones to go to deuce, the last being a long-drawn argument, in which the loser, for the first time, stroked the ball with complete confidence and almost succeeded in making a real fight of it.

He kept up his rally as the second session started, beginning with a love game on service, losing only one point on his next delivery, and then breaking through for the first time for a lead of 3—1. This was increased to 4—1 with another successful service game, and then BBinzen began a courageous pull-up, with the evident intention of finishing the argument in straight sets, if possible, as the heat was all against an temptation toward a long match. Binzen took his own service easily enough, but had to work hard to break through Bassford's delivery after the points had twice gone to deuce. A love game on service, including a spectacular rally, made it four all, and although Bassford responded with an identical score from his own delivery, closing with a deep, winning lob, Binzen again tied it up without the loss of a point. These three alternating love games were indicative of the in-and-out character of the entire match. Bassford, however, was playing well by this time, passing his opponent on either side whenever he detected the slightest opening, and putting up a sturdy defense against the superior speed and greater variety of shots he was facing. After the games had reached deuce it was an absolutely even battle until on the fifteenth game Binzen achieved the crucial break. He began with two stinging drives to the corners, and then volleyed sharply across court for a 0—40 advantage. Another attempt at a clean placement sailed beyond the base line, but on the next point the winner switched to a vicious chop which just caught the corner. Binzen lost no time in closing out the set after that, a double fault being the only point charged against him, while his final serve was practically an ace, which Bassford barely touched with his racquet. The set score was 9—7.

When Binzen broke through Bassford's opening service in the third session it seemed to be all over. But the Mount Pleasant Club expert rallied, and, with the help of another double fault, squared the count, immediately adding a love game on his own delivery. Binzen, however, came back with another serving victory and an upset of the opposition, which sent him into the lead, 3—2, only to fall into a series of errors which again equalized the score.

Bassford took the lead for the last time when Binzen's errors continued, two outs proving especially costly. The crucial game was the ninth, which went to deuce after Bassford had poked an easy backward shot far out of court. The points alternated once more, and then Binzen practically clinched the argument by making it 5—4, using his chop more and more. With only one game needed for the match, he took no chances, but served his head off for four straight points, the 6—4 set giving him the championship and his first leg on the North Side challenge cup.

Although nearly exhausted with his efforts, the new title-holder soon returned to the court to play the remaining semi-final doubles match, in partnership with Henderson, against Albert J. Ostendorf and Francis T. Hunter. The latter team was the quicker to get under way and annexed the opening set at 6—3 by consistent volleying and overhead work. But with Binzen gradually regaining his strength and Henderson steadying his game, the Amackassin runners-up began to score with equal regularity, and eventually struggled into a lead of 5—4 in the "double or quits" session. Ostendorf and Hunter staved off the danger by bringing the games to deuce, and although they again lost the odd game, the Cornell man's service seemed likely to win once more, after the unauthorized call of a spectator had forced the replay of a crucial point on which the server seemed beaten by a good lob. The momentary respite made no difference, however, for Binzen and Henderson broke through after all, their 7—5 victory squaring the match. A single break in service was sufficient to decide the rubber, which went quickly to Binzen and Henderson at 6—3. The finals will be played early next week.

The summaries:

NORTH SIDE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Singles.—Final Round—Elliott H. Binzen defeated Henry H. Bassford, 6—2, 9—7, 6—4.

Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—E. H. Binzen and Embree H. Henderson defeated Albert J. Ostendorf and Francis T. Hunter, 3—6, 7—5, 6—3.

SCORE BY POINTS, SINGLES.

		Tot. Pts.	G.
First Set.			
Binzen	1 4 4 4 1 5 4 9	32	6
Bassford	4 0 1 0 4 3 2 7	21	2
Second Set.			
Binzen	0 4 1 1 2 4 6 4 0 4 3 4 2 4 4 4	47	9
Bassf'd.	4 1 4 4 4 2 4 0 4 0 5 1 4 2 1 1	41	7
Third Set.			
Binzen	4 2 0 4 4 1 2 4 6 4	31	6
Bassford	2 4 4 1 2 4 4 1 4 0	26	4

NEPTUNE LEADS STARS HOME

Calm Delays Start an Hour in Bayside Yacht Races.

There was hardly a semblance of a breeze at the hour scheduled for the starting of the holiday races at the Bayside Yacht Club in Little Neck Bay yesterday afternoon and the start was delayed for an hour. The distance was curtailed to once over the four-mile triangular course. A light southwest breeze was slightly disturbing the erstwhile placid surface of the bay when the yachts got under way.

T. A. Teves won in the Star class with the Neptune, which crossed the finish line 55 seconds ahead of Benjamin L. Linkfield in the Maia. The latter beat W. L. Inslee's Taurus for the place by three seconds.

Among the Bees George Hopewell's Maybe won by five minutes and a half over H. T. Clark's Busibee.

The summary follows:

STAR CLASS—START, 4:55; COURSE 4 MILES.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Neptune, T. A. Teves	5 58 25	1 03 25
Maia, B. Linkfield	5 59 20	1 04 20
Taurus, W. L. Inslee	5 59 23	1 04 23
Southern Cross, A. Knapp	6 01 01	1 06 01

BAYSIDE BEE CLASS—START, 4:50; COURSE, 4 MILES.

Maybe, George Hopewell	6 12 10	1 22 10
Busibee, H. T. Clark	6 17 40	1 27 40
Vespa, H. Gaines	6 18 32	1 28 32
Befirst, J. Newton	6 20 55	1 30 55

WHITE TO MEET STEARNS.

Clubmates Survive in Shackamaxon Invitation Golf Tourney.

Clubmates survived the second and semi-final match rounds of the Shackamaxon Country Club invitation golf tournament yesterday, and as a result, Gardiner W. White and John N. Stearns, Jr., of Nassau, will meet in the decisive test today. Both won by comfortable margins in the morning, Stearns defeating J. J. Kane of Mahopac by 3 up and 2 to play, and White winning from H. S. Baird of the home club by 8 up and 7 to play.

Later, however, Stearns did not have everything his own way in his match with W. E. Donahue, another home golfer. The last named, who is one of the most promising of the younger players in the metropolitan district, carried the former Princeton man to the home green before the match was finally decided. In the morning, Donahue, playing steadily, won from Mark Townsend, a clubmate, by 5 and 4.

In the semi-final, White met A. R. Meigs of Merion and for a time the latter held his own. Eventually, however, the Nassau man won by 4 up and 2 to play. M. Morey of the home club and Robert McAdams of Suburban will meet in the final of the beaten eight today.

The summary follows:

FIRST SIXTEEN.—Second Round—John N. Stearns, Jr., Nassau, beat J. J. Kane, Mahopac, 3 up and 2 to play; W. F. Donahue, Shackamaxon, beat Mark Townsend, Shackamaxon, 5 up and 4 to play; Gardiner W. White, Nassau, beat H. S. Baird, Shackamaxon, 8 up and 7 to play; A. R. Meigs, Merion, beat A. C. Willis, Shackamaxon, 6 up and 5 to play.

Semi-Final Round.—Stearns beat Donahue, 1 up; White beat Meigs, 4 up and 2 to play.

BEATEN EIGHT.—First Round.—W. B. Wood, Shackamaxon, beat A. F. Jones, Shackamaxon, 3 up and 2 to play; Robert McAdams, Suburban, beat J. K. Weidig, Shackamaxon, 7 up and 6 to play; M. Morey, Shackamaxon, beat W. B. Mehl, Shackamaxon, 2 up and 1 to play; Chester Williams, Yountakah, beat D. F. Herring, Princeton, by default.

Semi-Final Round.—Adams beat Wood by default; Morey beat Williams, 6 up and 5 to play.

WALKER LEADS GOLFERS.

Turns in Lowest Score in Bogey Handicap.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 4.—A. L. Walker, Jr., of Richmond County Country Club, playing almost the par of the course, allowed Colonel Bogey three strokes this morning and finished 4 up on the Colonel, thus leading a field of sixty golfers in the annual Independence Day Bogey Handicap at Ekwanok Country Club. The course and weather were ideal for scoring, and Walker was just a little better than he has been for the past few days. J. L. Becker of Pinehurst and R. B. Patton of Sankose Golf Club were tied for second place at 2 up.

The low handicap men were just outside the prizes in the best ball foursome golf competition in the afternoon. R. B. Patten of San Jose Golf Club, California, and F. A. Gaynor of Apawamis, with an allowance of eight strokes, returned the lowest net at 75.

The scores:

BOGEY HANDICAP.

FIRST SIXTEEN.—A. L. Walker, Richmond County, plus three, 4 up; R. B. Patton, San Jose, 6, 2 up; C. L. Becker, Pinehurst, 9, 2 up; W. H. Wellborn, Woodland, 6, 1 up; G. H. Crocker, the Country Club, 3 even; G. L. Forman, Hartford, 6, even; P. D. Poinier, Winchester, 9, 2 down; W. S. Holcom, Scioto, 9, 2 down; H. H. Porter, Jr., Ekawona, 12, 2 down; W. A. Barker, Ekawona, 9, 4 down; L. Powell, Mohawk, 8, 4 down; E. J. Forst, Woodland, 9, 4 down; R. H. Jeffrey, Scioto, 9, 4 down; J. R. Bowker, Woodland, 11, 5 down; M. W. Dewart, Winchester, 8, 6 down; F. A. Gaynor, Apawamis, 8, 7 down.

BEST BALL FOURSOME.—R. B. Patten, San Jose, and F. A. Gaynor, Apawamis, 83-8-75; A. L. Walker, Jr., Richmond County, and W. A. Barber, Jr., Ekwanok, 73-plus 1-76; W. E. Truesdell, Garden City, and William Patten, Mohawk, 76-0-76; G. B. Plante, Canoe Brook, and W. K. Cleverley, Crescent, 84-8-76; W. K. Quilhot, Mohawk, and D. D. Hubbs, Antlers, 88-11-77; C. L. Becker, Pinehurst, and Burton Preston, Mansfield, 85-7-78; A. J. McClure, Lakewood, and R. T. Lee, Northampton, 85-7-78; James Barber, Englewood, and J. R. Bowker, Woodland, 90-11-79; H. P. Porter, Jr., Ekwanok, and R. B. Manning, Toledo, 90-8-82; J. A. Allen, Baltusrol, and F. F. Vanderhoef, Ekwanok, 90-7-83; M. B. Johnson, Mayfield, and C. F. Lancaster, Braeburn, 94-10-84; J. D. Beals, Jr., Ekwanok, and J. J. Jeffreys, Scioto, 96-11-85.

H.S. TENNEY LEADS GOLFERS

Makes Best Score at Greenwich Country Club.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, July 4.—Following golf scores were made at Greenwich Country Club today:

Class A—Cup presented by President E. C. Converse; 18 holes medal play net; 16 scores to qualify at match play.—H. S. Tenney, 81, 9—72; W. M. Bennett, 87, 14—73; L. S. Mitchell, 89, 14—75; P. R. Bonner, 88, 13—75; W. H. Croft, 82, 6—76; H. Gillian, 94, 9—75; Duncan Edwards, 89, 13—76; E. B. Carhard, 84, 6—78; J. D. Chapman, 83, 5—78; C. M. Chester, 92, 14—78; E. P. Lynde, 82, 4—78; Dr. C. E. Martin, 88, 9—79; G. W. Vanderhoef, Jr., 88, 8—80; R. T. McGusty, 96, 15—81; P. G. Bogue, 89, 9—80; C. Truesdale, 88, 6—82.

Class B—Cup presented by President E. C. Converse; 18 holes medal play net; 16 scores to qualify at match play.—H. F. Morse, 93, 20—73; C. S. Street, 93, 18—75; S. Prentice, 91, 16—75; J. H. Reidfield, 95, 20—75; F. P. Tuttle, 98, 20—78; G. D. Weber, 96, 16—80; A. W. Johnston, 98, 18—80; W. S. Norton, 101, 20—81; H. P. Silleck, Jr., 100, 18—82; J. R. Crawford, 98, 16—82; E. H. Peters, 101, 18—83; A. M. Perkins, 101, 18—83; W. F. Honan, 99, 16—83; D. Armstrong, 103, 20—83; N. Webb, 102, 18—84; A. C. Pier, 100, 16—84.

KING DEFENDS NET TITLE.

Again Captures Westchester Championship, Defeating Behr.

Dr. George King successfully defended his title as tennis champion of Westchester County yesterday afternoon by defeating Allen Behr on the courts of the County Tennis Club at Hartsdale, 9-7, 6-4, 6-3. For the last two years this has been a closed tournament, for which only actual residents of the county were eligible, but the array of talent in this year's draw, which contained such names as Francis T. Hunter, Henry H. Bassford and Allen Tobey, in addition to those of the winner and runner-up, placed the event on the same level as any of the local open tourneys.

Dr. King's victory was a particularly commendable one in view of the fact that he has had no other opportunity to play tournament tennis this season. His duties at the Roosevelt Hospital have made it necessary for him to confine his playing to informal matches on the private court within the grounds, which has been invaded from time to time by friendly rivals who have given the young doctor some much-needed practice. The effect of these desultory contests was clearly evident at Hartsdale, when Dr. King defeated such stars as Hunter, Henry Bassford, Tobey and Allen Behr in succession, beside winning the doubles in partnership with Tobey. His game yesterday was erratic but brilliant, tending always toward the spectacular, and overcoming even the acknowledged steadiness and court generalship of Behr. The latter mixed up his game in his usual heady fashion, driving off his forehand when speed was required, and chopping for accuracy, with a deep lob as his chief weapon of defense. Dr. King, however, excelled in the velocity and break of his service, and by constantly rushing the net succeeded in scoring frequently with sharp-angled volleys or terrific smashes. He also was able to vary his forehand drive occasionally with a chop, while his slicing back-hand shot, straight down the side line, was exceedingly accurate.

Behr made a great fight for the finish set, but after this eluded him at 9-7 the defender succeeded in keeping a slight winning edge to the finish, his endurance holding out splendidly in the face of trying conditions.

The summary:

Westchester County Championship.—Singles—Final Round—Dr. George King defeated Allen Behr, 9—7, 6—4, 6—3.

NATURALIST SPEEDS TO A TRACK RECORD

Wins Carter Handicap in 1:23, Beating Old Koenig's Mark Made Last Year.

Bonnie Mary, hitherto supreme in races for the two-year-old fillies, proved unable to concede seventeen pounds to Panoply at the Queens County Jockey Club meeting yesterday, and after a game effort had to accept defeat by two lengths. Bonnie Mary is still queen of the fillies, however, for Panoply must beat her on even terms to tarnish the honors held by P. A. Clark's daughter of Ultimus.

In the Carter Handicap H. P. Whitney furnished the odds-on favorite in Dominant, but he was not so fortunate as with the flying Panoply, for the brown horse finished last in the field of four. Naturalist, the topweight of 132 pounds, set a record for the Aqueduct track, the time being 1:23. The mark thrust into the discard had been 1:23 4-5, made by Old Koenig, carrying 122 pounds, on last Independence Day, in winning the same race.

The two events were the features in an attractive card that furnished recreation to a vast holiday crowd. The tops of the thousands of straw hats on the lawn suggested a shiny new ballroom floor of yellow pine. A skillful dancer might have foxtrotted from stand to rails on the head coverings. A favorite, Torchbearer, at 3 to 5, gave a cheery welcome to the throng by taking the first race, and the only other first choice to get a race was successful in the last contest, so that the majority left the course smiling.

Scratches reduced the field in the Carter Handicap to Dominant, Naturalist, Star Master, and Routledge. Dominant was the leader at the quarter and the three-eighths, chased by Star Master, and both went at a merry clip. Naturalist, carrying the impost of 132 pounds, raced in third place to the half, where he closed on Star Master, which had collared Dominant, and thereafter had the race at his mercy. He won by a length and a half, Star Master leading Routledge, which nosed out Dominant in the last strides, by the same distance.

In the Clover Stakes, J. W. May's filly Head Over Heels was sent along by Loftus into a three length lead, which was maintained to the half. Bonnie Mary, off third, ran second to Head Over Heels, but the weight told and she did not overhaul her as when they met last week. Entering the last furlong, Panoply, which was last at the start and had been slowly improving to third place, made her race and won handily by nearly two lengths.

Mr. Whitney also started Wendy, and Panoply carried the second colors. Wendy twice broke from the barrier and spoiled the starts, but when off on the third attempt she was fifth and never prominent thereafter.

Albert V. lost his chances in the first race by a bad start, but Torchbearer was off flying and the easy winner by a length and a half. The winner was boosted from the entering price of $800 to $2,500 by Frank Hackett, the agent of J. K. L. Ross, the owner retaining Torchbearer by a raise of five dollars. George W. Loft's Ormbel, an 8 to 5 favorite in a field of thirteen maiden two-year-olds, lasted long enough in a whipping finish under Kelsey to win by a neck from Toucanet, on which Wida gave a lusty handride. Possibly he could have done no better by going to the bat, but Toucanet's followers thought he had lost a chance.

The fifth, at a mile and five sixteenths, was a three-horse contest and African Arrow, the long shot of the trio at 16 to 5, ran into an early lead to thrill the throng by a rousing victory by a half length from Ticket, who hung on bravely. Conduit, the favorite, except at the start was never in the front line.

Kingstown Pier, John Lumsden's imported gelding with a name that suggests Twickenham Ferry, or some other English ballad, won his second victory of the week in the steeplechase. Skibbereen, was outfooted on the run in but always the better fencer.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.

Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; purse $839.06. Six furlongs.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.		Fin.
Torchbearer, 5	118	Fator	3-5	out	$1^{1\frac{1}{2}}$
Kilts II., 5	128	Walls	2-1	even	2^{5}
Louise V., 4	120	Hamilton	3-1	6-5	3^{nk}
Whimsy, 6	125	Haynes	4-1	8-5	4
Scotch Verdict	110	Collins	4-1	8-5	5
Joyful	116½	Loftus	3-1	6-5	6
Alvord	122	Davies	20-1	6-1	7
Jack Leary	117	Mount'n	30-1	10-1	8
Albert A.	113	Metcalf	30-1	10-1	9

Time—1:12.

Start straggling; won easily. Torchbearer, imp., blk. h., by Radium-Hackler's Pride; owner, Kentucky Stable; trainer, T. J. Harmon. Bought in by owner for $2,505.

SECOND RACE.

The Welkin Steeplechase Handicap, selling, for four-year-olds and upward; purse $800. About two miles.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.		Fin.
K'gstown Pier, a.	144	Williams	16-5	4-5	1[illegible]
Skibbereen, a.	142	Byers	1-2	out	2^{nk}
Northwood, a.	135	Kennedy	8-1	2-1	3[illegible]
Early Light, a.	138	Fenessey	8-1	2-1	4

Time—4:14 2-5.

Start good; won easily. Kingstown Pier, imp., b. g., by Kroonstad-Arthur's Love; owner, John Lumsden; trainer, J. W. Healey. No bid for winner.

THIRD RACE.

The Clover Stakes, for two-year-old fillies; value $3,500. Five furlongs.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.		Fin.
*Panoply, 2	109	Ambrose	16-5	4-5	1^{2}
Bonnie Mary, 2	126	Shuttinger	4-5	1-3	2^{1}
Head Over Heels, 2	112	Loftus	7-1	2-1	3^{2}
Violet Tip, 2	112	Butwell	8-5	1-2	4
Kallipolis, 2	116	Corey	15-1	5-1	5
Constancy, 2	109	Kelsey	25-1	8-1	6
*Wendy, 2	112	Knapp	16-5	4-5	7

*Coupled.

Time—0:59 4-5.

Start good; won easily. Panoply, b. f., by Peter Pan-Inaugural; owner, H. P. Whitney; trainer, A. Simons.

FOURTH RACE.

The Carter Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; value $3,500. Seven furlongs.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.		Fin.
Naturalist, 5	132	Fairbr'r	18-5	4-5	1^{3}
Star Master, 5	125	Buxton	9-2	4-5	2^{5}
Routledge, 3	103	Ambrose	15-1	4-1	3½
Dominant, 6	128	Knapp	7-10	1-5	4

Time—1:23.

Start good; won easily. Naturalist, imp., br. g., by Rabelais-Nature; owner, J. E. Widener; trainer, T. Welsh.

FIFTH RACE.

For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $939.06. One mile and five sixteenths.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.		Fin.
African Arrow, 4	116	Frach	18-5	7-10	1½
Ticket, 5	121	Shutt'ger	5-2	3-5	2^{6}
Conduit, 5	111	Fairbr'er	4-5	1-4	3

Time—2:13.

Start good; won ridden out. African Arrow, br. c., by Javelin-African Slave; owner and trainer, Nash Turner.

SIXTH RACE.

For maiden two-year-olds; claiming; purse $839.06. Five furlongs.

Horse and Age.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.		Fin.
Ormbel, 2	110	Kelsey	8-5	4-5	1^{nk}
Toucanet, 2	107	Wida	6-1	5-2	$2^{1\frac{1}{2}}$
King George, 2	112	Rowan	10-1	4-1	3^{1}
Ednaris, 2	109	Fator	12-1	5-1	4
Smart Guy, 2	111½	Butwell	7-1	3-1	5
Faisan d'Or, 2	118	Walls	10-1	4-1	6
Eastern Glow, 2	111	Ambrose	8-1	3-1	7
Harriet, 2	107	Corey 2	20-1	8-1	8
Feather, 2	111	Buxton	5-1	5-2	9
Serviletta, 2	[illegible]	Davis	20-1	8-1	10
Steve, 2	105	Wida	100-1	40-1	11
Buckhorn II., 2	110	Collins	15-1	6-1	12
Waking Dream, 2	109	Sn'd'm'n	30-1	12-1	13

Time—1:01.

Start good; won driving. Ormbel, b. c., by Duke of Ormonde-Miss Bellamy; owner, G. W. Loft; trainer, M. Hirsch.

DR. STEVENS HAS LOW SCORE

Returns Net of 66 in Flushing Holiday Golf Tourney.

Dr. A. R. Stevens won the Independence Day Handicap on the links of the Flushing Country Club yesterday with a low net score of 66. The four leading scores returned out of a field of fifty follow: Dr. Stevens, 96—30, 66; L. D. Day, 89—21, 68; G. Ewer, 101—28, 73; L. G. Meurer, 104—30, 74.

H. Kenworthy won the final in the Governor's Cup competition when he defeated M. H. Spear 8 up and 6 to play. A special handicap which had been in progress for several days was won by G. H. Van Nostrand, his card being 91—18, 73.

KINNEY McGREGOR FAST.

Wins in Fastest Heat of the Season at Nassau Driving Club.

Kinney McGregor, Fred H. Nuhn's bay gelding, proved his speed yesterday at the matinée of the Nassau Driving Club over the Mineola track. McGregor was placed against Plancon and Longwood, two of the best trotters at the track. McGregor won the first heat by three lengths in 2:18¼, and came from behind in the last mile, and won over Plancon by a nose in 2:15½, the fastest heat of the season.

The summaries:

220 CLASS—PACING.

Countess Kohl, bk. m., (E. A. Meckel)	1	1
Mabel Seymore, b. m., (H. Fleet)	2	2

Time—2:25¼; 2:20¾.

218 CLASS—TROTTING.

Kinney McGregor, b. g., (F. H. Nuhn)	1	1
Plancon, br. h., (G. A. Wiggins)	3	2
Longwood, br. g., (W. J. O'Neil)	2	3

Time—2:18¼; 2:15½.

2:35 CLASS—PACING.

Sidney Patchen, bk. h., (W. Love)
Ora D. Quizz, s. m., (W. Quizz)
Oakland Boy, Jr., ch. h., (P. Conroy)
Silent Sister, b. m., (J. Leonard)
Time—2:32¼; 2:27¼.

2-YEAR-OLDS—TROTTING.

Major Brook, (br. c., (W. Gartell)	2	1	1
Worthy Brook, b c., (W. Thomas)	1	2	2
Steve Brook, b. f., (G. Wiggins)	3	3	3
Bay Donna, b. f., (G. Van Opsal)	4	4	dr

Time—2:29¼; 2:30; 2:32½.

2:30 CLASS—TROTTING.

Gordon McKinney, ro. g., (S. Dunn)	2	1	1
Worthiest, b. g., (W. Thomas)	1	3	3
Dark Pearl, ro. h., (L. Hendrickson)	3	2	2

Time—2:29¼; 2:28⅛; 2:27¼.

2:25 CLASS—TROTTING.

Queen Coleta, b. m., (W. C. Urban)	1	1
Don Maize, ch. h., (E. Shoemaker)	2	2

Time—2:23¼; 2:22¼.

2:22 CLASS—TROTTING.

Alice Peter, b. m., (R. Hoeffner)	1	3	1
Jack Constantine, br. g., (M. Kennedy)	3	1	3
Bellfair, br. g., (J. J. Looney)	2	2	2

Time—2:25; 2:19¾; 2:23.

Port Washington Races Today.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., July 4.—The Port Washington Yacht Club has arranged a gala affair for tomorrow, when a Mardi Gras and Yama-Yama frolic will be held at the club. There will be one of the series of races between yachts of the star class. Racing at the club was suspended today to enable the members to participate in the big celebration given in honor of the villagers who were in the service in the war.

AQUEDUCT ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Selling, for mares, three years old and upward; six furlongs. Madam Byng, 107; Unwise Child, 99; Nan Knoehr, 115; Irene, 111; Miss Bryn, 107, *Uncle's Lassie, 102; *Dottie Vandiver, 104; *Mary Maud, 110; Katie Canal, 107; Adele, 107; Favor, 107; Keen Jane, 105; Elected II., 105; *Goldvale, 94; Ormonda, 109; Valerie West, 111; Marmite, 103; Aunt Dinah, 107.

SECOND RACE.—The Glendale Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; about two miles and a half. Brooks, 150; Royal Arch, 138; Belle o' the Sea, 133; The Brook, 172.

THIRD RACE.—The Tremont, for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Man o' War, 128; Ralco, 115; Rocking Horse, 115.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brookdale Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Recount, 100; Bondage, 98; Trompe la Mort, 116; Salvestra, 100; Lanius, 116; Hollister, 114.

FIFTH RACE.—Claiming, for two-year-olds; five furlongs. *Jessie, 99; Marcelle M., 104; Ladylike, 104; Barley Water, 104; Venal Joy, 107; Merry Sinner, 104; Walk the Plank, 107; Cormoran, 107; *Acid Test, 102.

SIXTH RACE.—Claiming, for maiden three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Princess Lio, 105; King Agrippa, 110; Poilu, 105; Indiscreet, 106; Malice, 101; *Courting Colors, 98; *Indian Spring, 93; *Wilfreda, 93; *Title, 98; Searchlight III., 103; Railbird, 107; Robin Goodfellow, 108; *Nanette Flack, 93; Over the Top, 111; Joe Joe, 105; P. G. King, 106.

Usually, Saturday finds us hustling to supply last minute needs in clothes and sporting goods for men and boys—

But to-day, oh boy, we're week-ending same as you!

Closed all day.

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AQUEDUCT RACES TO-DAY
$6,000 Tremont Stakes
$2,500 Brookdale
2½ Mile Steeplechase
And 3 Other Brilliant Contests
FIRST RACE AT 2:30 P. M.
SPECIAL RACE TRAINS
leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., also from Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, at 12:30, and at intervals to 2 P. M. Special cars reserved for ladies on all Race Trains. Also via Brooklyn "L" to Greenwood Ave. Station.
GRAND STAND $3.30. LADIES $1.65.
Including War Tax.

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MAN'S CLOSEST FRIEND

KING ALCOHOL'S LAST NIGHT.
Broadway's strange celebration on June 30 described by Benjamin de Casseres, and illustrated by Carlo de Fornaro, in the Magazine Section of The New York Times tomorrow.—Advt.

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HOST OF STURDY YOUNG ATHLETES COMPETE IN FOURTH OF JULY GAMES AT CITY'S PLAYGROUNDS

20,000 YOUNGSTERS IN HOLIDAY MEETS

Boys and Girls Compete in Safe and Sane Fourth of July Sports.

225,000 WITNESS GAMES

More Than 1,000 Contestants in Two Events in Betsy Head Park, Brooklyn.

New York's first peace-time safe and sane Fourth of July celebration in two years will go down in the city's history as among the most successful ever conducted. Yesterday's celebration marked the tenth annual fixture since this method of observing the nation's greatest holiday was originated by the late Mayor William J. Gaynor, and with the elimination of thoughts and worries of war which cast their shadows over the meets held in 1917 and 1918 the day was enjoyed in wholesome fashion by crowds of men, women, and boys and girls. The day's activities were conducted under the auspices of the Mayor's Committee of Welcome, and were officially labeled the Victory Celebration.

Athletic meets, dancing carnivals, band concerts, and festivals of every description were conducted in every corner of the greater city where facilities permitted. And there were some corners in which the facilities did not really permit of activities of the day's celebration to be carried on in safe and sane fashion. Athletic meets were held at fifty city-owned parks, playgrounds, and athletic centres. A conservative estimate of the numbers of competitors in these meets placed the throng at more than 20,000, a record figure for the annual games.

The throng which watched as athletes, young and old, prominent and obscure, crowned and uncrowned, was reported at more than one-quarter of a million. One official, carried away in the enthusiasm of the day, declared it as his opinion that 500,000 people enjoyed the day's activities, but the more conservative were inclined to place the estimate at slightly above 225,000, in view of the intense heat, which forced many to seek the cooling breezes of the seaside, the big open country points near the sweltering city where there was a prospect of a breath of God's pure air, and other places where every one goes to get away from such humidity as covered the city yesterday.

The crowds, officials of the Park Department reported as they returned, dripping perspiration after their day's hard toil, showed a marked falling off. At some parks the spectators were numbered in hundreds, where in former years the crowds taxed the ability of policemen to keep them in check. Other parks, particularly in the Manhattan and Brooklyn ghetto sections, held crowds which overlapped on to the field after the seating and standing accommodations elsewhere provided had been filled to more than their capacity. This was particularly true of Betsy Head Park in Brooklyn ghetto, where it was estimated 8,000 jammed into the park to watch their sons, daughters, and friends compete for the Mayor's prizes, while thousands more looked on interestedly despite the heat, from outside the park inclosure. Hamilton Fish, Seward, Columbus, Tompkins Square, Macomb's Dam, McCarren, and Battery Parks also held enormous crowds, standing out in the day's activities in this respect. One illustration of the decrease of crowds was furnished at De Witt Clinton Park. Here last year 5,000 watched the sports and enjoyed the band concerts. Yesterday there was hardly a couple of hundred.

While there was a falling off in the number of spectators there was an increase in the number of competitors which impressed the city officials immeasurably. More A. A. U. athletes than ever before answered the call for starters in numerous events set aside for them and their performances were vociferously applauded. In the lot were many champions, former champions and formidable contenders for title laurels. Representatives of a majority of the local clubs competed in events, along with Y. M. C. A., Y. M. H. A., high school and elementary school athletes.

Members of every race and creed were among those who strove for prizes. Youngsters of Irish extraction fought bitterly with the lads whose names and dialect proclaimed them to the world as Hebrew, German, Greek, Slav, and Pole, and every other race in existence was ably represented. At Columbus Park, for instance, a trio of Chinese, Yung Lee, Ching Yung, and Lee Kim, ran shoulder with the Italian and Yiddish inhabitants of the section around Baxter and Worth Street. And the sons of the Far East managed to get their names among the winners. Lee Kim was the most successful, for he carried off two first places. Kim's feat was duplicated in many other parks and playgrounds, however, where there were frequent winners of double prizes.

Cornelius Shaughnessy of the Knights of St. Antony, holder of the junior and senior national quarter-mile titles, was among the day's successful A. A. U. competitors. At Curtis Field on Staten Island, Shaughnessy was returned victor over Arthur Reilly, a clubmate, in a 300 yards race, which Shaughnessy took in 32 2-5 seconds.

Manhattan's greatest meet was conducted at Macombs Dam Park. Here prominent A. A. U. athletes were plentiful among the competitors. Joe Tighe of the Mohawk A. C. took both half-mile and a 300-yard run here, while Carl Mertens, a former Canadian star, carried the Mohawk emblem to victory in a one mile walk, which he captured in 7:50, defeating the veteran Panos Anthony of the Pastime A. C. Chick Lauth of the St. Anselms A. C. won a two-mile race.

At Jasper Oval, Dave Rosenberg of the Glencoe A. C. won a shotput event. Matty Whitehouse, Jr., recently crowned metropolitan junior broad jump champion, won in his specialty at Crotona Park, with an effort of 20 feet, inches.

In addition to the athletics and concert at Chelsea Park, several boxing matches were conducted. Jimmy Duffy, a west side idol, boxed three rounds with Joe Lyons. Ray Devlin and Bobby Moore also went three rounds. Another bout brought together Willie and Frankie Mango, both products of the west side, who years ago attracted local attention with their fistic progress.

Brooklyn's most important meet was held in Betsy Head Park. An impressive idea of the enormous number of competitors who competed throughout the day in playground events was furnished here. Two of the events attracted entries of over 1,000 youngsters. Fred Teschner, junior national sprint champion, won a furlong dash at Hamilton Fish Park, while Fred L. Onken carried off premier prize in a shot put and a running broad jump.

Numerous meets were held where at least two members of one family occupied the limelight. One instance of this was furnished at Yorkville Park. The agle family had two victories registered for it, when Mary led a field of girl rivals in a hobble race, and James showed the way to some midget sprinters in a 40-yards dash. This is only one instance where children brought joy to watching mothers and fathers. There were many of them furnished in the huge program conducted throughout the greater city.

The summaries of the events at the various parks follow:

Twenty-third Street Baths.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by B. McElroy; C. Lenny, second; A. Florence, third. Time—0:32 1-5.

75-Yard Swim.—Won by E. Keating; F. Phillips, second; M. Schiftier, third. Time—0:50 2-5.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by F. Phillips, with 49 feet; E. Keating, with 47 feet, second; M. Schiftier, with 40 feet, third.

Rutgers Place Baths.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by I. Nudelman; N. Korovin, second; W. Weiss, third. No time taken.

75-Yard Swim.—Won by L. Gottesman; J. Spiegelman, second; J. Gottesman, third. No time taken.

50-Yard Breast Stroke.—Won by B. Smith; S. Mendelsohn, second; S. Ash, third. No time taken.

Rivington Street Baths.

50-Yard Breast Stroke.—Won by H. Gross; D. Scholnik, second; D. Mare, third. Time—0:37 2-5.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by V. Mare; J. Herschel, second; D. Brown, third. Time—0:35 4-5.

75-Yard Swim.—Won by H. Weiss; P. Wishofsky, second; J. Herschel, third. Time—1:00 2-5.

East Fifty-fourth Street Baths.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by E. Kottner; C. Norstrand, second; J. V. McElroy, third. No time taken.

100-Yard Swim, (A. A. U.)—Won by M. Langer; F. Begg, second; E. Kottner, third. Time—1:05.

50-Yard Swim. (Park Playgrounds Boys.)—Won by A. Brown; A. Lundgren, second; E. Searle, third. Time—0:32.

75-Yard Swim, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by J. Shaw; R. Ladley, second; A. Brown, third. Time—0:56 2-5.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by F. Kessner, with 45 feet; J. Shaw, with 42 feet 9 inches, second; E. Vass, with 31 feet 7 inches, third.

Half-Mile Run, (A. A. U.)—Won by R. Milne, Loughlin Lyceum; S. Kiviat, University of Pennsylvania, second; J. McAulay, Knights of St. Antony, third. Time—2:15.

120-Yard Dash, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by H. Roche; A. Hulnick, second; W. Holza, third. Time—0:12.

One-Lap Run, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by W. Roche; A. Hulnick, second; W. Holza, third. Time—0:48 1-5.

50-Yard Dash, Novice, (Parochial Schools.)—Won by H. Green; L. Lapont, second; C. Driscoll, third. Time—0:7 1-5.

100-Yard Dash, (Shipyards.)—Won by H. Graber, Standard; H. O'Brien, Downey, second; A. Curao, Standard, third. Time—0:11 4-5.

12-Pound Shot-put, Shipyards.)—Won by E. Berkeley, Downey; B. Wilkinson, Standard, second; A. Curao, Standard, third. Winning put—34 3-5 feet.

Cherry and Market Streets.

40-Yard Dash, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by Casey; Colkin, second; Hughes, third. Time—0:08 1-5.

Potato Race, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by Thaler; Danofsky, second; Conroy, third. Time—0:15.

60-Yard Dash, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by Katz; Hanne, second; Courtney, third. Time—0:09 1-5.

One-Lap Run, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by Katz; Jacobs, second; Courtney, third. Time—0:31.

Standing Broad Jump, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by M. Asher; T. Blenda, second; F. Mayo, third. Winner's jump—11 feet 6 inches.

100-Yard Dash, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by H. Levin; H. Casey, second; H. Hahn, third. Time—0:14.

220-Yard Run, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by J. Kukel; J. Reynolds, second; Parkenson, third. Time—0:25.

880-Yard Run, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by J. Reynolds; J. Kukel, second; Meyers, third. Time—4:30.

50-Yard Dash, (Parochial Schools.)—Won by O'Brien, St. James; Tanahy, St. Theresa's, second; Marasodi, St. James, third. Time—0:08.

100-Yard Dash, (Parochial Schools.)—Won by Jewel, St. James; Masarodi, St. James, second; Tanahey, St. Theresa's, third. Time—0:12.

Running Broad Jump, (Parochial Schools.)—Won by Masarodi, with 11 feet 10 inches; Jewell, St. James, second; Tanahey, St. Theresa's, third.

John Jay Park.

40-Yard Dash, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by B. Dooley; C. Kaufman, second; A. Bolshevsky, third. Time—0:07.

Potato Race, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by J. Scavuzzo; M. Blaustein, second; C. Kaufman, third. Time—0:07 1-5.

Running Broad Jump, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by A. Bolshevsky; W. Delaney, second; H. Hoffer, third. Winning jump—15 feet 4 inches.

60-Yard Dash, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by I. Borok; A. Skinner, second; M. Rosenthal, third. Time—0:07.

One-Lap Run, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by I. Borok; J. Jonas, second; M. Rosenthal, third. Time—0:14 2-5.

8-Pound Shotput, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by J. Punick; N. Tanner, second; J. Vogel, third. Winning put—39 feet 7 inches.

Half-Mile Run, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by E. Wieman; F. X. Lavery, second; Frank Jeck, third. Time—2:40.

One-Mile Run, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by E. Wieman; F. X. Lavery, second; Max Kerman, third. Time—5:10.

220-Yard Dash, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by I. Schuven; S. Grossman, second; E. Sereneck, third. Time—0:27.

100-Yard Dash, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by J. A. Daly; E. Sereneck, second; E. McQuade, third. Time—0:10 3-5.

Corlears Hook.

40-Yard Dash, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by J. Rauch; D. Postillif, second; S. Epstein, third. Time—0:05 4-5.

Potato Race, (Park Playground Boys, 85-Pound Class.)—Won by M. Merado; A. Schoenbaum, second; J. Rauch, third. Time—0:47.

Running Broad Jump, (Park Playgrounds, 85-Pound Class.)—Won by D. Postillof with 15 feet 5 inches; J. Greenberg, second; H. Silverman, third.

60-Yard Dash, (Park Playgrounds, 110-Pound Class.)—Won by M. Lences; B. Winikof, second; M. Rosenthal, third. Time—0:08 1-5.

One-Lap Run, (Park Playgrounds, 110-Pound Class.)—Won by B. Winikof; M. Reiter, third. Time—0:32 3-5.

100-Yard Dash, (Park Playgrounds, 110-Pound Class.)—Won by E. Darragh; R. Smith, second; J. Gerber, third. Time—0:11 4-5.

220-Yard Dash, (Park Playgrounds, 110-Pound Class.)—Won by E. Darragh; R. Smith, second; H. Wuscher, third. Time—0:29 3-5.

440-Yard Run, (Park Playgrounds, 110-Pound Class.)—Won by R. Lewis; J. Wexler, second; S. Keit, third. Time—1:08 4-5.

One-Mile Run, (Park Playgrounds, 110-Pound Class.)—Won by J. Wexler; R. Lewis, second; C. Murphy, third. Time—6:10.

Queensboro Bridge Park.

40-Yard Dash—(Park Playground Boys.)—Won by Carl Tabertschofer; J. Coggey, second; Samuel Shampain, third. Time—0:05 1-5.

Running Broad Jump—(Park Playground Boys.)—Won by Dennis Sheehan; D. O'Conor, second; Arthur McNally, third. Winning jump—16 feet 4 inches.

70-Yard Dash—(Park Playground Boys.)—Won by Kurt Zorn; William McNamara, second; E. H. Brever, third. Time—0:08 4-5.

220-Yard Dash—(Park Playground Boys.)—Won by Harley Sampson; J. Gatsky, second; William Ryan, third. No time taken.

60-Yard Dash—(A. A. U.)—Won by William Osborne; Frank McNamara, second; Robert P. Snyder, Jr., third. Time—0:06 2-5.

300-Yard Dash—(A. A. U.)—Won by Frank McNamara; Tom Hearnen, second; Robert P. Snyder, Jr., third. No time taken.

Half-Mile Run—(A. A. U.)—Won by Tom Lockhart; Michael Schwartz, second; Charles Kabelitz, third. No time taken.

12-Pound Shot Put—(A. A. U.)—Won by J. Steer; J. Taggart, second; Joseph Arneth, third. Winning put—42 feet 8 inches.

Half-Mile Run—(Intersettlement.)—Won by Charles Kabelitz; Michael Schwartz, second; Joseph A. Cass, third. No time taken.

220-Yard Dash—(Catholic Athletic League.)—Won by George Heard; Frank McNamara, second; Tom Hearnen, third. No time taken.

Half-Mile Run—(Yorkville Athletic League.)—Won by Tom Lockhart; F. Mallon, second; Tom Hearnen, third. No time taken.

60-Yard Dash—(Parochial Schools.)—Won by William Ryan; James Gatley, second; A. De Mayo, third. No time taken.

De Witt Clinton Park.

40-Yard Dash, 85-Pound Class, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by G. Cronin; R. Barry, second; J. O'Connor, third. Time—0:05 1-5.

70-Yard Dash, 110-Pound Class, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by K. Fields; W. Hampson, second; H. McNally, third. Time—0:07 3-5.

220-Yard Dash, 130-Pound Class, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by C. Mulcahey; W. Hampson, second; J. Carley, third. Time—0:26 1-5.

100-Yard Dash, (Special A. A. U. Event.)—Won by P. O'Connor; G. Benken, second; I. Brew, third. Time—0:10 3-5.

440-Yard Run, (Special A. A. U. Event.)—Won by C. Brundage; G. Benken, second; P. O'Connor, third. Time—0:56 2-5.

Two-Mile Run, (Special A. A. U. Event.)—Won by Jack Costello; W. Johnson, second; W. Schippel, third. Time—10:33.

Putting 16-Pound Shot, (Special A. A. U. Event.)—Won by T. A. Cooke, Jr., with 42 feet 3 inches; Christos Vrettos, 40 feet 5 inches, second; Nick Yiahnis, 39 feet 8 inches, third.

One-Mile Walk, (Special A. A. U. Event.)—Won by Joseph B. Pearman; Irving Boskin, second; M. Fekete, third. Time—6:56 3-5.

Pole Vault, (Special A. A. U. Event.)—Won by J. Frankel, with 9 feet 1 inch; J. Mullins, 8 feet 9 inches, second; F. Berliner, 7 feet 1 inch, third.

St. Mary's Park.

Firecracker Race for Boys.—Won by Milton Barton; Abraham Lunkle, second.

Firecracker Race for Girls.—Won by Marion Mullen; Frieda Motsch, second.

Dash for Victory, (for Girls.)—Won by Mildred Ruffman; Mary Alexander, second.

Dash for Victory, (for Boys.)—Won by Max Lishnoff; Gabriel Rosenheck, second.

Standing Broad Jump.—Won by Joseph Brichta.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by Theodore Anderson; Sydney Solomon, second.

Quarter-Mile Run.—Won by Julius Isaacson.

Quarter-Mile Run, (for Girls.)—Won by Yetta Beckovitz.

West Fifty-ninth Street Park.

40-Yard Dash.—Won by H. Owens; M. Melito, second; J. Bradley, third. Time—0:06.

Potato Race.—Won by J. DePace; W. DePace, second; J. Consalvo, third. No time taken.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by J. Hadick, 16 feet, 9 inches; L. Stryker, 14 feet, 6 inches, second; H. McBride, 13 feet, 10 inches, third.

60-Yard Dash.—Won by S. Chadabe; W. Griech, second; S. Santiago, third. Time—0:07 4-5.

One-Lap Run.—Won by H. McBride; S. Chadabe, second; F. Hornick, third. Time—0:31.

Eight-Pound Shot Put.—Won by W. Taylor, 43 feet, 11 inches; F. Gallagher, 42 feet, 11 inches, second; L. Stryker; 40 feet, 9 inches, third.

100-Yard Dash.—Won by R. Jewell; A. Merzon, second; F. Gallagher, third. Time—0:12 2-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by F. Gallagher; B. L. Bergstein, second; J. Warren, third. Time—0:28.

Running High Jump.—Won by J. Hadick, 5 feet, 2 inches; R. Jewell, 5 feet, second; W. Taylor, 4 feet, 5 inches, third.

One-Mile Run.—Won by H. Murray; J. Adams, second; G. Tuckey, third. Time—5:12.

Tompkins Square Park.

Firecracker Race.—Won by Miss Hilda Westenzweig; Miss Hattie Feinman, second; Miss Tessie Lefkowitz, third.

Flag Race.—Won by Miss Hilda Sunshine; Miss Minnie Deutzch, second; Miss Dora Dardick, third.

Hobble Race.—Won by Miss Anna Schaefer; Miss Barbara Freund, second; Miss Sarah Faden, third.

30-Yard Dash.—Won by Fred Brown; John Fertig, second; Joseph Buckle, third. No time taken.

Crossing the Brook.—Won by Miss Mollie Sunshine; Miss Yetta Hantz, second; Miss Rebecca Klein, third.

Hudson Park.

40-Yard Dash, (Park Playgrounds, 85-Pound Class.)—Won by F. Castranova; R. Carlin, second; J. Auer, third.

Potato Race, (Park Playgrounds, 85-Pound Class.)—Won by Castranova; R. Carlin, second; D. Porfido, third.

Standing Broad Jump, (Park Playgrounds, 85-Pound Class.)—Won by K. Hogan; G. Foley, second; J. McManus, third; winner's jump, 10 feet.

Running Broad Jump, (Park Playgrounds, 85-Pound Class.)—Won by F. Martin; B. Reardon, second; G. Calcero, third.

Running High Jump, (Park Playgrounds, 110-Pound Class.)—Won by J. Lotz; J. Rubin, second; H. Shalinsky, third. Winner's jump, 4 feet, 4 inches.

60-Yard Dash, (Park Playgrounds, 110-Pound Class.)—Won by F. Purcell; J. Rubins, second; A. Goldscher, third.

One-Lap Run, (Park Playgrounds, 110-Pound Class.)—Won by J. Ferrari; J. Lotz, second; J. Guerin, third.

Putting 8-Pound Shot, (Park Playgrounds, 110-Pound Class.)—Won by F. Martin; J. Marro, second; J. Cronin, third; winner's put, 35 feet.

75-Yard Dash, (Park Playgrounds.)—J. Ferrari; A. Belmonte, second; J. Guerin, third.

880-Yard Run, (Park Playgrounds, 130-Pound Class.)—Won by C. De Stefano; J. Casey, second; J. Rolla, third. Time—2:08.

Cherry Street Park.

50-Yard Dash, (P. S. A. L.)—Won by Isidore Lederman; Joseph Simon, second; Jacob Levine, third. No time taken.

65-Yard Dash, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by Abraham Volansky; Joseph Goldberg, second; M. Pollack, third. No time taken.

Two-Lap Dash, (P. S. A. L.)—Won by S. Zader; J. Solovitch, second; M. Friedburg, third. No time taken.

300-Yard Dash, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by S. Zader; Isidore Hecht, second; Silverdollar, third. No time taken.

Curtis Field.

60-Yard Dash, Junior, (P. S. A. L.)—Won by P. Rosen; T. Seidel, second; E. Wotkowsky, third. Time—0:08 2-5.

220-Yard Dash, (P. S. A. L.)—Won by J. Pershick; G. Aleski, second; P. Palladino, third. Time—0:28.

Running Broad Jump, (High Schools.)—Won by Patrick Pershick; Arthur Schiltheiss, second; J. Perschick, third. Winning jump—12 feet 3½ inches.

220-Yard Dash, (High Schools.)—Won by Joseph Walters; Ray Keenan, second; William Power, third. Time—0:26 3-5.

Mile Run, (High Schools.)—Won by Joseph Walters; Ray Keenan, second; F. Neubert, third. Time—5:34.

8-Pound Shot Put, (High Schools.)—Won by William Power; Arthur Staber, second; Rudolph Vogeler, third. Winning put, 38 feet 2 inches.

High Jump, (A. A. U.)—Won by E. J. Benziger, St. Anselm's A. C.; W. O. Harper, Knights of St. Antony, second; D. S. Nicholls, University of Pennsylvania, third. Winning jump, 5 feet 7 inches.

300-Yard Dash, (A. A. U.)—Won by A. Shaughnessy, Knights of St. Antony; Arthur Reilly, Knights of St. Antony, second; J. McAulay, third. Time—0:32 2-5. onds.

440-Yard Dash, Novice, (A. A. U.)—Won by W. Harper, Knights of St. Antony; R. Simons, Columbia University, second; H. Lynch, third. Time—0:54 2-5.

Thomas Jefferson Park.

40-Yard Dash.—Won by A. Moskowitz; James Mesea, second; J. Berri, third. Time—0:5 2-5.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by H. Bashevkin; L. Natarelli, second; E. Sebastian, third. Winner's jump—14 feet 2 inches.

70-Yard Dash.—Won by R. Malley; S. Cohen, second; H. Bashevkin, third. Time—0:8.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by Eugene Sharp; A. Odes, second; M. Mendelsohn, third. Time—0:24 3-5.

Mile Walk, (A. A. U.)—Won by William Plant; Paul Aronson, second; Peter Mendler, third. Time—7:50.

880-Yard Run, (A. A. U.)—Won by S. Freircin; Eddie Plant, second; Bert Plant, third. Time—2:12.

Running High Jump, (A. A. U.)—Won by Daniel J. Shea, with 5 feet 10 inches; George C. Trefry, Jr., second; Eddie Plant, third.

60-Yard Dash, (Catholic School Boys.)—Won by Richard Connors; William Wilson, second; Nathan Reede, third. Time—0:7 1-5.

50-Yard Dash, (P. S. A. L.)—Won by L. Heyman; Alexander Odes, second; Max Mendelsohn, third. Time—0:5 4-5.

880-Yard Run, (Y. M. H. A.)—Won by J. Falkenstein; E. Snyder, second; Norman Winkler, third. Time—2:20.

Riverside Park.

Victory Race.—Won by Harold Seller; George Haworth, second; James McAuley, third.

Over There Race.—Won by Ellen Eichler; Rose Conway, second; Agnes Weir, third.

Hobble Race.—Won by Frances Peskin; Grace Porter, second; Anna Marrinan, third.

Flag Race.—Won by Mary Flynn; Margaret McKeown, second; Catherine Eichler, third.

Firecracker Race.—Won by Francina Scott; Marion Murray, second; Josephine Eichler, third.

Yorkville Park.

40 Yard Dash—(85 pound class, Park Playground Boys)—Won by L. Marcus; Abraham Knieberg, second; M. Rothenberg, third. Time—0:06 2-5.

Potato Race—(85 pound class, Park Playground Boys)—Won by J. Harris; S. Levine, second; D. Dickman, third. Time—0:06.

Running Broad Jump—(85 pound class, Park Playground Boys)—Won by Sol Welthom, with 13 feet 8 inches; J. Harris, 13 feet, second; F. Fox, 12 feet 9 inches, third.

60 Yard Dash—(110 pound class, Park Playground Boys)—Won by C. Thompson; C. Poussaint, second; L. Lefkow, third. Time—0:07 4-5.

One Lap Dash—(110 pound class, Park Playground Boys)—Won by C. Thompson; C. Poussaint, second; A. Barden, third. Time—0:14.

Standing Broad Jump—(110 pound class, Park Playground Boys)—Won by A. Mednick, with 9 feet; J. Wolff, 8 feet 8 inches, second; D. Dickman, 8 feet 7 inches, third.

100 Yard Dash—(130 pound class, Park Playground Boys)—Won by T. Saunders; J. Foster, second; E. Bland, third. Time—0:11 3-5.

220 Yards Dash—(130 pound class, Park Playground Boys)—Won by T. Saunders; M. Rubenstein, second; E. Bland, third. Time—0:24 1-5.

Half Mile Run—(130 pound class, Park Playground Boys)—Won by J. Coelens; F. Ohrenberger, second; T. Sierne, third. Time—2:03.

Putting 12 Pound Shot—(130 pound class, Park Playground Boys)—Won by T. Salerno, with 28 feet 5½ inches; S. Sacks, 25 feet, second; M. J. Hovisa, 24 feet 5 inches, third.

Firecracker Race, for Girls—Won by Margery O'Keefer; Frances O'Brien, second; Mary Harney, third.

Hobble Race, for Girls—Won by Mary Nagle; Margaret O'Brien, second; Mary Foley, third.

Running Broad Jump, for Girls—Won by Florence Sullivan; Lillie O'Keefer, second; Helen Cullen, third.

40 Yard Dash, for Girls—Won by Madeline Grieser; Mary Maher, second; Mary O'Day, third.

40 Yard Dash, for Boys—Won by James Nagle; John Foley, second; Joseph McCabe, third.

St. Gabriel's Park.

60-Yard Dash, (100-Pound Class.)—Won by P. Trapain; W. Finnegan, second; R. La Morte, third.

40-Yard Dash, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by W. Conwey; J. Seritz, second; G. Martini, third.

100-Yard Dash, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by M. Raubaum; H. Joseph, second; J. Servent, third.

One-Lap Run, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by J. Cavanagh; J. Baum, second; R. La Morte, third.

One-Mile Run, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by E. Richardson; S. Faller, second; R. Schwartz, third.

Potato Race, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by P. Luisi; P. Padowitz, second; M. Schwartz, third.

Standing Broad Jump, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by M. Bergman; G. Fini, second; G. Maurer, third.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by P. Magicavalis; G. Fox, second; P. Morgin, third.

Firecracker Race.—Won by Loretta Hoolihan; A. Roberts, second; Catherine Green, third.

Crossing the Brook.—Won by Florence Surke; Ellen McCormack, second; Eleanor Geraghty, third.

Jasper Oval Park.

50-Yard Dash.—Won by C. Peckering; R. Rosenberg, second; J. Moll, third. Time—0:06 2-5.

100-Yard Dash, (A. A. U.)—Won by H. Manning; E. Carroll, second; A. Reilly, third. Time—0:11 1-5.

440-Yard Run, (A. A. U.)—Won by A. Reilly; H. McCrea, second; J. Gellert, third. Time—0:58.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by S. Geldzahler, with 13 feet 4 inches; C. Pickering, second; R. Rosenberg, third.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, (A. A. U.)—Won by D. Rosenberg, with 44 feet; V. Avelin, second; E. Carroll, third.

One-Mile Run, (A. A. U.)—Won by R. Brown; H. McCrea, second; F. Centrell, third. Time—5:04.

600-Yard Run, (Y. M. H. A.)—Won by M. Friedman; M. Kaufman, second; L. Isaacs, third. Time—2:17.

300-Yard Run, (A. A. U.)—Won by P. Harrigan; P. McCarthy, second; R. McGray, third. Time—0:33 4-5.

McLaughlin Park.

One-Lap Run, (Parochial Schools.)—Won by E. McDonnell; W. Cassidy, second; J. Walters, third.

40-Yard Run, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by F. Hoary; V. Le Velle, second; E. Lowery, third.

Potato Race.—Won by J. Wright; A. Di Camillo, second; E. Lowery, third.

60-Yard Dash, (P. S. A. L.)—Won by E. McDonnell; C. McCullough, second; H. Meyers, third.

100-Yard Dash.—Won by D. Quinn; J. Walters, second; V. Luengo, third.

440-Yard Dash, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by F. McLaughlin; Ellis, second; W. Blatchford, third.

One-Mile Run, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by J. Larney; F. McLaughlin, second; R. Walsh, third.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by R. Walsh; C. Quinn, second; R. Walters, third.

Columbus Park.

40-Yard Dash, 85-Pound Class, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by Carmine Mucillo; Thomas Riviello, second; Yung Lee, third. No time taken.

Potato Race, 85-Pound Class, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by Ching Lung; Thomas Riviello, second; Joseph Seccafico, third.

Running Broad Jump, 85-Pound Class, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by Anthony Canato, with 15 feet 6 inches; Carmine Mucillo, 14 feet 7 inches, second; George Deresi, 14 feet, third.

60-Yard Dash, 110-Pound Class, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by Lee Kim; Ben Brown, second; Joseph Gentile, third.

One-Lap Run, 110-Pound Class, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by Lee Kim; Ben Brown, second; Joseph Gentile, third.

Putting 8-Pound Shot, 110-Pound Class, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by Bartholomew Colli, with 32 feet 7 inches; Louis Montani, 30 feet 10 inches, second; George Deresi, 29 feet 2 inches, third.

100-Yard Dash, 130-Pound Class, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by George Green; Peter Gentile, second; Daniel Cafaro, third.

Five Points Playground.

Crossing-the-Brook Race, (for Girls.)—Won by Dora Mastraugelo; Mamie Balletto, second; L. Salvaniano, third.

50-Yard Dash, (for Boys.)—Won by Carlo Bommasso; Santo Caracciaio, second; Leonard Marnondo, third.

Hobble Race, (for Girls.)—Won by Eunice

Continued on Page Fifteen.

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20,000 YOUNGSTERS IN HOLIDAY MEETS

Continued from Page Fourteen.

Mastraugelo; Julia Molinelli, second; Lillie Palumlo, third.

Firecracker Race, (for Girls.)—Won by Josephine Garone; Margaret Poggioli, second; Lucy Coppola, third.

Flag Race, (for Girls.)—Won by Alvera Biggio; Marie Setteducato, second; Angelina Montagana, third.

Mount Morris Park.

Broad Jump, (for Girls.)—Won by Edith Kenter; Lena Fishman, second; Bessie Fishman, third.

Hobble Race, (for Girls.)—Won by Paula Kenter; Sophie Kaplan, second; Rachael Gorn, third.

Firecracker Race, (for Girls.)—Won by Hannah Erlich; Hannah Shapiro, second; Sarah Greenstein, third.

Flag Race, (for Girls.)—Won by Ida Katz; Selma Penn, second; Fannie Gross, third.

60-Yard Dash for Boys.—Won by Albert Goldberg; Walter Edelman, second; Harry Froimowitz, third.

Carmansville Park.

60-Yard Dash, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by Layton Cooley; James Scott, second; Eugene Duggan, third. Time—0:07 2-5.

Potato Race, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by Joseph Norton; Charles Earney, second; Thomas Hannon, third. Time—0:20.

Running Broad Jump, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by Layton Cooley, with 14 feet 4 inches; John Earney, 12 feet 5 inches, second; Eugene Duggan, 11 feet 6 inches, third.

One-Half-Lap Dash, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by Douglas Van Loin; Fred Childs, second; Carman Mouni, third. Time—0:09.

Standing Broad Jump, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by James Devlin, with 7 feet 6 inches; Louis Fries, second; George Standish, third.

60-Yard Dash, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by William Wixted; Morton Weiss, second; Robert Rousch, third. Time—0:09 1-5.

One-Lap Dash, ((110-Pound Class.)—Won by William Wixfer; James Devlin, second; Louis Fries, third. Time—0:04 3-5.

100-Yard Dash, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by George Walker; John Lennon, second; Milton Rosenfeld, third. Time—0:11.

220-Yard Dash, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by George Walker; John Lennon, second; Sigesmond Olsen, third. Time—0:26 2-5.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by Peter Clett, with 36 feet 8 inches; John McAvoy, second; Milton Rosenfeld, third.

Flag Race for Girls.—Won by Bertha Raab; Margaret Cahill, second; Margaret Grier, third.

Firecracker Race for Girls.—Won by Lillian Donnelly; Marion Matheson, second; Anna [illegible] Callahan, third.

Hobble Race for Girls—Won by Helen Daly; Katherine Earney, second; Eleanor Lippe, third.

60-Yard Dash for Midgets.—Won by Morris Bilyen; Charles Fasanella, second; Donald Nunnery, third.

Dash for Victory for Girls.—Won by Mary Higgins; Kathleen Cassidy, second; Grace Bollenbacker, third.

Bushwick Park.

50-Yard Dash, 85-Pound Class.—Won by A. Friedman; V. Maurer, second; T. Ryan, third. Time—0:06 2-5.

Potato Race, 85-Pound Class.—Won by H. Diehl; C. Reikert, second; A. Friedman, third. Time—0:17.

Standing Broad Jump, 85-Pound Class.—Won by V. Maurer; H. Diehl, second; H. Olvany, third. Winner's jump—6 feet 11 inches.

60-Yard Dash, 110-Pound Class.—Won by M. Withosky; H. Schwerzel, second; J. [illegible]owsky, third. Time—0:08 2-5.

Running Broad Jump, 110-Pound Class.—Won by M. Withowsky; Moe Wood, second; H. Cohen, third. Winner's jump—18 feet.

100-Yard Dash, 110-Pound Class.—Won by G. Smith; G. Martin, second; J. Turnyca, third. Time—0:11.

Sack Race—Won by E. Hearn; F. Frank, second; P. Weiss, third. Time—0:11.

Running High Jump, 110-Pound Class.—Won by A. Goldberg with 5 feet 6½ inches; M. Karp, second; B. Pincus, third.

Chelsea Park.

40-Yard Dash—Won by A. Filomena; A. Cadrole, second; J. San Piedro, third. Time—0:05 4-5.

50-Yard Dash.—Won by J. Horn; F. Gentili, second; J. De Stefano, third. Time—0:07 2-5.

50-Yard Dash, (A. A. U.)—Won by H. Appel; J. Snyder, second; D. Dalton, third. Time—0:07 2-5.

300-Yard Run, (A. A. U.)—Won by R. E. Cole; J. Hayden, second; J. Dolan, third. Time—0:37 4-5.

One-Mile Run, (A. A. U.)—Won by W. Cummings; R. Fox, second; R. C. Cole, third. Time—5:04 1-5.

50-Yard Dash, (P. S. A. L.)—Won by A. Bosco, H. Denoling, second; J. Bonda, third. Time—0:07.

Hamilton Fish Park.

50-Yard Dash—Playground Boys.—Won by D. Lake; Schoenholt, second; Foskowitz, third. Time—0:5 3-5.

Running Broad Jump—(85-Pound Boys.)—Won by J. Cohn, with 13 feet 2 inches; Liberman, second; Leacher, third.

70-Yard Dash—(70 Pound Boys.)—Won by I. Wishinofsky; Goldsmith, second; S. Mintz, third. Time—0:9.

220-Yard Dash—(130 Pound Boys.)—Won by E. Marias; W. Olschsky, second; Pollack, third. Time—0:28 3-5.

220-Yard Dash—(A. A. U.)—Won by Fred Teschner; Frank H. Berend, second; H. Deitchman, third. Time—0:20.

880-Yard Run—(A. A. U.)—Won by H. Deitchman; J. Wolschewsky, second; Sinnott, third. Time—2:25.

12-Pound Shot Put—(A. A. U.)—Won by Fred L. Onken, with 45 feet 9 inches; J. Richtman, second; S. Korwicke, third.

Running High Jump—(A. A. U.)—Won by Fred L. Onken, with 5 feet 7½ inches; William Liebold, second; Harry A. Goas, third.

New Lots Park.

40-Yard Dash—(85-Pound Boys.)—Won by Max Rosenblum; Benjamin Selvin, second; Nathan Hoffman, third. Time—0:05¼.

Potato Race—(85-Pound Boys.)—Won by Arnold Lowenstein; Tom Browsky, second; Benjamin Selvin, third. Time—0:11 4-5.

50-Yard Dash—(110-Pound Boys.)—Won by Milton Ohrbach; William Harlow, second; Leon Lowestein, third. Time—0:6¾.

60-Yard Dash—(P. S. A. L.)—Won by Morris Silver; Morris Golstein, second; Sydney Goldstein, third. Time—0:7 3-5.

Running Broad Jump—(110-Pound Class, P. S. A. L.)—Won by Hyman Stone; Solom Rosen, second; Jacobs Trotsky, third. Winner's jump—16 feet.

Running High Jump—(110-Pound Boys.)—Won by Abraham Geller, with 5 feet 1 inch; Milton Orbach, second; Leon Lowenstein, third.

110-Yard Dash—(130-Pound Class.)—Won by A. Glover; Solomon Miller, second; Henry Berger, third. Time—0:16 3-5.

220-Yard Dash—(110-Pound Class.)—Won by Hyman Klein; Joseph Keeual, second; Solomon Papish, third. Time—0:28.

880-Yard Run—(130-Pound Class.)—Won by A. Glover; Samuel Leposky, second; Joseph Lowenstein, third. Time—2:34.

12-Pound Shot Put—(130-Pound Class.)—Won by Henry Berger, with 37 feet 6 inches; Harry Jankowitz, second; Max Steinberg, third.

Crotona Field.

50-Yard Dash, (P. S. A. L.)—Won by E. Loder; W. Lobell, second; M. Schlesiger, third. Time—0:06 2-5.

60-Yard Dash, (Parochial Schools.)—Won by W. Leyden; P. McLoughlin, second; E. Lyons, third. Time—0:06 3-5.

60-Yard Dash, (P. S. A. L.)—Won by San Choan; F. Benninger, second; Louis Manilon, third. Time—0:08.

70-Yard Dash, (P. S. A. L.)—Won by F. Gallick; B. Goodman, second; M. Heller, third. Time—0:07 3-5.

Potato Race—Won by A. Aber; H. Adelstein, second; L. Friol, third. Time—0:17 2-5.

Potato Race, (Parochial Schools.)—Won by T. McMahon; T. Breen, second; J. Quinn, third. Time—0:18 2-5.

100-Yard Dash, (A. A. U.)—Won by W. Netter; H. Freyberg, second; F. J. Davis, third. Time—0:11.

Four-Lap Race.—Won by G. Feigner; C. Geoghan, second; S. Young, third. Time—3:51.

Running Broad Jump, (P. S. A. L.)—Won by W. Strummer with 16 feet 8 inches; N. Zucker, with 15 feet 10½ inches, second; C. Blasius, with 14 feet 9 inches, third.

Running Broad Jump, (A. A. U.)—Won by M. Whitehouse with 20 feet 10 inches; F. Mager, with 18 feet 6 inches, second; W. Netter, with 17 feet 7 inches, third.

Running High Jump, (Playgrounds.)—Won by Louis Ader with 4 feet 9 inches; M. Yarofsky, with 4 feet 8 inches, second; H. Suhre, with 4 feet 4 inches, third.

Williamsburg Bridge Park.

40-Yard Dash, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by M. Brisky; Philip Rechin, second; Leo Goldstein, third. Time—0:05 3-5.

Potato Race, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by Max Goldzband; Philip Rechin, second; H. Katz, third. Time—0:10.

50-Yard Dash, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by Elias Pechin; Irving Slotzsky, second; Sam Peritz, third. Time—0:06 1-5.

220-Yard Dash, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by Elias Pechin; Israel Pollack, second; Irving Slotzsky, third. Time—0:26.

Running Broad Jump, (P. S. A. L.)—Won by J. E. Roland, (14 feet 7 inches;) B. Levine, (13 feet 11 inches,) second; H. Y. Lebow, (13 feet,) third.

100-Yard Dash, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by Al Garbow; Irving Cahn, second; Charles Elmowitz, third. Time—0:11.

Half-Mile Run, (130 Pound Class.)—Won by B. Sanacore; Irving Cahn, second; B. Schuster, third. Time—2:10.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, (130 Pound Class.)—Won by Al Garbow, (38 feet 6 inches;) S. Lebow, (36 feet 9 inches,) second; B. Hyman, (35 feet 10 inches,) third.

60-Yard Dash, (P. S. A. L.)—Won by S. Perry; R. Sorkin, second; J. Lebow, third. Time—0:07.

Seward Park.

40-Yard Dash, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by Isidore Orenstein; Nathan Goldberg, second; Louis Zimmerman, third. Time—0:05 4-5.

Potato Race, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by R. Rubin; Abram Korb, second; Isidore Gottlieb, third. Time not taken.

Running Broad Jump, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by Isidore Orenstein, with 13 feet; Sam Cohen, second; Isidore Levine, third.

60-Yard Dash, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by D. Rogovin; Charles Greenberg, second; Fred Orenstein, third. Time—0:08 1-5.

One Lap Dash, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by Charles Greenberg; D. Rogovin, second; Max Levine, third. Time—0:25.

Putting 8-Pound Shot, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by Tony Vito, with 38 feet 2 inches; Herman Gerewitz, second; Sidney Bernstein, third.

100-Yard Dash, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by Simon D. Shuval; Sam Levitt, second; Joseph Schwalb, third. Time—0:11 3-5.

220-Yard Dash, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by Simon D. Schuval; P. E. Goldstein, second; M. Tiernan, third. Time—0:26.

Half-Mile Run, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by P. E. Gottlieb; J. Paley, second; L. Polansky, third. Time—Not taken.

One-Mile Run, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by S. Seinfeld; P. E. Gottlieb, second; T. Hillman, third. Time—5:15.

Brooklyn Athletic Field.

60-Yard Dash, (For Schoolboys.)—Won by Hillman, P. S. 5; Potts, P. S. 3, second; Boxley, P. S. 3, third. Time—0:06 3-5.

100-Yard Dash, (For Schoolboys.)—Won by Dickey, Boys' H. S.; Kurten, P. S. 9, second; Lukarther, P. S. 9, third. Time—0:10 4-5.

Running High Jump, (For Schoolboys.)—Won by Emmers, Boys' H. S., with 5 feet 4 inches; Dickey, Boys' H. S., with 5 feet 2 inches, second; Potts, P. S. 3, 5 feet, third.

440-Yard Run, (For Schoolboys.)—Won by Bailey, Commercial H. S.; Maher, P. S. 3, second; Fesco, Commercial H. S., third. Time—0:56 4-5.

One-Half Mile Run, (A. A. U. Event.)—Won by J. Scarlata, unattached; Barringtee, Salem-Crescent A. C., second; Snyder, Kings County A. C., third. Time—2:06.

Battery Park.

40-Yard Dash.—Won by A. Kopp; V. Consoli, second; W. Malone, third. Time—0:05 2-5.

Potato Race.—Won by E. Murray; J. Healy, second; J. Lineham, third. Time—0:24 2-5.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by J. T. Shea; V. Sullivan, second; P. McAdams, third. Winner's jump—14 feet 2 inches.

60-Yard Dash.—Won by J. Reimers; N. Frank, second; I. Klein, third. Time—0:07.

One-Lap Run.—Won by J. Hennessey; I. Klein, second; M. F. Kelly, third. Time—0:18 4-5.

Putting 8-Pound Shot—Won by D. Collins, with 34 feet 9 inches; J. Doty, second; J. Crennan, third.

100-Yard Dash.—Won by C. F. Kelly; E. E. Lee, second; H. Cummings, third. Time—0:11.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by J. McKenna; J. Monohan, second; T. Callahan, third. Time—0:25 3-5.

300-Yard Dash, (Open to Sailors.)—Won by Yeoman John J. Curran; Seaman Daniel Moran, second; Seaman John Lawlor, third. Time—0:35 2-5.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by J. T. Murray; F. Burke, second; J. T. Bennett, third. Time—2:09.

Putting 12-Pound Shot.—Won by Joseph Stern, with 35 feet 8 inches; W. C. Brummerhop, second; M. F. Murphy, third.

McCarren Park.

Firecracker Race.—Won by Miss Mary Zareko; Miss Fannie Goldber, second; Miss Florence Frius, third.

Ring Toss.—Won by Miss Sophie Zareko; Miss Lillian McDonald, second; Miss Leah Moskowitz, third.

30-Yard Dash.—Won by Miss Helen McCabe; Miss Marion Grant, second; Miss Ray Kutchuck, third.

40-Yard Dash.—Won by Miss Anna Rosenthal; Miss Mildred Kouch, second; Miss Mollie Peshkowitz, third.

Crossing the Brook.—Won by Miss Regena Kommes; Miss Frances Goldberg, second; Miss Nellie Mehnert, third.

50-Yard Dash, (P. S. A. L.)—Won by Joseph Stybel; Julius Aripotch, second; Joseph Aripotch, third. Time—0:06.

60-Yard Dash, (Parochial School.—Won by H. Schwartz; William Glinnon, second; F. Skroud, third. Time—0:08 1-5.

100-Yard Dash, (A. A. U.)—Won by Harry T. Goerger; S. E. Hedberg, second; F. O'Brien, third. Time—0:10 4-5.

600-Yard Run, (A. A. U.)—Won by S. E. Hedberg; J. J. McAuley, second; Arthur O'Brien, third. Time—1:30.

One-Mile Run, (A. A. U.)—Won by A. Maack; W. J. Blanfield, second; Louis Milofsky, third. Time—4:35.

40-Yard Dash, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by O. Schmitt; William Amsbake, second; A. Aydoline, third. Time—0:06.

Potato Race, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by Isidore Schaeffer; Robert Hall, second; Vincent Micucci, third. Time—2:00.

70-Yard Dash, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by George Fusco; Joseph Aripotch, second; Frank Kiernan, third. Time—0:09 1-5.

Running High Jump, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by Louis Schleifer; Nathan Hendon, second; Bernard Lubitz, third. Winning jump—4 feet 6 inches.

100-Yard Dash, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by A. Rosenthal; Charles Vitele, second; Martin Kolbrenen, third. Time—0:11.

Three-fourths-Mile Run, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by A. Martena; Saul H. Sussman, second. Time—3:51 4-5.

12-Pound Shot Put, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by William Walsh; Martin Kolbrener, second; M. Marks, third. Winning put—31 feet 7½ inches.

220-Yard Dash, (Sunday Schools Athletic League.)—Won by Nat Newman; R. Rubenstein, second; Milton Kronevet, third. Time—0:27 4-5.

300-Yard Dash, (Y. M. C. A.)—Won by H. Geoger; Gerald Seon, second; Louis Schweickert, third. Time—0:38 1-5.

220-Yard Dash, (Catholic Athletic League.)—Won by S. E. Hedberg; Arthur O'Brien, second; S. Blakell, third. Time—0:26 2-5.

Pelham Bay Park.

Shoe Race.—Won by Jones Cohen; Samuel Ackerman, second; Sam Silber, third.

Three-Lap Run, (Catholic Athletic League.)—Won by Bob Spear; Charles Beegan, second; Lloyd Bennett, third. No time taken.

65-Yard Dash, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by Paul Wolf; Emanuel Rosenblum, second; Jonas Cohen, third. No time taken.

Two-Mile Run, Novice, (A. A. U.)—Won by J. F. Murray, Jr., N. Y. A. C.; Lloyd Bennett, St. Anselm's A. C., second; Edward Ostendorf, Bronx Church House; third. No time taken.

High Jump.—Won by Hal S. Iver; Paul Wolf, second; H. Rust, third.

Four-Lap Relay, (Bronx Athletes)—Won by Charles Beegan; Edward Ostendorf, second; S. Bennett, third. No time taken.

Fort Greene Playground.

50-Yard Dash, (parochial school event.)—Won by J. Dernberg; E. Farrell, second; William Cunningham, third.

One-Lap Dash, (parochial school event.)—Won by Daniel Hurley; John Clark, second; G. Fowler, third.

60-Yard Dash, (Public Schools Athletic League event.)—Won by J. Dotson; W. Brown, second; E. Russell, third.

Running Broad Jump, (Public Schools Athletic League event.)—Won by E. Caminez; J. Gardiner, second; J. Cowen, third.

40-Yard Dash, 85-Pound Class.—Won by L. Chadwick; R. Robertson, second; William Beecher, third.

Potato Race, 110-Pound Class.—Won by G. McClanning; S. Slesson, second; E. Farrell, third.

Running Broad Jump for Girls.—Won by Gussie Merl; Sadie Mayer, second; Rebecca Epelgrad, third.

Victory Race for Girls.—Won by Sadie Schwartz; Florence Miller, second; Yetta Lobel, third.

40-Yard Dash for Girls.—Won by Sarah Zedeck; Yetta Neri, second; Sarah Rabinowitz, third.

Potato Race for Girls.—Won by Dora Levy; Rose Lederman, second; Yetta Jacobson, third.

Firecracker Race for Girls.—Won by Fanny Leventhal; Yetta Levy, second; Ida Posner, third.

Running High Jump for Girls.—Won by M. Heil; K. Bailey, second; M. Shields, third.

50-Yard Dash for Girls.—Won by R. Valerio; J. Cutrone, second; A. Burke, third.

20-Yard Dash for Girls.—Won by Y. Goldstein; C. Concietta, second; M. Malley, third.

Obstacle Race for Girls.—Won by W. Wendel; A. Cullinan, second.

McKibben Park.

40-Yard Dash, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by Jack Berkewitz; Ben Braunstein, second; A. T. Reich, third. Time—0:06.

Potato Race.—Won by A. Reich; E. Reiss, second; B. Braunstein, third. Time—0:15 4-5.

60-Yard Dash, (P. S. A. L.)—Won by S. Mindlun; Charles Adams, second; Ben Rehberger, third. Time—0:06 3-5.

75-Yard Dash, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by A. Braunstein; Paul Lieberman, second; F. Celno, third. Time—0:09 2-5.

Running Broad Jump, (P. S. A. L.)—Won by A. Darmstardt; Paul Leibman, second; Bennie Rohberger, third. Winning jump, 17 feet.

100-Yard Dash, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by S. Mindlun; Nat Spector, second; Frank Hall, third. Time—0:11 3-5.

220-Yard Dash, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by A. Braunstein; F. Celno, second; Ben Penner, third. Time0:27.

Running High Jump, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by Bunbinder; H. Teich, second; Paul Liebman, third. Winning jump, 5 feet 2 inches.

Half-Mile Run, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by B. Adler; Harry Fluhr, second; P. Solomon, third. Time—2:31.

12-Pound Shot Put.—Won by Oshin; Louis Meyerson, second; Barney Fink, third. Winner's put, 35 feet.

Red Hook Park.

50-Yard Dash, (P. S. A. L.)—Won by Edward Wood; A. Amedia, second; J. Glinnen, third. Time—0:05 3-5.

40-Yard Dash, (P. S. A. L.)—Won by John McFadden; John Davis, second; V. Coffi, third. Time—0:07.

Potato Race, (P. S. A. L.)—Won by John Meyer; James Farley, second; James Murray, third. Time—0:35.

60-Yard Dash, (Parochial Schools.)—Won by Charles McFadden; George Christensen, second; Thomas Neilley, third. Time—0:07 3-5.

One-Lap Run, (Parochial Schools.)—Won by John Reilley; Harry Deegan, second; Charles McFadden, third. Time—0:14 1-5.

70-Yard Dash, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by Peter O'Donnell; Lawrence Ente, second; James Venute, third. Time—0:08 2-5.

Running High Jump, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by John Murphy; Charles Belford, second; William Muldoon, third. Winning jump, 4 feet 10 inches.

100-Yard Dash, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by William Stryker; William Meelich, second; Frank Morrissey, third. Time—0:11.

Half-Mile Run, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by William Ziegler; Joseph Reilly, second; John McLoughlin, third. Time—2:20.

12-Pound Shot Put, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by Charles Cullen; Harry Hollywell, second; Joseph McAuley, third. Winning put, 36 feet.

50-Yard Dash, (Girls.)—Won by Miss Marie Macedon; Miss Edna Adams, second; Miss Margaret Gorman, third.

Betsy Head Park.

40-Yard Dash, (85-Pound Class.)Won by Samuel Berger; Arthur Friedman, second; Max Cohen, third. Time—0:05 3-5.

Potato Race, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by Samuel Berger; Raul Siegel, second; Arthur Friedman, third. Time—0:47 2-5.

50-Yard Dash, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by Leslie Sloaman; Harry Thompson, second; Howard Thompson, third. Time—0:06 2-5.

60-Yard Dash, (Public Schools Athletic League Event, 110-Pound Class.)—Won by Saul Radow; John Mearimore, second; Sam Trotzky, third. Time—0:07 2-5.

70-Yard Dash, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by Cornelius J. Miller; Joseph Nussbaum, second; Irving Nevins, third. Time—0:08 2-5.

220-Yard Dash, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by Howard Thompson; Leslie Sloaman, second; Abe Drozenstock, third. Time—0:24 2-5.

Putting 8-Pound Shot, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by Louis Slipyman, with 37 feet 10 inches; J. Moses, 37 feet 4 inches, second; I. Seidman, 37 feet, third.

Running Broad Jump, (Public Schools Athletic League Event, 110-Pound Class.)—Won by Sam Trotzky, with 17 feet 5 inches; Max Kaplan, 17 feet 2 inches, second; Abraham Greenberg, 16 feet 5 inches, third.

Running High Jump, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by Lester Fabricant, with 5 feet 2 inches; Harry Golowenchick, 5 feet 1 inch, second; Irving Schulman, 5 feet, third.

440-Yard Dash, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by L. Gaskell; E. Kimball, second; A. Wild, third. Time—0:56 1-5.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by M. Edelman, with 39 feet 4 inches; J. Traler, 35 feet 7 inches, second; H. Mater, 34 feet, third.

100-Yard Dash, (A. A. U. Event.)—Won by Herman Browser; George Kimball, second; Walter Shanahan, third. Time—0:11 2-5.

One-Half-Mile Run, (A. A. U. Event.)—Won by Herman Browser; Sam Herzig, second; A. Wild, third. Time—2:13.

Two-Mile Run, (A. A. U. Event.)—Won by J. McNeil, Paulist A. C.; Murray Levine, Kings County A. A., second; Benjamin Minowitz, Boys' Club, third. Time—10:31.

Two-Mile Exhibition Bicycle Race.—Won by Harry Schetzer; Louis Kramer, second; Benjamin Schetzer, third. Time—9:00.

Macomb's Dam Park.

880-Yard Run, (A. A. U.)—Won by Joseph Tighe; W. Wiese, second; Haskell, third. Time—2:07.

Mile Run, (Y. M. C. A.)—Won by Walson; Vanderberg, second; Scherg, third. Time—5:04.

600-Yard Run, (Closed to Bronx A. L.)—Won by L. Silver; W. Hannon, second; M. Adelman, third. Time—1:25.

300-Yard Run, (Closed to Catholic A. L.)—Won by W. Hannon; M. Russo, second; Byrnes, third. Time—0:37.

Mile Walk, (A. A. U.)—Won by Carl Mertens; P. Anthony, second; W. Allen, third. Time—7:50.

100-Yard Dash, (A. A. U.)—Won by L. Silver; W. Haskell, second; M. Adelman, third. Time—0:11 1-5.

300-Yard Run, (A. A. U.)—Won by Joseph Tighe; W. Parey, second; Mayps, third. Time—0:34.

100-Yard Dash, (Playground Boys.)—Won by Ludwig; Finley, second; Harris, third. Time—0:13.

Two-Mile Run, (Catholic A. L.)—Won by Chick Lauth; M. Russo, second; R. Flagley, third. Time—11:10.

West Twenty-eighth Street Bath.

50-Yard Novice Swim.—Won by Lawrence Derry; Andrew Nostrand, second; James McDonnell, third. Time—30 seconds.

50-Yard Swim, (Playground Boys.)—Won by Frederick Taylor; George Walsh, second; Joseph Alvarez, third. Time—0:35.

75-Yard Swim, (Playground Boys.)—Won by Val. Crotty; Edward Crotty, second; Joseph Sceneca, third. Time—0:47.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Frank Taylor; James Dwyer, second; Michael Murphy, third.

Fancy Diving.—Won by James McDonnell; Walter Taylor, second; Samuel Kressler, third.

Astor Field.

40-Yard Dash, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by Victor Mare; Leo Roth, second; Charles Brenner, third. Time—0:07 1-5.

Potato Race, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by Francis Roth; Leo Roth, second; Herman Hohsner, third. Time—0:09 3-5.

Standing Broad Jump.—Won by Harold Garfunkel, with 8 feet 3½ inches; Charles Brenner, second; Max Lukofsky, third.

60-Yard Dash, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by Fred Williams; H. Berger, second; Nat W. Tuvim, third. Time—0:06 4-5.

One-Lap Dash.—Won by Albert Sedacca; Sol Schein, second; Dick Thomas, third. Time—0:25.

Running High Jump.—Won by Albert Sedacca, with 5 feet 6 inches; J. Smordinsky, second; Don Mare, third.

100-Yard Dash, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by Walter Rash; Leo Kopner, second; Simon Miller, third. Time—0:10 1-5.

220-Yard Dash, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by Walter Rash; Leo Kopner, second; L. Schein, third. Time—0:23 3-5.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by M. Berger; Z. Cullen, second; W. Bergen, third. Time—2:03 1-5.

Putting 12-Pound Shot.—Won by William Gaham, with 34 feet 5 inches; P. Fogarty, second; Joseph Finn, third.

Firecracker Race for Girls.—Won by Lillian Connor; Jeanette McDougal, second; Myra Reilly, third.

Hobble Race for Girls.—Won by Margaret Silva; Helen Kilty, second; Dorothy Lagios, third.

Dash for Liberty.—Won by Joseph Cols; Winifred Duffy, second; John O'Neil, third.

Flag Race for Girls.—Won by Louise Smith; Jeannette Gordon, second; Dorothy Gordon, third.

Crossing the Brook Race for Girls.—Won by Helen Keating; Annette Parker, second; Elsie Morberg, third.

Colonial Park.

Running Broad Jump for Boys, (Intermediate.)—Won by Thomas Lynch; Eugene O'Neill, second; Edwin Tobin, third.

Dash for Victory for Girls.—Won by Betsy Mulhern; Catherine Mulhern, second; Alice McCall, third.

Over the Top Race for Small Boys.—Won by James O'Shay; Maurice Day, second; Richard Fox, third.

Flag Race for Girls.—Won by Minnie Best; Ruth Kuhn, second; Josephine Clifford, third.

Firecracker Race for Girls.—Won by Ethel Greenberg; Julia Schensh, second; Gertrude Walting, third.

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STATE TAXES AND BUDGETS.

In this State the Governor and a legislative committee both prepare budgets, and then the Legislature proceeds at its pleasure. It would be flattery to say that the budgets, prepared or enacted, are worthy of the name, and the pleasure of the Legislature is anything but pleasing to the taxpayers. Prohibition was estimated to cost the State $5,750,000, and that was the excuse for passing an income tax estimated by the Controller to yield from $40,000,000 to $45,000,000. When the budget guesses were prepared there was no one with foresight enough to say that since the previous budget had resulted in a surplus of several millions and the State had over eleven millions cash, and since the active times ahead promised an increase of taxes, it would not be necessary to provide such drastic relief against imaginary bankruptcy in State finances. On the contrary, the Legislative Budget Committee was thrown into a panic by requisitions by the departments for fifteen millions over the previous year's appropriations, and $38,964,416 over the State's anticipated income. Therefore, the income tax passed without debate or roll call.

Now the receipts for the year just closed are reported at $80,922,079. The increase is so nearly equal to the loss from the excise tax that the income tax reflects no more credit on those who enacted it than on those who prepared it in such manner as to embroil our relations with a friendly State which is now considering a retaliatory tax of its own. The object of New Jersey would be not to get income from its income tax but to entitle its citizens to exemption from the New York income tax under the provision for reciprocal exemptions. The exemption of New Yorkers from the New Jersey tax in consideration of the exemption of New Jerseyites from the New York tax would be a sad jest, and the joke would not be on New Jersey.

Lax as our State budget provisions are, they are thought too stringent. In the interest of precision it is required that the budget shall be "segregated," that is, that the appropriations shall be for specific purposes. The result is that there is an accumulation of unused credits which lapse into the general fund to a total of nearly ten millions since 1916. Millions mean as little to the State as billions to the Nation. In 1915 there was an excess of expenditures over receipts of $15,201,590, and in 1916 an excess of receipts of $8,712,164. The figures are the largest, but there are abundant examples of how one year's excess is corrected by an opposite excess, with no trace of anything like such intelligent control as is necessary to keep traders solvent. From 1906 to 1910 consecutively, and in several later years, the State's debt and expenditures were so moderate that no direct tax was necessary. Now a direct tax of over twelve millions is necessary, and makes local taxation burdensome. If there were hope that the income tax would enable a reduction of other taxes it might be excusable or endurable, but considering that experience shows that means will be found to spend whatever funds can be raised it is like the last straw on the camel's back.

The income tax was passed as an addition to what was called a budget. The final passage was by overwhelming vote, and the debate unworthy of the subject. Not a single item was vetoed by the Governor, and seventy-two special appropriation bills were passed. Last year ninety special appropriations were passed, according to the provision that the budget itself cannot be increased, but that additions may be made in that manner. And this condition is regarded as an improvement upon the "pork barrel" methods which preceded 1910. Any legislator may introduce these special appropriations; nobody can know how many the Governor will sign or veto, but without knowing the total the "budget" makes provision for them.

CHAMPION DEMPSEY.

For such a performance as Jess Willard of Kansas gave in Mr. Rickard's ring at Toledo yesterday, $100,000 was too liberal a compensation. Expansion is no name for it. The challenger, Jack Dempsey of Salt Lake City, who was paid about a quarter of that sum for his services, acquitted himself as his admirers had expected. He worked hard and nimbly in the time allowed him by the condition or the incapacity, or both, of the mammoth champion. The pride of the university town of Lawrence showed no trace of the "science" attributed to him by the prophets of his household; he must be credited, however, with an adamantine jaw and a boiler-plate midriff. Even Nature's abnormal armament could not save him. Mr. Dempsey's blow is said to be like the kick of an army mule in a tantrum, but although he walked about Mr. Willard unceremoniously, and hit the champion where and when he listed, and with all his force, the jaw and belted girth of the mountainous man held out for three hopeless, stupid rounds, the champion's interest in the affair progressively decreasing.

Never did an idol of the P. R. do so little execution on a presumptuous challenger. Mr. Willard bled copiously, but he could not fight at all. He was persistent only in going down and struggling up. Before the agile Dempsey he was almost as inert as a babe. His fate he must have absorbed as the clangor of the signal gong died down, and youth that could not be denied sprang at him. Mr. Willard's composure was remarkable. He relinquished the championship solemnly, formally, forlornly, without feeling, as if he had been smitten by destiny and could not oppose its decree.

Something was the matter with Kansas yesterday in the person of its foremost citizen. Mighty Jess was visited by doubt of his prowess on Thursday, for in a public statement—a valedictory it seems now—he said that if his faith in his powers should deceive him he would admit the "superior boxing ability" of his opponent "without quibble, excuse, or alibi." He was certainly in Mr. Rickard's ring yesterday, it would be futile to quibble, and excuse the late champion has none. The Willard myth was exploded, and young Mr. Dempsey came into his own with an ease and facility astonishing to him. The truth is the champion was no match at all for a youth as fast as the wind and with a cyclone bolt in either hand. The new champion won on his merits; he beat the Willard bulk down until it fell like a cottonwood blasted by lightning. It was not the spectacle that Toledo's visitors from forty-seven States had come to see in their zeal for championship form. An inglorious Fourth for the late champion, a red-letter day for the new!

THE NEW PARTY.

Hiram W. Johnson passes unchallenged to his place as the chief statesman and leader of the new party to be organized, after the ratification of the Versailles Treaty, upon a platform of opposition to the Treaty, the League covenant, and everything that Mr. Wilson has done or may do. Senator Johnson has an incontestable title to the leadership of the Anti-League Party. In 1912 he made the fight for the Progressive cause; he was candidate for Vice President upon the ticket which bore at its head the name of Theodore Roosevelt. More than 4,000,000 Americans cast their votes for Roosevelt and Johnson. If we may judge the sentiment of California by the typographical exuberance of its newspapers in presenting him as a candidate for the Presidential nomination next year, his own State is aflame for him. Moreover, it is understood that he has received pledges of support from a source where once was lodged the control or leadership of a considerable number of voters professing no attachment to either party. None of the other campaigners against the League approaches Senator Johnson in demonstrated political strength and popularity.

It is equally incontestable that Henry Cabot Lodge will be looked upon as second only to Senator Johnson in the councils of the Anti-League Party; the organization must have a name, for it cannot always be called the Johnson-Lodge-Borah-Knox Party, and the words Anti-League adequately sum up the whole body of its principles. Senator Lodge was first in the field as an assailant of the covenant, and that would entitle him to the leadership but for his habit of looking back, a failing which denotes irresolution. Senator Johnson never looks back. Senator Borah and Senator Knox, both declamatory and vehement in their protest against the League, easily take rank among its founders and guides. Mr. Borah is irreconcilable, he is opposed to any kind of league, and that clearly gives him the precedence over the Pennsylvania Senator. Mr. Brandegee of Connecticut comes in somewhere. He is inflexible; he declares that he will not vote for ratification of the Treaty until congelation is reported in a region popularly supposed to be far below the frost line.

This composition of the Supreme Council of the new party clears and predetermines the way of its convention next year. Senator Johnson will, of course, be its candidate for President, Senator Knox will have second place on the ticket, then, in the event of success, Mr. Lodge will be Secretary of State in President Johnson's Cabinet. We may imagine that the Massachusetts Senator will be somewhat troubled by qualms and misgivings. Can the names of Cabot and Lodge, so dear and venerable in Boston, be associated with these Johnsons and Borahs, unknown on Beacon Hill or even in State Street? But the great cause is more than Boston blood, and Mr. Lodge has gone so far in political contumacy that he will not be permitted to retrace his steps. He must stand or fall with Johnson and Borah, a great triumvirate. Senator Borah will naturally become Attorney General. Senator Reed of Missouri, once a Democrat, will go into the new party and into the Johnson Cabinet, for controlling reasons of policy. He is adamant against the League, and that qualifies him. But the Anti-League organizers have already made their resolve to split the solid South. Mr. Reed, therefore, we suppose will become Postmaster General. The new organization has its eye—and so has the country—upon certain other Democratic Senators of the South whose faint-hearted attitude toward the ratification marks them as promising subjects for missionary effort.

Leadership is one thing, the following is another. The fragments of the unattached group to which reference has already been made will count for something. Some strength will come from voters of German blood who voted against our going into the war and who cannot approve a treaty with Germany based on justice. It was made evident a few evenings ago that the organizers of this political venture are making appeals, very open appeals, for the support of all who are enemies of the Treaty and of the League because they are enemies of England. The simon-pure, practical-minded I. W. W.'s and Bolsheviki are mostly aliens, but the dilettante sympathizers with those causes and the conductors of periodicals published in their interest will array themselves with the Anti-League Party. Senator Lodge may balk at giving these persons the right hand of fellowship, but that will not keep them out.

Obviously, it will be a party of negation, demanding only the repudiation, the denial, the rejection of pretty much everything that the great, sound heart of the American people desire. The Republican Party will go its way regardless of this defection. The great mass of that party, its trusted leaders and counselors, demand ratification of the Treaty, they desire the establishment of the League of Nations. The Democratic Party will lose Senator Reed; what else it will lose beyond that is quite problematical, but in promise and in probability not enough to give cause for any serious concern. Interest in the venture will be chiefly personal. It is a strange group, Johnson, Lodge, Borah, and Knox. The tie that binds these men in the new companionship is stranger still.

BOLSHEVISM IN MICHIGAN.

Michigan used to be regarded as one of the most conservative States in the Union. So far as the industrial part of her population is concerned, she must be one of the most radical, to judge by accumulating evidence. No one can call the Socialist Party conservative, and yet it was obliged recently to expel the entire Michigan branch for going over to Bolshevism. It is true that the Michigan men do not call themselves Bolsheviki, but they are certainly in full sympathy with the I. W. W., which is Bolshevism, and it may be well to remember when a so-called "Socialist" from Michigan comes here to make a speech, as has happened, that he is not a member of the Socialist Party at all and has no right to speak for it.

Michigan has received, within the last few years, an extraordinarily large increase in its laboring population, due to the increase in many of its industries, and a great number of the newcomers are foreigners. It is no longer the same State that it was ten years ago. Its remarkable political flukes and changes may be ascribable to that fact. It is not so many years since it sent Burrows and McMillan to the Senate, yet such men would find it impossible to be elected there today. Truman H. Newberry was as far removed as possible from that type, being a liberal and even a progressive, and yet the difficulty he had with his campaign has not had time to be forgotten.

Now comes Samuel Gompers with the emphatic statement that "the alteration in Detroit conditions has been amazing, not to say sinister and threatening." Mr. Gompers adds:

> It is a fierce form of radical I. W. W. teaching and preaching akin to the revolutionary Socialist of the Continent of Europe, rather than the parlor-Socialist of the London Fabian Society. It is a socialism born of class division and class antagonism, and the hatred of all superiority, either mental, moral, or physical.

Mr. Gompers attributes the change to prohibition. The State went dry in May, 1918, and prior to that time, he says, all efforts to organize labor on I. W. W. lines had met with failure. Since that date the success of I. W. W. doctrines has been unprecedented. It is, however, a common mistake to draw conclusions from dates in this manner, and it is probable that many other causes have been at work. There is no doubt, at any rate, that the situation is disturbing. When the laboring population of a State like Michigan turns to Bolshevism to such an extent that the Socialist Party is obliged to cast it out in a body, while North Dakota falls into the hands of State socialism and South Dakota evades it only by a trick, it is time for men who have the welfare of their country at heart to consider what remedy the time may require.

PLAYGOING AND THE PLAY.

Playgoing in New York is a habit; in London it is a matter of occasion. This is the judgment of Percy Burton, writing in The Pall Mall Gazette, and Mr. Burton should know, for in addition to a long experience with the English theatre he has served here as the personal representative of Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson and Sir Herbert Tree. "Over there it is "not a question of 'Shall we go to "a theatre?' but 'What theatre "shall we go to?'" The accusation, for it amounts to an accusation, is probably just in the main. We are very much concerned that our evenings of leisure shall be evenings of entertainment, and somewhat less concerned that dramatic art shall cultivate us, or that we shall cultivate dramatic art. Organizations formed for uplifting their members and the theatre, such as the Drama League and the Drama Society, have encountered some hard going.

The outlook is not, however, altogether dark. Before leaving New York, Mr. Burton attended the first performance of "John Ferguson," and he calls it one of the three best plays he saw here—"rather sombre, but very powerful."

For many years it has been obvious to all careful observers that there is a large public here which prefers dramatic art to the merely commercial products of the theatre. By and large, American life does make for intelligence and for aspiration. Of those who find entertainment in the exercise of their minds and their human sympathies, we have probably a larger public than London, or even Paris. The only problem is that which the Drama League and the Drama Society have attacked—the problem of organizing this public so that it can enjoy the plays it likes in time to make them financially self-sustaining. The Theatre Guild has shown us one way. It is to produce such plays. If patrons of dramatic art are alive to the signs of the times they will give less thought to establishing organizations for the production of good plays and more thought to producing good plays. They will work less on the method of the New Theatre and more on the method of the Juilliard Foundation.

DISCOVERED.

For the criticisms of its nearer neighbors, New York has learned to have a tolerance not untinctured with amusement. A Philadelphian, having sojourned among us, writes a jeremiad against the prices of local luxuries, including the hat-check boy; yet he returns to us again and again, as we knew he would all along, for a repeated portion of those luxuries. A traveler from the Hub to this city deposes that New York may be the place to have a humming good time, but that Boston is the place to live; and, as we encounter him at shorter and shorter intervals, a wonder grows whether he is not learning to prefer the whirl of pleasure to life itself. In Chicago, a Chicagoan raises the hand of horror at the wickedness of Broadway, yet he returns.

Not so Edward Barker of Honolulu, H. I., whose P. P. C. to this city appeared yesterday in a letter to this newspaper. He had not been here for a full fifty years, and great was his amazement. The erection of elevator buildings made him suspect that the ancient Island of the Manhattoes, in horror at its latter-day inhabitants, had had an eruption of gooseflesh. People in the street jostled him; and when, with a survival of mid-century courtesy, he asked their pardon, they stared at him and hurried on. As he passed our loftiest hotel, some one fell out of the top of it upon the pavement, and aroused no more sympathy from the passers-by than "a swatted fly." Nevertheless and notwithstanding, Mr. Barker utters no jeremiad. He is "impressed" with our "wonderful citizenship" and would "be proud to be one of" us. It is an amiable sentiment, with a touch of the grand old manner. But we know better what he means when he speaks of returning to Honolulu, there to live "on a pinhead in the midst of an "immeasurable cushion known as the "Pacific."

Is there a place where one lives on instead of with pinheads, where all life is pacific, and the circumambient sea a mere cushion to jangled nerves? That were the home of day-dreams innumerable. But for us of this "town or metropolis, or whatever you may call it," it can be only a day-dream. We live in the brain centre of "the new democracy, the new epoch for which we all pray." It is our task to "humanize" it—or at least to try to humanize it. Perhaps we shall fail; the odds are heavy against us. But it helps to have one visitor who sees our plight so clearly and wishes us well.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Anyhow It Was Not Fraternizing. By general admission there is no accounting for tastes, and even the monarch who—for considerations which for some curious reason were never recorded—is still credited as holding the record for wisdom included the way of a man with a maid as among the things he couldn't explain. It probably would be a waste of time, therefore, to indulge in conjecture why so many soldiers in the part of the American Army stationed, since the armistice, in Germany have engaged themselves to marry the fair of their new vicinage.

That they have done so seems mysterious indeed to distant observers who, not having had experience with the tediums of idle months passed in dull German towns and duller German villages, cannot realize to the full how tempting would be the only distraction these places offered—a distraction which, in addition to its ordinary charms, recognized as potent the world over, was made the more alluring by the existence of a stern military law forbidding its enjoyment. It well may be that if our soldiers had not been threatened with divers pains and penalties if they fraternized with the native population they would have remembered better various exemplifications of German character that the world has had in recent years, and would have had little or no inclination for the establishment of relations even closer than fraternal with young women so, to them, thoroughly alien as were, are, and always must be those living in the Coblenz sector. But the ban was there, and it was resented, as prohibitions in matters distinctly personal always are, and now the rebels against authority are confessing their disobedience of orders and asking permission to take home with them the brides they have selected.

The chances are that they will get it, sooner or later, for it was "fraternization" that was forbidden, and that word would have to be stretched far beyond the breaking point to cover the winning of a wife.

A Question With Two Sides. That American soldiers should want to marry German girls at this time is a fact no more puzzling, by the way, than is the fact that German girls are willing to marry American soldiers. Indeed, it is considerably less mysterious, for in every war women have done something more than their share of hating everybody on the other side, and that the German women are by no means exceptional in this respect there has been abundant evidence to prove. Yet the "attentions" of enemies, and of victorious enemies at that, have been accepted, and what must have been in most cases very stumbling and awkwardly phrased "declarations" have awakened an answering flame, or at any rate have elicited the supplicated assent.

How these marriages will be regarded by the bridegrooms' relatives at home is already a subject of conversation the reverse of amiable. But are they not viewed with equal disfavor in Germany? It would not be difficult to argue that they are guilty of a double treachery to the afflicted Fatherland, as they are both a present and a future robbery of what it needs most.

But these problems are more interesting than important, for of our soldiers only 140 in all have as yet disclosed themselves as conquered conquerors. The Americans who have married French girls run far up into the thousands. The difference is significant as well as large.

Decision Rests Elsewhere. Senator Curtis of Kansas, when asked what he thought of the proposed promise of the United States immediately to aid France if Germany attacked her, replied that his sympathies for the French were so strong as to make him favor the proposal, but before he decided how to vote on it he wanted to hear what some of our returning soldiers had to say about it.

What he will hear, if he waits, not only from some, but from many, perhaps a large majority, of those on whose words he apparently intends to base his decision is a more or less—usually more—vigorous antagonism to anything that means more fighting. "Never again!" is the phrase of which lots and lots of them are fondest, and with a curious frequency they express what seems to be the conviction that they can decide whether or not the country shall ever go to war again.

They are, of course, doubly mistaken. In the first place, their present mood is one that will pass away as soon as time blunts the memory of their hardships and their grievances. When that happens, they will become again the ordinary American, with the ordinary American's sensitive regard for his country's safety and honor, and with the same willingness they showed before to risk their lives in its service in case of need.

In the next place, if ever we have another war it will be fought from the beginning by conscripts, not by volunteers, and conscripts are not asked whether they want to go to war or not. They are enrolled, trained, and sent to the front.

There is good reason for believing that the men who fought the Germans will not be called to arms again, except possibly for the performance of some much smaller task, but circumstances, not the present opinions of returned soldiers, will determine the course of the nation, in the future as in the past, and when they say "Never again!" they are unjust to themselves, as men often are when they speak from impulse instead of from thought.

A Suitable Home for the Kaiser. Of all the islands that would be more or less well chosen for the former Kaiser's residence after the Allies try him for his high crimes and misdemeanors—if they convict him being understood, of course—the one named after the once famous Kerguelen would be most appropriate. It is far down toward the antarctic, and it cannot be called a pleasant island exactly, for the weather there is one almost continuous storm, with snow when there isn't rain, and the probability of snow every day in the year. Yet life is possible there, as the whalers and sealers have proved for months at a time, and the opportunities for reflection on worldly glories and their impermanence are innumerable.

St. Helena ought not even to be considered. That island is haunted by the ghost of a man who, though he may not have been particularly good, was very certainly great, and what would Wilhelm von Hohenzollern do in company like that?

Thanks from Canton Hospital.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Early in January of this year I mailed to you from Shanghai, China, a communication in re the Canton (China) Hospital, asking that those of your readers who felt so disposed send souvenir postcards to the patients. It seems that the response has been very generous, and I want to assure all that the gratitude is very great. May I not now thank you for giving the matter publicity through your columns, and also extend through your popular publication the hearty expression of gratitude that has come from that institution?

W. E. ESTILL.

Tokio, May 27, 1919.

CARRANZA OIL DECREES.

Drilling Stopped by His Soldiers, Says Head of American Company.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

General Aguilar's statements (it may be through some fault of translation) are flatly contrary to fact. On May 27, 1919, the manager of the Panuco Boston Oil Company was ordered immediately to cease work on its Panuco well and notified that a fine of 500 pesos had been imposed. On May 28 the Assistant Inspector for the district called at our lease and ordered the work stopped. Our superintendent informed him that he could not stop without direct authority from the company. If the work was stopped by force before we were able to cement, there would be a strong likelihood that the hole would be lost by caving. It was stated that the orders to stop drilling by military force were issued by General Carranza himself.

The United States State Department was kept fully advised as to developments, and we were informed that protests were made against the confiscatory action of the Mexican Government. On June 10 the Carranzista soldiers came to the lease and stopped drilling, ordering arrest in case the drilling was resumed. I have received the following telegram from our State Department:

> Your telegram June 13, despite this Government's efforts to avert such action, department is informed by American Embassy, Mexico City, that President Carranza has issued orders to stop all drilling of oil wells except where permits have been obtained. Department has instructed Embassy to protest against such order.
>
> FRANK L. POLK,
> Acting Secretary of State.

In view of the fact that General Aguilar is in direct control of the Carranza forces in the State of Vera Cruz it is impossible to believe that he is not familiar with the actual status in respect of Carranza's orders and the stopping of drilling by military forces.

In a few words, the exact situation is that by a military decree of 1915 a drilling permit was required. Subsequently to the adoption at Queretaro of the Carranza Constitution of 1917, at a time when a large part of Mexico was in arms against Carranza, it was declared that the nation had direct dominion over petroleum, contrary to the prior law under which the right to exploit petroleum belonged to the owner of the soil. Numerous attempts have been made to eliminate any question of international right by forcing the American lessees of privately owned lands to acquiesce in the confiscation of their rights. The latest move adopted has been to refuse a permit unless there is compliance with the petroleum decrees, compliance with which would mean abandonment of our rights.

The attempt was made first during the height of our war with Germany, in the obvious effort to embarrass and hamper the Allies and to aid the Central Powers. So long as the paper constitution and the paper decrees were not carried out by force and the companies were permitted to remain in possession and control of their properties the American State Department apparently were of opinion that no overt act of confiscation had been committed. Now, Americans holding valid oil leases entitling them to drill are prevented from drilling by force of arms, solely for the reason that they will not acquiesce in the confiscation of their leases. And General Aguilar, son-in-law of General Carranza, assures the American public, through the columns of your paper, (a) that President Carranza has issued no such orders, and (b) that no drilling has been stopped by military force!

IRA JEWELL WILLIAMS,
President Panuco Boston Oil Company.
Philadelphia, July 3, 1919.

An Intellectual Misunderstanding.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of June 28, Hamlin Garland states that his name was unwarrantably attached to the American reply to the call of Barbusse and other French Intellectuals. In justice to Mr. Garland and his many readers and personal friends, I am asking you to print the following brief explanation of how the misunderstanding arose:

In response to a copy of this American reply sent with a request for his signature, he wrote me (May 16): "I do not happen to know the precise 'noble words' you have in mind, but with the general sentiment of your lines I am in accord. I do not believe in the wiping out of patriotism nor do I think it is necessary for the live-and-let-live policy in which we 'Intellectuals' believe. I have never been a Socialist—as you have guessed from a reading of my book—and the work of Lenin and Trotzky would have cured me if I had been. I am an individualist in theory. Browning, Ibsen, Whitman are more nearly my masters than Marx and Lenin. I hate despotism in the Socialists as I hate it in the Kaisers. If this is what you mean, I am with you."

I then forwarded him a copy of the published words of the Parisian and Viennese Intellectuals, with the explanation that the movement had nothing whatever to do with socialism, that it was an attempt to bring together those that think and create in the spirit; or, less lyrically, what Mr. Garland in his letter to THE TIMES calls "an amiable attempt at literary fraternization." (In passing, let me note that the forty-odd signers of the American reply represent widely diverging political faiths and social philosophies.) Not hearing again from Mr. Garland, and supposing he had received my explanation and was satisfied, I sent his name to the committee. I regret he should be be put to this embarrassment.

WILLIAM ELLERY LEONARD.
Madison, Wis., July 1, 1919.

The German Attitude.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Dr. von Haimhausen, upon returning to the hotel after signing the treaty, said that had they known that after signing they would be treated on a different footing from the allied representatives, as shown by their separate exit before the general body of the conference, they never would have signed."

Perhaps an understandable assertion on the part of Germany, who instead of realizing and admitting that she is a defeated nation, an attitude which might have brought her more lenient treatment, has all along since the armistice maintained an attitude of unbearable and irritating arrogance.

Did Germany expect that the Allies, after what they had suffered at her hands, and before she had proved her good faith, heretofore violated in many instances, expect that the Allies were only awaiting her signature to say, "All is forgiven; return to the fold, our long lost brother," and to fall on her neck, and treat her as one entitled to respect, even friendship, instead of an outlaw to be accepted with caution, and carefully watched? That appears to be Germany's attitude.

F. S. STURGIS.
New York, June 30, 1919.

BARTER.

Bills of exchange and sight drafts fade afar,
With tedious detail of the ocean trade;
And dreaming I can see, past foam and bar,
Primeval barter; in this eastern raid
Essential oils and simsim seeds are spread
For gleaming cutlery and iron bars;
And eyes strain westward where the sun sinks red,
Seeking a market under alien stars.

Textiles are asked in trade for caraway,
And coriander for enameled kid;
In ardent Africa the merchants pray
For roaring motors; in their eager bid
They offer almonds and pistachio
And dates conveyed through distant desert haze
On patient camels rocking to and fro,
Through far, entrancing, slow Algerian days.

THOS. J. MURRAY.

MR. ROOT'S PROPOSALS.

Where Their Adoption Would Leave the United States.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As I read Mr. Root's letter on the covenant of the League of Nations, his third proposal, reserving American traditional policy, when taken in connection with his first, refusing consent to Article X., seems not quite so harmless as your editorial comment of June 29 would imply. The effect of refusing consent to Article X. is to withdraw the United States from the League of Nations so far as its most important business, the prevention of aggressive warfare, is concerned. The United States, then, no longer a member of the League in this respect, further insists by the third proposal upon no "relinquishment of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions." What does this add to the rejection of Article X.? Something depends upon the interpretation to be given to the word "purely," but as in large part the reference is undoubtedly to the Monroe Doctrine, the term must include such interference with American States as was proposed by the Holy Alliance, leading to President Monroe's original declaration, and such attempts as Napoleon III.'s in Mexico. The settlement of such questions as these, the defense of American States against such aggression, the United States exclusively assumes; outside interference, the interference of the League, is not to be tolerated.

Such questions are withdrawn from the province of the League, and this is what I understand to be desired by the extreme opponents of the covenant. One probable result will be the failure of the plan to form a League; but suppose the other nations go on to organize the League without the United States, what will be the result? With reference to aggressive attacks upon the peace of a nation, the world will be divided into two great spheres, the American continents and the rest of the world. In one protection will be granted by a league in which nations have voluntarily associated themselves, whose affairs are directed by a council of nations; in the other there is no league, but affairs are directed by a single overwhelmingly powerful nation, assuming a self-appointed office and providing no way in which the voice of any other nation is to be heard. Such an imperial position for the United States, which seems inevitable if Mr. Root's plan as a whole is actually put into operation, goes far beyond any official interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine yet made, and it will be interesting to see what the other American nations will say to it. Are they necessarily excluded from the League of Nations by this action of the United States, or, if they adopt the covenant including Article X. and the United States adopts the whole Root plan, what kind of a practical situation will result? What actual steps would the United States then propose to take when a question under the Monroe Doctrine arose?

There is also a further complication. The words "purely American questions," interpreted according to the ordinary meaning of the language, exclude all such questions as have heretofore arisen under the Monroe Doctrine, like those specified above or like the Venezuelan boundary question, because the interest of a non-American State is equally involved with the American. They are not purely American questions. But historically the United States has not concerned itself with questions of war and peace which have been in reality purely American. Chile and Peru may go to war with each other, and the war may end with very important boundary changes, with no violation of the Monroe Doctrine. What about such questions in the future? Does the Root position exclude them from the field of the League, even if the American nations involved have adopted the entire covenant, and, if so, is the United States to enlarge the sphere of its action and take on this normal function of the League?

If Mr. Root's first proposal is rejected and the covenant is ratified by the Senate, including Article X., then the third proposal will be quite harmless. Possibly a large enough number of Republican Senators may consider carefully how the situation in which we should be left by the adoption of the whole Root plan could be operated practically to save us from such a difficult and illogical position.

GEORGE BURTON ADAMS.
Newport, Vt., July 1, 1919.

LYNCHING RECORD.

Tuskegee Figures Give 28 for the First Half of This Year.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year:

I find, according to the records kept by the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monroe N. Work in charge, that there have been in the first six months of 1919 twenty-eight lynchings. This is seven less than the number (thirty-five) for the first six months of 1918, and fourteen more than the number (fourteen) for the first six months of 1917.

Of those lynched, twenty-five were negroes and three were white. Seven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape. One woman is reported to have been lynched.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number for each State are as follows: Alabama, 3; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 2; Georgia, 3; Louisiana, 4; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 1, and Texas, 1.

ROBERT R. MOTON,
Principal Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.
Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 3, 1919.

Repeal of Wartime Prohibition.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With the shuffling of responsibility of ending the Congressional wartime prohibition between the President and Congress, it seems that the courts will be called upon to restrain the fanaticism of the prohibitionists until the constitutional amendment shall take effect. The validity of the wartime prohibition law of Nov. 21, 1918, depends on its being a necessary means to the war power of Congress. To save food or increase efficiency is no longer a necessary means to the war power. As was said in Royall v. Va., 116 U. S. 572, 583:

> "It is no answer to the objection of unconstitutionality, as was said in Poindexter v. Greenhow, supra, that the statute whose application in the particular case is sought to be restrained is not void on its face, but is complained of only because its operation in the particular instance works a violation of a constitutional right; for the cases are numerous where the tax laws of the State, which in their general and proper application are perfectly valid, have been held to become void in particular cases either as unconstitutional regulations of commerce, or as violations of contracts prohibited by the Constitution, or because in some other way they operate to deprive the party complaining of a right secured by the Constitution of the United States."

As for any protection to the men still in uniform—most of whom are abroad—this is amply given by the laws of May 18, 1917, Cap. 15, Sec. 12, 40 Stat. 82, and of Oct. 6, 1917, Cap. 92, 40 Stat. 393, forbidding the sale of liquor to men in uniform.

RAYMOND C. BROWN.
Dover, N. H., June 29, 1919.

UNOFFICIAL RELATIONS.

How the American Soldiers Got On With the British.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I left this city in 1914, sailed for England, and enlisted in the British Army, not foreseeing at that time the probability of the United States going into the war. I served from then till April, 1919, seeing in that time three years of active service on the western front.

I would like to bring my humble observations to the notice of your many readers on the unofficial relations between the rank and file of the British Army and the incomparable army sent over by Uncle Sam.

Since I have been back in this country I have been aware of a reflection in the public of animosity supposed to have existed between the boys" of the two armies "over there." This false conception is likely to prejudice still further the antagonism existing against England in a section of the American people, and I would like to do a bit in dispelling it.

Due to the exigencies obtaining "over there" at the time of America's entry into the fighting, and the celerity with which Uncle Sam delivered his credentials to Fritz, the state of things was not conducive to fraternal embraces, but I can testify to the indescribable, warm feeling of welcome that swept through the Britishers as they were taking breath after the Cambrai battle of 1917, for had we not heard that on our sector, at least, the Yanks, not with machine guns and rifles, but with picks and shovels and fists, had stopped the onrush of the Germans that threatened to overwhelm us. We knew then that the "Sammies" were there, and with the goods. Our feelings of thankfulness in the knowledge cannot be described.

The feeling spread and intensified during the months, till even in those dark, heartbreaking days of March and April, 1918, when all hope might have been dead in the battered and weary ranks of the British Army, we hoped on and pinned our faith on the screeching eagle that was bristling its pinions ready to soar, and mingled with the prayers of many a lad was the vision of America's legions driving back the horde of fiends in front of us. That vision was splendidly realized, and I can testify that nowhere was that realization more fully appreciated than it was among those to whom it perhaps mattered most, the ever grateful "Tommies."

A little trench psychology, that explains, truly, I think, the little bickerings that took place between the members of different units behind the lines—it is admitted that the strongest and dominating spirit of all military units is that of esprit de corps, and should be of any unit. This spirit is, I think, more intense in the British Army than elsewhere, where men serving, usually, are serving with a regiment that has been associated for centuries with their own county, and where, during the war, when time in equipping a man for active service was of utmost importance, a lot of time was spent drilling into a man "pride of regiment"; once a man was sufficiently inculcated with this spirit he was a good soldier and was willing to give his life for the honor of his regiment in any cause, glorious or inglorious. This being invested with glory and traditions of centuries was a grand thing and was the soul of many a heroic stand, often when nothing but this soul remained, but it did not make a fellow a pleasant companion after he had consumed the better part of a bottle of "Vin Rouge" and you were trying to convince him that your "mob, as he would designate your regiment, had done some little work in some battle that his regiment had been in.

A weakness of human nature, but quite true, the harder Fate knocks you, especially in the shape of 5.9's, minies, &c., the harder you feel inclined to knock the other fellow. This tends to narrow the spirit of esprit de corps, and it became quite a saying among the old soldiers that there was more fighting done and more battles won and lost in the estaminets behind the line than ever occurred in the trenches. Different units of the same brigade used to argue and fight over who had been the decisive factor in some recent engagement, and often I have seen heated arguments develop into free fights among men who would be better resting. Often the humor took the men the other way, and they would be equally noisy in their demonstrations of affection for each other. These fights were only diversions, and the great popularity of boxing among all units when out at rest would suggest to the thoughtful mind that it was a relaxation to sock some one after your trench being the repository for iron foundries hurled from behind a hill a few miles away for days on end.

Antagonistic feelings of this kind permeated the British Army and all other armies, from the smallest units to the largest organizations of the system, and this belligerency, when one knows the contributing causes, does not express the real or true sentiments of the soldier.

This healthily noisy but harmless antagonism existed between the British, Canadian, and Australian armies to a greater degree than it ever assumed between the Americans and Britishers, and I see in this a mark of fraternal affection; in no case did it amount to animosity.

At the time when America was not quite decided on entry into the war, I know there was a bitterness in England, but, suffering as Britain was suffering, was it expected of her to pass an unbiased opinion on America's policy? We "over there" could not get a detached view of the case, for we were faced with the concrete realities of shot and shell, and these are apt to cloud one's judgment. Personally I often felt that I didn't care for what political reason any one came in, if their coming in would detract ever so slightly from the accuracy and persistency of our friend the enemy. This feeling, I think, was general in the fighters of Britain at least, and from newspapers I know that England, even in her bitterness of spirit, did not rail against America as much as a section of the American public are railing against England now.

I have spoken to many boys here who had their baptism of fire side by side with the British, and they are as unanimous in admiration of the British as the British soldiers are of the "Sammies," and I only regret that the expediences of the closing stages of the war did not permit of a larger section of Uncle Sam's Army getting on a more intimate footing with the British Army and the public. This last has had its opinions of American hustle confirmed by the way "Sammy" hustled out there, hustled back the Germans, and is now hustling back to hustle up supplies for the world he has done so much for in beating the Germans.

Hoping future events will not alienate these two great peoples, whose debts to each other are of the noblest kind and on whose friendly union the fabric of the dreams of millions of dazed and stricken mortals hang, I salute the "doughboys" who eventually wound up the "watch on the Rhine."

ANTHONY KELLY.
New York, June 25, 1919.

NAME COMMITTEE TO MEET PRESIDENT

300 Men and Women to Join Governor and Mayor in Welcoming Wilson.

TO DRIVE TO CARNEGIE HALL

Tuesday's Arrival in Hoboken to be Followed by Address Here Before Leaving for Capital.

Despite the change in the plans for the reception to President Wilson when he arrives next Tuesday afternoon, going direct to Hoboken instead of being transferred down the bay from the George Washington to the battleship Pennsylvania, the committee having the reception to the President in charge will have a naval parade from Quarantine up the bay and the North River to the landing dock. Members of the Executive and the General Reception Committees, with a number of prominent citizens, will go down the bay on the steamer Correction, while others will be on the police boat Patrol. The Correction and the Patrol will leave Pier A at the Battery at noon.

The boat with the Mayor and Governor Smith aboard will precede the Presidential ship to Hoboken, and these officials with members of the President's Cabinet, will be in readiness to receive the President when he lands. The George Washington, according to the present schedule, will reach the Hoboken dock at 2:40 P. M. on Tuesday. There will be brief welcoming ceremonies by the Mayor and the Governor, and the party will then cross the river to 23d Street.

Here an automobile procession will form and escort the President and his party to Fifth Avenue, to 57th Street, and to Carnegie Hall, where the principal addresses of welcome will be made by the Governor and the Mayor. Mounted and motorcycle policemen will form a part of the Presidential escort, and special instructions have been issued to the police to be on the alert during the time the Presidnt is in the city.

Grover A. Whalen, Commissioner of Plant and Structure and Secretary of the Executive Committee which is planning the reception and entertainment to the President, announced yesterday that members of the Executive and General citizens' committees will occupy seats on the platform of Carnegie Hall. Members of the committee will also receive tickets entitling them to go down the bay and to a seat in the automobiles which will follow the President and his party across town.

Some 300 men and women have received invitations to serve on the General Citizens Committee. They are:

Abbott, Lawrence F.
Adamson, Robert.
Agar, John C.
Aldrich, Mrs. Richard.
Allen, Frederick V.
Alexander, Charles B.
Alexander, M. Gen. R.
Allen, Wm. H.
Bannard, Otto T.
Barry, Miss Elis. M.
Barnes, Julius H.
Barry, M. Gen. T. H.
Battle, George Gordon.
Belmont, Mrs. August.
Benedict, Russell.
Berolzheimer, Philip.
Berry, Adj. Gen. C. I.
Bertram, S. R.
Biddle, Mrs. Nicholas.
Bijur, Nathan.
Blair, Mrs. John.
Bloom, Sol.
Boswell, Miss Helen V.
Boyle, Miss M. A.
Brady, Peter J.
Brady, Wm. A.
Brady, Nicholas F.
Breed, William C.
Brown, Col. F. Q.
Bruckner, Henry M.
Burch, Rt. Rev. C. N.
Burden, Mrs. James A.
Burgess, Bishop.
Burns, Clarence.
Burr, William.
Caldwell, Chas. Pope.
Cardine, Benj.
Carew, John F.
Carpenter, Miss Alice.
Catt, Mrs. Carrie C.
Chadbourne, Thos. L.
Chapin, Miss Marie B.
Choate, Mrs. A. O.
Clarke, John Proctor.
Cleary, Wm. E.
Clews, Henry.
Cohan, George M.
Cohen, Wm. W.
Coler, Bird S.
Collier, Barron G.
Collins, Cornelius.
Conger, Mrs. K. B.
Conboy, Mrs. S.
Connolly, Maurice E.
Cooke, Robert Grier.
Copeland, Dr. R. S.
Cotton, Joseph P.
Coudert, Frederic.
Craig, Charles L.
Cranford, Mrs. Fred.
Crane, Judge T. C. T.
Crane, Mrs. Chas. R.
Cruger, Bertram.
Cullen, Thomas H.
Cushman, Mrs. James.
David, Judge W. W.
Davis, Vernon M.
Davison, Henry P.
Day, Joseph P.
Delaney, John H.
Duncan, James.
Delehanty, Francis B.
Dickson, Wm. B.
Dillingham, Chas. B.
Doherty, Henry L.
Donnelly, Thomas F.
Donohue, Philip.
Dooling, Peter J.
Dowling, Frank L.
Dowling, Victor J.
Draper, Mrs. Wm. K.
Dreier, Mrs. Edward
Dreier, Mrs. Mary
Brennan, Thomas
Dunn, John J.
Duffy, Rev. F. P.
Dugro, Henry P.
du Pont, J. Coleman
Dykman, William N.
Elkus, Abram I.
Enright, Richard E.
Erlanger, Mitchell L.
Faber, Leander B.
Farrell, James
Fawcett, Lewis L.
Fay, Mrs. Catherine
Finch, Edward H.
Fincke, Mrs. Reginald
Flynn, William J.
Fogarty, Michael
Foley, James A.
Ford, Hon. John
Fox, Robert J.
Franken, Thaler A.
Franklin, George S.
Funk, Mrs. Antoinette
Edwards, William
Franklin, Mrs. G. S.
Fishel, Mortimer
Frayne, Hugh
Freschi, John J.
Gary, Elbert H.
Garvin, Edwin L.
Gavegan, Edward J.
Geigerich, Leonard A.
Gerard, James W.
Gibboney, S. G.
Gibboney, Mrs. S. G.
Gillespie, George J.
Gompers, Samuel
Glennon, Admiral John
Good, Mrs. Wm. H.
Goodrich, Miss Anne
Grace, Joseph P.
Granata, G.
Greenbaum, Samuel
Griscuolo, Luigi
Griffin, Anthony J.
Gilchrist, John F.
Guggenheim, Mrs. D.
Gunnison, F. E.
Guy, Charles L.
Hamilton, James A.
Hand, Augustus N.
Hand, Learned
Hand, Mrs. Learned
Hannah, E. R.
Harriman, Mrs. G.
Hardenbergh, J. E.
Harriman, John R.
Harris, Mrs. Minnie
Harries, Dr. John A.
Hay, Miss Mary G.
Hayes, Archbish. P. J.
Healy, Timothy
Henderson, Wm. G.
Henderson, Mrs. C. R.
Henderson, Mrs. E. C.
Hearst, Mrs. Wm. R.
Herrick, Walter R.
Hildreth, Mrs. Percy.
Hillis, Newell D.
Holt, Hamilton.
Holland, James P.
Hotchkiss, Henry D.
Hulbert, Murray.
Humphries, Burt J.
Huntsman, R. F. F.
Houston, Herbert S.
Hylan, John F.
Hylan, Mrs. John F.
Jenks, Almet F.
Jerome, F.
Johnson, Alfred J.
Jones, Miss Olive.
Johnston, John B.
Joyce, William B.
Kahn, Otto H.
Kane, Grenville.
Kapper, Isaac M.
Kaufman, Louis C.
Kelby, Charles H.
Kelly, William J.
Kelly, William S.
Kenny, Mrs. W. J.
Kernochan, Frederic.
Kerr, Mrs. George.
Knott, David H.
Koch, Edward R.
Knox, John C.
Kohut, Mrs. Alex.
Kunz, George F.
Laidlaw, Mrs. J. L.
Lamont, Mrs. Thos.
Larkin, William P.
Lavelle, M. J.
Lazansky, Edward.
Lehman, Irving.
Loft, George W.
Loughlin, Frank C.
Lyon, Richard P.
Lynn, Preston P.
McAdoo, F. H.
McAdoo, William.
McAdoo, William G.
McAvoy, John V.
McCarthy, Thomas D.
McCooey, John H.
McDonald, Right Rev. Bishop Charles E.
McKinlry, B. F.
McLean, Andrew.
McMinister, Mrs. S.
MacDonald, George.
MacFarland, Rev. Charles S.
Mack, Norman E.
Maher, J. P.
Mann, Frank H.
Manning, David F.
Manton, Martin T.
Manton, Mrs. M. T.
Marling, A. E.
Mayer, Julius M.
Mitchell, John.
Mitchell, Richard H.
Mooney, Edmund L.
Moore, John Bassett.
Moran, Robert L.
Morgan, Miss Ruth.
Morgan, William F.
Morrison, Frank.
Monut, Mrs. Mary.
Morrow, Mrs. Dwight.
McKeever, E. J.
Mullan, George V.
Murphy, Charles F.
Murphy, Mrs. G. M. P.
Nelson, E. Right.
Newburger, J. E.
Newton, B. R.
Nixon, Mrs. Lewis.
Norris, Mrs. Jean.
Osnato, Dr. M.
Ochs, Adolph.
O'Brien, Mrs. J.
O'Connell, D. J.
O'Brien, Joseph.
Ollesheimer, Mrs. H.
O'Loughlin, E. F.
O'Ryan, Major Gen. J. F.
Osborn, William C.
Parker, Alton B.
Parsons, Mrs. E.
Parsons, Colonel W.
Patterson, F. M.
Patton, Thomas.
Peabody, George F.
Pell, Herbert C.
Pendleton, F. K.
Pennybacker, Mrs.
Pereira, Lionello.
Perkins, Miss Frances.
Philbin, Eugene A.
Pilcher, Lewis F.
Platzek, W. N.
Potter, Miss Virginia.
Prall, Anning S.
Pratt, Mrs. G. D.
Pratt, Mrs. H. I.
Prosser, Seward.
Regan, John S.
Reid, Daniel C.
Replogle, J. L.
Rickert, Thomas A.
Riegelmann, E. F.
Riordan, Daniel J.
Robinson, David.
Rogers, Henry W.
Ross, H. W.
Rowan, Joseph.
Ryan, John D.
Rumsey, Mrs. C. C.
Ryan, Allan A.
Ryan, Daniel H.
Saunders, W. L.
Schiff, Jacob H.
Schwab, Charles M.
Scofield, F. C.
Seligman, Jefferson.
Shaw, William H.
Shaw, John M.
Shay, William J.
Shearn, Clarence J.
Shorenstein, H.
Sinnott, John F.
Sinclair, H. I.
Simonson, Mrs. C. A.
Simkhovitch, Mrs. V.
Slade, Mrs. F. L.
Smathers, Elmer E.
Smathers, Mrs. E.
Smith, Thomas F.
Smith, R. A. C.
Smith, Alfred E.
Snyder, V. P.
Sorchan, Mrs. Victor.
Somers, Arthur.
Sporberg, William.
Sporberg, Mrs. W.
Spedden, F. C.
Stanchfield, J. F.
Stettinius, E. R.
Stetson, Francis L.
Straus, Mrs. Albert.
Straus, Frederick.
Straus, Nathan.
Straus, Oscar S.
Stillman, James H.
Stimson, Col. H. L.
Stires, Rev. E. M.
Straight, Mrs. W. D.
Strachan, Miss.
Strong, Benjamin.
Strong, Charles H.
Swan, Mrs. J. H.
Swann, Edward.
Sands, Howard E.
Thayer, E. V. R.
Thomas, Ed B.
Thompson, Col. W. B.
Tierney, John J.
Tiffany, Mrs. C. L.
Todd, William H.
Treacy, J. J.
Tracey, Mrs. M.
Tripp, Guy E.
Twitchell, H. K.
Vail, Theodore N.
Voss, Frank S.
Van Name, Calvin.
Vogel, Martin.
Wagner, Robert F.
Walker, Harry E.
Wallace, James N.
Wallis, Fred'k A.
Walsh, William E.
Wanamaker, Rodman.
Warburg, Felix N.
Warren, Mrs. S.
Weeks, Bartow S.
Weinberg, Morris.
West, James E.
Whalen, Mrs. G. A.
Whalen, Grover A.
Whitaker, Edw. G.
Whitehouse, J. N. deR.
Welz, John.
Wiggin, Albert H.
Willcox, Mrs. Wm. G.
Williams, Dr. Talbott.
Wilson, E. Bright.
Wilson, George T.
Wingate, Gen. G. W.
Winthrop, Mrs. E., Jr.
Winthrop, Henry R.
Wise, Stephen B.
Wadhams, Wm. H.
Woll, Mathew V. P.
Yeska, Joseph.
Zucca, Antonio.

The meeting in Carnegie Hall is scheduled to begin at 3:20 P. M. It will last about an hour, and the President will proceed immediately to Washington, leaving the Pennsylvania Station on his special train at 4:30 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

OLD TENT EVANGEL
110TH ST. & AMSTERDAM AVE.
REV. JOHN HAM
Sunday, 4 & 8 P. M., and every night up to July 11th.
DR. A. C. DIXON
of Spurgeon's Tabernacle, London
will preach Sunday and Monday at 8 P. M.
Tent Ground Seats 3,000.

WILSON ADDRESSES MEN ON TRANSPORT

Games and Sports on Shipboard—Plans for His Arrival Are Settled.

ON BOARD THE U. S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON, July 4. (By Wireless to The Associated Press.)—The Fourth of July was celebrated on board the George Washington with sports and games and a tug of war between army and navy teams.

At noon the George Washington and the Oklahoma exchanged Fourth of July Presidential salutes of twenty-one guns.

The principal event of the day was the address of President Wilson to the assembled soldiers and sailors at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The members of the Presidential party were interested observers of the morning events.

The weather continues fine, with the sea calm, the wind moderate and most of the day bright and sunny. Six American destroyers were passed this morning proceeding eastward.

Final plans have been arranged for the arrival of the Presidential fleet. The George Washington will dock at Hoboken at 4:25 o'clock Tuesday, and the Presidential party will board automobile and cross the Twenty-third Street Ferry. Thence they will proceed to Carnegie Hall, where Governor Smith and the Reception Committee will extend a welcome, to which President Wilson will mak a brief response.

The party will proceed to the Pennsylvania Station, which they will leave at 5 P. M. for Washington, arriving at the capital at about 10 o'clock.

President Wilson and King Albert of Belgium exchanged wireless salutations today as a symbol of independence.

The King's message was:

"I cannot let the Fourth of July pass without conveying to Your Excellency my warmest wishes for the welfare of your magnificent country and the prosperity of the United States."

President Wilson said in reply: "Your Fourth of July message is most warmly appreciated and I beg on this anniversary of the Independence of the United States to convey to you not only my cordial personal good wishes, but also the hope that a new era of independence and lasting prosperity has opened for Belgium."

DR. PESSOA SAILS TOMORROW.

Brazil's President-Elect Thanks Wilson for Welcome Here.

Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, President-elect of Brazil, yesterday sent a radio message to President Wilson on the transport George Washington in reply to the President's expression of regret that he would be unable to reach New York before the departure of Dr. Pessoa and his family. Dr. Pessoa declared that he was convinced that it was the duty of the two Governments to strengthen the friendly relations which already exist. This is Dr. Pessoa's message:

> Your Excellency's kind message has just reached me. Being unable to delay my departure for Brazil, where my presence has long been wanted, I wish to thus let you know how gratified I am with the kindly welcome I have received at the hands of the Government and people of the United States.
>
> I am leaving more than ever convinced that the duty of our two Governments, united as they are by a friendship which has become traditional, is to draw ever closer the friendly relations which exist between our two countries, and this is an easy task, for many are the ties of every kind which unite them, great is the communion of their interests and sincere the mutual sympathy which already attracts them.
>
> To accomplish that mission it is sufficient that they be made aware of the reciprocal advantages each has to offer and of the results to be obtained from the furthering of interests which, far from clashing, tend to perfect each other. I beg your Excellency to believe that this will be one of my dearest endeavors. Please accept, Mr. President, with my heartiest congratulations on so glorious a day in the history of your great people, my best wishes for your personal welfare and for the increasing prosperity of the United States of America.

Dr. Pessoa and his wife and daughter will leave for Brazil tomorrow afternoon on the battleship Idaho, which is commanded by Captain Vogelgesang. He will be escorted to the battleship by Beckinridge Long, the Third Assistant Secretary of State; Herbert Stabler, Chief of the Latin-American Division of the State Department, and Major Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn and Admiral W. B. Caperton, the officers appointed to attend him during his visit of seventeen days here. A fleet of destroyers will escort the Idaho outside the three-mile limit.

Since his return to this city from Canada and Boston, Dr. Pessoa has devoted his time to visiting libraries and art galleres, and conferences with prominent men. Dr. Pessoa and his party were the guests of Frank A. Vanderlip yesterday.

WEDS LIEUT. B. BUCHALTER.

Miss Adele Lowinson the Bride of Naval Officer at Her Home.

Miss Adele Lowinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lowinson, 600 West End Avenue, and Lieutenant Benjamin Buchalter, U. S. N., of Terre Haute, Ind., were married yesterday at 12:30 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, the Rev. Clifton Levy officiating. Miss Lowinson, who is a senior at Vassar College, was attended by Miss Regina Heyman as maid of honor and by Miss Berta Doun and Miss Elizabeth Lowenstein as bridesmaids. Lieutenant Buchalter, who was graduated from Annapolis in the class of 1917, had Lieutenant Joseph Buchalter, U. S. N., as his best man. The ushers were Julian Kleeman and G. R. Lewinson, who recently returned from service overseas. Following the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served to seventy guests.

Miss Elliot to Wed R. B. Corbin.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Elliot of 68 Montague Street, Brooklyn, formerly of Ithaca, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lucy Elliot, to Richard Beverley Corbin of this city, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard W. Corbin of Newport, R. I. Mr. Corbin is a graduate of Cambridge University, England, and of the Harvard Law School. His clubs are the Union and Harvard of this city, the Jockey Club of Paris, and the St. James Club of London. No date has been set for the wedding.

NEWPORT HAS GALA DAY OF FESTIVITIES

Gov. and Mrs. Beeckman and Mrs. Ward Douglas Among Dinner Entertainers.

GARDENS ARE ILLUMINATED

Clambake Club Holds Its First Bake and Gooseberry Island Club Opens for the Season.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 4.—Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman gave a dinner at Land's End tonight, but unlike past occasions there was not a large company and the usual music and fireworks on the lawn after dinner. The guests were Captain A. De Navarro, James W. Barney, Mr. and Mrs. George McFadden, Captain and Mrs. Edward R. Campbell of the Training Station, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Miss Perin, ex-Governor and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman of New York, and Mrs. Austen Gray.

Mrs. Ward Douglas entertained with a dinner followed by a dance at her cottage tonight in honor of her guests, Mr. and Mrs. George von L. Meyer, Jr., of Boston. The enclosed porch and gardens were illuminated in electrical effects. Mrs. Douglas had for dinner Mr. and Mrs. von Meyer, former Ambassador to Germany and Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Widener, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Howard G. Cushing, former Lieut. Governor Grafton Cushing of Massachusetts, and Whitney Warren, Jr.

Members of the Clambake Club assembled for their first bake at the club this afternoon, preceded by the annual meeting, when these officials for the year were elected: President, Reginald C. Vanderbilt; Secretary, Edward C. Knight, Jr.; Treasurer, Walter S. Andrews; Executive Committee, Dr. Harry J. Knapp and Walker Smith, George F. Cozzens and W. Goadby Loew. Mr. Vanderbilt presided over the clambake. The club guests included army and navy officers, Captain Martin E. Trench, U. S. N., and former Ambassador James W. Gerard.

Miss Charlotte S. Pell entertained a luncheon company today for her house guests, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Crawford of Washington and Andrew A. Bibby of New York.

The Gooseberry Island Club opened for the season today, where a number of the members gathered for luncheon, including James J. Van Alen, who came from a fishing trip in Canada to be present; General J. Fred Pierson, the club's President; Augustus Jay, Frank K. Sturgis, R. Horace Gallatin, former Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard, and Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer entertained today at Honeysuckle Lodge for their guest, Miss Janet Fisher of New York, who remains a week.

Hermann Oelrichs, who served as Lieutenant in the navy throughout the war and was recently released from active duty, is with his mother, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs.

Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer of Boston, recently returned from Europe, is occupying her cottage.

Former Commodore and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James entertained at Beacon Hill House tonight a house party which they brought from New York on the yacht Aloha. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan escorted their dinner guests tonight to the dance given by Mrs. Ward Douglas.

Reginald C. Vanderbilt was a dinner host tonight at Sandy Point Farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin J. Perry gave a dinner at Bleak House for their house guests.

Mrs. Frank Spencer Witherbee of New York is the guest of her brother, Lispenard Stewart.

Paul D. Mills, Oliver Perin, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Clothier, Mrs. Frank Spencer Witherbee, James W. Barney, George McFadden, A. De Navarro, William Payne Thompson, W. Goadby Loew, and Mr. and Mrs. William Sturgess, Jr. are registered at the Casino.

Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury Blair of Washington are among today's arrivals for the Summer.

MISS BLODGETT'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to Morris Hadley on July 12.

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Katherine C. Blodgett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Wood Blodgett, and Morris Hadley, son of the President of Yale University and Mrs. Arthur T. Hadley, which will take place at Avalon, the country home of the bride's parents at Prides Crossing, Mass., on July 12.

Miss Laura B. Hadley, a sister of the birdegroom, is to be maid of honor, and Mrs. Samuel Colt Sloan of New York will be the matron of honor. The bridesmaids will include the Misses Elisabeth Remsen, Clara L. Lee, Frances H. Ballard, Katherine E. Biggs and Minnie F. Richards, all of this city; Eleanor Cabot and Corina Higginson of Boston and Harriet L. Barnhart, Mary A. Martin and Dorothy W. Smith of Grand Rapids, Mich.

Hamilton Hadley is to be best man for his brother. The ushers, all classmates of Mr. Hadley at Yale, will be Samuel Sloan Duryee, Seth Low, Richardson Pratt, William Gammell, Jr., T. Jefferson Coolidge, 3d, Harcourt Amory, Lincoln Baylies, Philip H. English, John W. Blodgett, Jr., brother of the bride; Kinley T. Tener, Farwell Knapp, Louis C. Zehner and Bennett Sanderson.

The Rev. Endicott Peabody of Groton will perform the ceremony.

JAPANESE TALK OF TRAP.

Tokio Papers See American Trickery in Bankers' Agreement.

TOKIO, June 4, (Associated Press.)—Apprehension that Japan's adherence to the consortium of American, British, French, and Japanese bankers organized at Paris in May to loan money to China would mean renunciation of rights already obtained by Japan in China has been persistently voiced in the Japanese press. Some of the newspapers openly charged the United States with setting a trap for Japan in China by which Japan would stand to lose a great deal and gain little by the loan combination.

The opinion was expressed that the powers' agreement would in a general way interfere with Japan's special position in China and reduce the Ishii-Lansing accord to a "scrap of waste paper."

The Jiji published a report that while the Government favored joining the consortium, military circles were opposed on the ground that it threatened Japan's special interests.

A delegation from the Constitutional Party called upon Cabinet members, including M. Uchida, the Foreign Minister, to inquire whether Japan's rights were likely to be infringed upon. The Minister said that nothing definite had been decided as to whether Japan's privileges in Manchuria and Mongolia would be excluded from the sphere of operation of the proposed financial group. The same was true as to Japan's superior rights in Shantung province.

As a matter of fact, the Minister pointed out, the Japanese Government had not itself decided its policy as to these problems; Japan had approved the consortium only in principle, and could at any time withdraw from the group should the conditions run counter to her interests. The Government had approved the project.

$260,000 BID IN LONDON FOR REYNOLDS PICTURE

Price Said to Have Been Offered for Owner, Who Failed to Get Reserve Figure.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 4.—Sir Joshua Reynolds's painting, "Mrs. Siddons As the Tragic Muse," was sold at Christie's today for 52,000 guineas.

The name of the purchaser is "Mr. Marshall," but The Daily Chronicle understands that the buyer was really acting in behalf of the owner, the Duke of Westminister, who bought the picture. The reserve price which he put upon it, generally understood to be £60,000, not being reached.

MOUNTAINS CELEBRATION.

Centennial of Opening of Crawford Bridle Path to be Observed.

Special to The New York Times.

PROFILE HOUSE, N. H., July 4.—The Fourth of July was celebrated today at Lancaster and Colebrook, which are centres for all White Mountain resorts, and airplane stunts were the features, Lieutenant Lester Morse giving an exhibition flight in his own home town at Lancaster.

At the Crowford House, Crawford Notch, tomorrow, the one hundredth anniversary of the opening of the Crawford Bridle Path to the Summit of Mount Washington and the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the Mount Washington Railway, the first mountain railway in the world, will be observed with appropriate ceremonies. Among the speakers at the afternoon exercises will be John H. Bartlett, Governor of New Hampshire; Franklin H. Reed of the United States Forestry Service, and John W. Weeks, United States Senator from Massachusetts. This is a significant event for lovers of the White Mountains, and many members of the Appalachian Mountain Club are expected to arrive over the Crawford Path from the Summit House on Mount Washington, where they will have spent the night on a trip over the entire Presidential Range from Randolph.

The first handicap golf tournament of the season is being played at the Mount Pleasant House at Bretton Woods today and will continue throughout tomorrow, with more than forty entries.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. McCutcheon of Locust Valley, L. I., are among the arrivals at the Waumbek Jefferson by automobile.

The patriotic trapshoot at the Maplewood Gun Club today is the big event of the week of the annual trapshooting tournament there, and more than 100 were out at the traps this morning. A large purse and other handsome prizes will be presented by the club.

The Mount Washington Hotel will open on Monday, and invitations for the opening dinner dance have been sent out by the management.

Mrs. John P. Duncan, Miss Susan Duncan, and Miss Daisy T. Simpson of New York have arrived at the Profile House, where Mrs. John W. Simpson of New York, accompanied by Miss Jean W. Simpson and Miss Ouida B. Grant of Montreal, opened Cottage 19.

PARADE AT WHITE SULPHUR.

Colonists Also Have Field Sports and Fireworks on Fourth.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., July 4.—Greenbrier guests and the cottage colony turned out en masse to witness the parade which was the morning event of the Victory celebration here. More than 200 soldiers from overseas marched and the Red Cross canteen contingent served luncheon after the event. Field sports, including a baseball game between White Sulphur Springs and Ronceverte, were the features of the afternoon.

During the evening a beautiful display of fireworks took place, and every one later flocked to the soda grill which was opened tonight in the Greenbrier. A jazz quintet entertained, and the opening was a success.

Ex-Senator Jonathan Bourne, Jr., and Mrs. Bourne came from Washington to pass the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. McKenna at their cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Lewis arrived early this morning by automobile from Wilmington, N. C., and will pass the Summer with Mrs. Lewis's mother, Mrs. John K. Wise, at her cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Richardson Gibson and Randall Lee Gibson of Washington, who have been at Paul Smith's camp in the Adirondacks, arrived to pass the Summer at White Sulphur Springs, where they have a cottage. C. M. Higgins of New York joined Mrs. Higgins.

Oliver E. Buck and Miss Eleanor A. Moore of New York, Mr. and Mrs. George Galloway of Holyoke, Mass., Richard C. Tolman of Washington, and D. W. McLeod of Pittsburgh are others arriving from the North.

HOT SPRINGS OBSERVES DAY

Chauncey M. Depew Makes Patriotic Address—Horse Show and Races.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., July 4.—The celebration of the national holiday was held with much success in Hot Springs. Ex-Senator Chauncey M. Depew, who is at the homestead with Mrs. Depew, made an address at the Liberty Theatre before a large audience. Mr. Depew specially emphasized the history and development of the Monroe Doctrine and told many interesting phases of the early part of the war that came to his notice in France and England.

At the horse show and races held in the afternoon honors were carried off by Mrs. W. M. Talbott, the Baroness Rosekrantz, and Miss Benoit, of New Orleans, who proved an exceptionally fine rider.

A number of tea parties were given on the lawn in the afternoon. Among those entertaining were Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Walter Bruce Howe, and the Baroness Rosenkrantz, who had a party of nine. The fête ended with a dance at the Casino in the evening.

Dr. and Mrs. George E. Nelson arrived at the Homestead today from New York. Other New York arrivals were Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Murphy, Mrs. George H. Wupperman, and Miss Josephine Wupperman, Elliot Lee, and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Ford from Morristown, N. J.

$500 REWARD FOR A PEARL.

Mrs. John Wanamaker, Jr., Loses Valuable Gem at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 4.—Mrs. John Wanamaker, Jr., of New York, who with her husband, Captain Wanamaker of New York, is occupying the Morrell cottage opposite The Breakers, is offering $500 reward for the return of a round white pearl lost the night of June 26, while returning home from the dinner and dance given by Mrs. Joseph E. Widener of Philadelphia, for her débutante daughter, Miss Fifi Widener. The jewel is said to be of immense value.

Gov. Townsend Here to Greet Troops

Governor John G. Townsend, Jr., of Delaware, accompanied by eight prominent citizens of that State, arrived last night to welcome the Delaware troops arriving from overseas within the next few days. They will return home with the troops. The party is making headquarters at the Waldorf-Astoria, where last night they attended a concert given on the roof by the Brazilian Marine Band of the dreadnought Sao Paulo.

LENIN'S ONLY HOPE IS A DICTATORSHIP

In a Recent Article He Says That That Is the Necessary Course for Bolshevism.

COMPLAINS OF PERSECUTION

Where His Agents Are Deported or Jailed—Talks of "Bolshevist Pogroms" in America.

Recent outgivings by Lenin, head of the Bolshevist dictatorship in Russia, have been published by the Folket's Dagblad Politiken and are translated by The New Europe of June 5. In these articles Lenin continues his defense of a dictatorship of the proletariat. Part of his defense is the struggle undertaken in all countries against the destructive doctrines of the Bolsheviki. Lenin says there have been "Bolshevist pogroms" in America, but does not explain what he means by that. But the main point of Lenin's doctrine is that there must be either a "bourgeois" dictatorship or a proletarian dictatorship. He complains bitterly that the Socialists do not admit that this is the only alternative. The aim of the soviets, he says, is the complete destruction of the state organizations. The Paris commune took the first step, he says, and the soviet the second.

The New Europe, in publishing this Bolshevist pronouncement, says:

"We would direct the attention of all sane elements of labor in this and other countries to Lenin's definite abandonment of the principles of true socialism and democracy. The dictatorship of the proletariat is as incompatible with liberty, equality and fraternity as is any other kind of distatorship."

A part of Lenin's article follows:

"Throughout the whole civilized world at present the deportation, persecution, and internment of Bolsheviki is taking place, as, for instance, in Switzerland, one of the most free of bourgeois republics. In America, too, there are even Bolshevist pogroms. From the general point of view of democracy it is simply ludicrous to see that civilized, advanced, democratic countries, armed to the teeth as they are, should dread the presence of some few dozens of individuals from starving, ruined, and scarcely surviving Russia, who have been spoken of in millions of bourgeois papers as outlaws and criminals. It is obvious that social conditions which could produce such a crying contrast to the reality must be the work of bourgeois dictatorship.

"In such a state of things the proletarian dictatorship is not only fully justified as a means to overthrow the extortioners and suppress their resistance, but is also absolutely necessary for the mass of the working men, as the only protection against bourgeois dictatorship which led to war and is preparing a new war.

"The chief thing which the Socialists do not understand, thereby just showing their theoretical shortsightedness, their dependence on bourgeois prejudices, their treachery toward the proletariat, is that, in the capitalistic community, there can be no middle course between bourgeois dictatorship and proletarian dictatorship. Any dream of a third course is merely the lament of some petty bourgeois reactionary. The experiences of a development, more than 100 years old, of bourgeois democracy and the labor movement in all advanced countries, and especially the experiences of the last five years, plainly show this. The entire doctrine of national economics and the whole gist of Marxism are eloquent of it, clearly pointing out the economic necessity of bourgeois dictatorship wherever commercial management is concerned—a dictatorship which can only be done away with by the class which, as capitalism develops, further develops, increases and strengthens itself, namely, the proletarian class.

"The other theoretical and political mistake of the Socialists is that they do not understand that democratic forms have inevitably, in the course of centuries, changed. In the republics of ancient Greece, in the mediaeval towns, in the most developed capitalistic States, democracy has had different forms and has been of varied extent. It would be the greatest folly to assume that the greatest revolution in the history of man, the first transfer of power from the hands of a minority of extortioners into the hands of the impoverished majority, could take place within the framework of the old bourgeois parliamentary democracy without causing vast upheavals or creating new forms of democracy, new institutions, and new regulations for working them.

"The proletarian dictatorship is like the dictatorship of other classes in that it emanates from the necessity of forcibly suppressing the resistance of the class that loses its political power. The fundamental difference between the proletarian dictatorship and that of other classes, such as the dictatorship of the great estate-owners in the Middle Ages, and that of the bourgeoisie in all civilized capitalistic countries, is simply that the two last-named dictatorships were a forcible suppression of the resistance of the majority of the population, the masses of the working class. In contradistinction to this, the proletarian dictatorship is a forcible suppression of the resistance of the extortioners, that is the obvious minority of the population, the great estate-owners and the capitalists.

"The forms of proletarian dictatorship which actually are already drawn up—viz., the Soviet power in Russia, the Council system in Germany, the so-called Shop Stewards' Committees, and similar Soviet institutions in other countries—all these combine to realize and signify for the working classes the practical possibility of making use of democratic liberty and privileges to an extent that was never before known in the best democratic bourgeois republics.

"The essence of the Soviet power consists in the fact that the massed organization of those very classes that were kept down by the capitalists—that is, the workingmen and the semi-proletarians—forms the steady and only bulwark for the whole power of the State and the whole of the State machinery. These very masses who, even in the most democratic bourgeois republics, are still kept from all participation in political life and from the enjoyment of all democratic liberty and right, although according to the law they enjoy an equal share in all rights, are now brought into permanent and definite touch with the democratic administration of the State.

"The equality of all fellow citizens, irrespective of sex, religion, race, or nationality, which was always promised but never carried out by the bourgeois democracy, and never could be carried out owing to the power of capitalism, has now been amply realized by Soviet power or the proletarian dictatorship, as it is only the power of the workmen that is capable of carrying it out, workmen who are not interested in private property as a means for production, or in the fight for the ever-recurring distribution of the same.

"The old bourgeois democracy and parliamentarianism were so organized as to keep the working classes at the greatest distance from the administrative machinery. But the Soviet power, the proletarian dictatorship, on the contrary, is organized so that it brings the masses of the working class into close touch with the administration. The same purpose is attained by the legislative and executive power of the State's Soviet organization, and by substituting industrial units, such as works and factories, for territorial constituencies.

"The army was an organ for suppression, not only under the monarchy, but also afterward in all bourgeois, and even in the most democratic republics. The Soviet Government is the only established State organization that, in the interests of the classes oppressed by capitalism, is capable of abolishing military dependence on bourgeois ability to command, and of really amalgamating the proletariat with the military, as well as of arming the proletariat and disarming the bourgeois, without which conditions the victory of socialism would be impossible.

"The Soviet organization of the State is so arranged that the proletariat, as being the class which, owing to capitalism, is the most concentrated and the most enlightened, plays a leading part in the State. Experiences gained from all revolutions and all movements in the enslaved classes, experiences also from socialistic world movements, teach us that it is only the proletariat that is able to unite and carry with it the scattered remnants of the working and impoverished population.

"The State Soviet organization alone is able to overthrow completely the old apparatus of officialdom which, under capitalism, existed even in the most democratic republics and formed for the masses of the workingmen the greatest obstacle in the way of realizing democracy. The Paris Commune took the first world-historic step along this path; the Soviet has taken the second.

"The annihilation of State power is the aim all Socialists have in view, first and foremost among them Marx. Without the realization of this aim, true democracy, that is, liberty and equality, is unattainable. This aim, however, can, as a matter of fact, only be achieved by the Soviet and proletarian democracy, for it begins at once to prepare for the respective States' complete extermination by bringing forward the massed organizations of the working people into a permanent and absolute participation in State administration."

BALLOON CARRIES OFF 2 MEN

But Later Deposits Them Uninjured on Roof of Chicago House.

CHICAGO, July 4.—Charles A. Coey and a companion had a thrilling ride in a runaway balloon which carried them out over Lake Michigan, then drifted back, and finally descended and deposited them on the roof of a house without injury.

The balloon broke loose from its moorings on Coey's farm and drifted over the southern part of the city. An alarm was given the police and Coast Guard stations, and soon numerous craft were moving along the lake shore bent on rescue.

Coey declared that the gas-bag was at least a mile high much of the time.

LOST AS BOAT OVERTURNS.

Ten to Fifteen Persons Drown in South Dakota Lake.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., July 4.—Ten to fifteen people are reported to have drowned when an excursion boat on Lake Madison, about forty miles northwest of this city, struck a snag and overturned late tonight.

DR. CLEMENT PENROSE DIES

Contracted Blood Poisoning While Serving in Medical Corps in France.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 4.—Dr. Clement A. Penrose, one of the most eminent physicians of Maryland, and a cousin of United States Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, died today at the Church Home and Infirmary from blood poisoning contracted while he was in France before the war ended.

In recognition of valuable services performed for the Government in studying food conditions in the countries of the Allies during the war and suggesting improvements in the living and sanitary conditions in the training camps of the Allies, he was commissioned with the rank of Major and his work highly commended by the Food Administration.

Dr. Penrose was born in St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 2, 1874, and was graduated from Johns Hopkins with the B. A. degree in 1893 and the M. D. degree in 1897. After serving for a time on the staffs of Drs. Osler, Halstead, and Kelly he then practiced alone in Baltimore. Dr. Penrose specialized in dietetics. He was surgeon in chief and Vice Director of the Bahama Exposition in 1903; Chairman of the Food Economy Commission, Baltimore, in 1917.

He entered the service as Captain of the Medical Ofifcers' Reserve Corps April 9, 1917, and became a Major Sept. 4 of the same year. He spent some time with the British and American armies in Europe, studying sanitation in camps and army fronts.

Dr. Penrose was a member of the American Medical Association, Southern Medical Association, Johns Hopkins Medical Society, and his clubs included the Maryland, Bachelors' Cotillion, Baltimore County, City, Johns Hopkins, Automobile, Baltimore Whist.

Carlton White.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 4.—Carlton White, widely known in Chicago's club and business life, died here today. He was Vice President of the South Shore Country Club, former President of the Chicago Athletic Association and head of the firm of Lussky, White & Coolide, Inc.

Mr. White was born in Cincinnati, Sept. 24, 1860. He had lived in Chicago since 1868.

Among the many clubs of which he was a member is the Aldine Club of New York.

Obituary Notes.

Colonel JAMES SIMMONS, President of the Society of the Cincinnati and President of the News and Courier Company, Charleston, S. C., died at his home in that city yesterday, in his eightieth year.

PATRICK EAGAN, 71 years old, for forty-seven years in the employ of the Nathan Manufacturing Company, Flushing, L. I., died Thursday at 1,064 Walton Avenue, the Bronx.

EMIL J. KORNFIELD, formerly a merchant of Los Angeles, Cal., and for a short time a resident of this city, died Wednesday at his home, at Broadway and 159th Street, in his fifty-sixth year.

GEORGE G. LOCKWOOD, 47 years old, died June 26 at Association Island, near Henderson Harbor, N. Y., following an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Lockwood, who made his home in Providence, R. I., was general manager of the Bryan-Marsh division of the National Lamp Works of the General Electric Company.

ARMAND H. SERPOSS, 51 years old, President of the Fifth Avenue Shop, Inc., dealers in millinery at 349 Fifth Av., died yesterday of heart disease at Long Beach, where he had gone for the Summer. Mr. Serposs lived at 435 Riverside Drive.

QUAINT OLD RECORDS.

They Deal with the Affairs of a Church in Bethel, Mo.

The Missouri Cash Book is printing some quaint items from the records on the ancient church of Old Bethel. In January, 1815, one Henry Poe joined the church one week, was labored with for getting drunk the next, and excluded from the fold the next week for unrepentance.

Shortly after Henry's disgraceful downfall John Dauety and Washington Abernathie fell out about money matters and took their quarrel to church, where Washington seems to have been loser, as he was ordered to pay John $83.75. At a meeting held in November Sister Hannah Edwards was permitted to wear gold earrings for the benefit of her eyes. Three years later Brother Simon Poe, admitted at the same time as the bibulous Henry, preferred charges of drunkenness against him, and he was again labored with and forgiven.

But the biggest scandal of all seems to have been the case of Brother Ebenezer Hubbel, who married again after his wife ran away with another man. Brother Abraham Randol charges right out in meeting that the runaway wife was not dead, as claimed by Brother Ebenezer.—Kansas City Times.

TRY MANY PLANS TO AID HOME BUILDING

Cities Throughout Country Are Wrestling with Problem of Housing Shortage.

CREATE BORROWING FUNDS

Labor Department Collects Information of Most Successful Financing Schemes.

Attempts to solve the housing situation have been made throughout the United States, each community evolving its own scheme to cope with the difficulties in its own particular problem. For the most part, there has been no means of sharing information as to the causes of failures or the reasons for success, but the Department of Labor has made a record of the most promising schemes of financing projects, in the interest of the own-your-own-home campaign. Special needs have been taken into account, but the general trend has been toward the establishment of funds from which the small owner might borrow.

In Seattle, Wash., a few weeks before the armistice was signed, the Columbia Investment and Mortgage Company was organized to aid the small investor, and to make possible the proper housing of workers engaged in war industries. Its scope included the buying, leasing, and acquiring of real estate and personal property, the erection of dwellings and other buildings, and the making of improvements on properties. Its powers were comprehensive, and the organization of a company authorized to deal in second mortgages and in real estate contracts where the lien is a secondary lien, was intended to aid house builders who had no market for real estate contracts.

The corporation is enabled to advance to owners of vacant lots the difference between the cost of the house and the amount of money that could be borrowed from insurance companies or other loaning agencies. The capital stock is $200,000, divided into 2,000 shares of $100 each. The company was organized as a patriotic civic undertaking, and arrangements were made with the Metropolitan Building Company to manage the affairs of the new organization.

This scheme is similar in many respects to that advocated and partly carried into operation by the New York State Reconstruction Commission in New York City. Here it was intended that a $5,000,000 fund be raised to supply second mortgage money to those unable to borrow it elsewhere.

In St. Paul, Minn., the Own Your Own Home Financing Corporation was formed to "assist wage earners to the ownership of their homes, and to that end to advance to them not to exceed 80 per cent. of the value of the property" on which the loan is made, such advances to be repaid in monthly or other installments and to be secured either by mortgages, land contracts, or obligations and evidences of indebtedness.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., found a serious shortage of dwellings at the close of the war. According to estimates, 10,000 houses will be needed within ten years. To meet present and future emergencies it empowerd its Industrial Housing Committee to study conditions and make recommendations. The committee's report, which was adopted, recommended the organization of a housing corporation, and presented three methods of financing building:

First, by a straight loan from a bank or individual, secured by first mortgage, the corporation taking a second mortgage for the difference between the loan and the cost of the dwelling, the second mortgage to be paid in monthly installments.

Second, a loan from a loan association secured by a first mortgage, payable in installments, on which the company would take a second mortgage payable at the end of a term of years and maturing when the first mortgage is sufficiently reduced to absorb the second mortgage.

Third, a loan for the full value of the building, the borrower giving back a first mortgage for an amount which would render it marketable at once, this mortgage being payable at the end of a term of years, the balance of the loan being secured by a second mortgage, payable by monthly installments.

Under any of these principles the corporation would take up the difference between the first mortgage and the cost of the dwelling. It was recommended that the capital stock of the corporation would be $250,000, all of which would be common stock, with a par value of $100 a share.

A plan devised to stimulate building on a scale sufficient to cover urgent needs, and yet combine simplicity of method and as little interference as possible with regular organized business, whether financial, construction, or real estate, has been outlined in South Bend, Ind. The purpose has been to leave the proposed owners and builders of property free, within reasonable limits, in the design of the houses to be erected, and to advise usual methods of financing as largely as possible through the banks and other institutions.

It is stipulated that homes constructed by this company shall be upon real estate owned by the organization, such real estate to be purchased at fair values or to be accepted at such value in exchange for common or preferred stock in the company. It is the desire of the organization to build houses in lots of approximately twenty, and to borrow approximately 50 per cent. of the total investment upon 6 per cent. first mortgage loans, such loans desirably to run for a period of five years, with privilege of reducing at any semi-annual interest paying period.

Provision is made for the buying and selling of stocks and bonds, directly or indirectly, on commission or otherwise, to the same extent as an individual engaging in such business might do. The company can lend money to individuals, partnerships, and to incorporated societies to assist in the improvement of real estate. It has a capital stock of $500,000 divided into 10,000 shares of $50 each, 4,000 of which are of common stock and 6,000 of preferred.

Died.

ARKUSH.—Eda, widow of E. Arkush, suddenly, at Bantam, Conn., on July 3. Funeral at St. Agnes' Chapel, West 92d St., near Columbus Av., Saturday noon. Please omit flowers.

BISSELL.—Dr. William Bissell, July 2, 1919, at his home, Lakeville, Conn., in his 90th year. Funeral, 10:30, Saturday, from his late residence.

CHALMERS.—At Orange, N. J., July 3, 1919, William, husband of the late Helen Hall Chalmers. Funeral services at 555 Main St., East Orange, (Brick Church), on Saturday, July 5 at 2 P. M.

BUEHLER.—Irma L., on July 4, after a lingering illness, at her residence, 2,171 Hughes Av., beloved daughter of William and Louisa Buehler. Funeral service on Sunday at 8 P. M. Interment Woodlawn, Monday, at 10 A. M.

DEXHEIMER, July 3, Charles F. Services Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Sunday, 1 P. M.

DONALDSON.—July 3, 1919, Louisa, widow of the late John J. Donaldson, Esq., at her residence, "The Dakota," in New York, in her 84th year. Funeral services will be held at "The Dakota" on Saturday, July 5, at 3 P. M.

Died.

DOSTER.—General William E., Bethlehem, Pa., July 2, from a complication of diseases, aged 82 years 5 months. Funeral from his late residence, 151 Lehigh Av., Bethlehem, Pa., Saturday, July 5, at 2 P. M.

DOLAN.—On July 4, Anna Teresa. Funeral from her late residence, 516 West 175th St., thence to Church of Incarnation at 10 o'clock.

DOWNING.—On July 2, 1919, Patrick Downing, at his residence, 200 West 80th St., son of the late Michael Downing of Henry St., Cork, Ireland. Funeral Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, Holy Trinity Church, 82d St., near Broadway.

DREW.—July 3, 1919, Eliza Abbie, widow of John H. Drew, and mother of George F. and Alice L. Drew. Services at her late residence, 348 West 15th St., Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

EISENGREIN.—Adam, 3,928 Bronx Boulevard, born Jan. 15, 1861, died July 2, 1919, age 58 years. Funeral services Saturday, 10 A. M., St. Mary's Church.

EPSTEIN.—On July 3d, suddenly, at Binghamton, N. Y., by drowning, Arthur S., beloved son of Morris and Pauline Epstein, (nee Mautner,) in his tenth year. Services at the chapel of Meyers & Co., 228 Lenox Av., Sunday, July 6, 10 A. M.

FINN.—On Thursday, July 3, William A. Finn. Funeral services at his late residence, 100 West 130th St., on Sunday, July 6, at 10:30 A. M. Auburn, N. Y., papers please copy. Interment Woodlawn.

FORBES.—At Sound Beach, Conn., on July 4, in his 71st year, William H., beloved husband of Isabella Forbes. Funeral service at his late residence, 707 Vanderbilt Av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 6, at 5 P. M. Interment private.

GARRISON.—Suddenly on July 2, Cornelia Garrison of 364 West 27th St., in her 53d year, beloved wife of Noah Garrison. Funeral services Saturday evening at 8 o'clock at Holy Apostle Church, 28th St. and 9th Av. Interment Sunday, Warwick, N. Y.

GORDON.—S. James, at Larchmont, July 2, after brief illness. Funeral private. Interment at convenience of the family.

GREEN.—Thursday, July 3, 1919, at the residence of her son, Arthur Philip Green, 72 Gaston St., West Orange, N. J., Elizabeth Jane, wife of the late John Green, in the 79th year of her age. Services St. Mark's Church, West Orange, Saturday, July 5, at 10:15 A. M. Interment at Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Long Island.

HANE.—Yokichi. Services CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St., Saturday, 10 A. M.

JOHNSTON.—On Tuesday, July 1, 1919, Lewis Johnston, in the 83d year of his age. Funeral service will be held at his late residence, 52 West 85th St., on Saturday, July 5, at 10 A. M.

KEELEY.—On Friday, July 4, 1919, Mary O., beloved wife of P. J. Keeley, in her 60th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 95 Graham Av., Astoria, L. I., on Saturday evening, July 5, at 8 P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

LASHANSKY.—Adolph, on July 3, beloved husband of Bertha and brother of Henry Lashansky, member of Chananiah Lodge No. 165, I. O. B. B.; Fortuna Lodge No. 318, I. O. O. F.; Lincoln Society of Friends, Justitia Lodge No. 438, K. and L. of H. Funeral from his residence, 168 East 90th, Sunday, July 6, 1:30 P. M.

LESEUR—After a short illness on July 3, Juliet Edna, beloved wife of Edward F. Leseur and daughter of the late Daniel and Katherine Hirelman Kuhn. Funeral services at her late home, 30 Jackson St., New Rochelle, N. Y., on Saturday at 8 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

LOOKER.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Thomas Davis Looker, beloved husband of Gertrude McEathren Looker, of 1,520 3d Av., N. Y. C. Funeral from the residence of his brother, Rufus Looker, 407 Magie St., Elizabeth, Monday, July 7, 2 P. M. Interment Evergreens Cemetery.

McDONALD.—Suddenly, on June 30, at Washington, D. C., Captain William L. McDonald, Judge Advocate, beloved husband of Florence Roy McDonald and brother of Finnie McDonald, Montgomery, Texas; Judge James G. McDonald and Mrs. W. W. Meachum, Anderson, Texas; Brown McDonald, St. Louis, Mo., and Mrs. Lethia Halleck, Wisconsin. Funeral on Sunday, July 6, at 4 P. M., from 1,045 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Interment Cedar Groves Cemetery. Relatives and friends invited. Texas papers please copy.

McNULTY.—Suddenly, on July 3, Mrs. Ellen V. McNulty, mother of Mrs. Seymour Schampain. Funeral from her late residence, 476 West 141st St., Monday, July 7. Solemn high mass at Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, 142d St. and Convent Av., 10 A. M. Meriden (Conn.) papers please copy.

MANVILLE.—After a long illness at Pleasantville, N. Y., early Friday morning, July 4, 1919, Jennie A. Manville, wife of C. B. Manville, formerly of Milwaukee, Wis., mother of T. F., Charles R., and H. E. Manville. Funeral private.

MOMMER.—Ewald, suddenly at Bellevue Hospital, July 3, in his seventy-seventh year. Funeral services Saturday, July 5, 2 P. M., at his late residence, 54 East 91st St.

PIKE.—At 300 Central Park West, on Friday, July 4, Rebecca Fox, beloved wife of Israel E. Pike and devoted mother of Viola P. Rosenbaum, Mabel P. Rothschild, Gladys and Stanley I., Lieutenant A. E. F. Funeral private.

RAYMOND.—After a long illness, at Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday, July 1, 1919, Grace C. Adams, wife of the late James I. Raymond and daughter of the late Colonel John Quincy Adams. Funeral service will be held at her late residence, Strawberry Hill, Stamford, Conn., on Saturday morning, 11 o'clock. Interment private. Conveyances will meet train leaving Grand Central Depot at 9:45 A. M.

SAYRE.—At Chippewa Bay, St. Lawrence River, suddenly, on Wednesday, July 2, 1919, Charles Dunning Sayre, beloved husband of Bertha Englis Sayre. Funeral services at the Lefferts Place Chapel, 86 Lefferts Place, near Grand Av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 5, at 2:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

SERPOSS.—On July 4, 1919, Arment H., beloved husband of Therese Serposs. Remains lying in state at the FUNERAL CHURCH, Campbell Bldg., Broadway and 66th St. Notice of funeral later.

STERN.—On July 4, 1919, at his home, 63 Highland Av., Yonkers, Herbert Stern, beloved husband of Pauline O. Stern. Funeral private.

TURNER.—On Friday, July 4, 1919, Kenneth Carson. Funeral services will be held from his late residence, 18 Morningside Av., corner of 116th St., tonight, Saturday, July 5, at 8:30 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

WALKER.—At Highwood, Manchester-by the-Sea, Mass., July 2, William Bentley, husband of Louise C. and father of Charles C. Walker, of cerebral hemorrhage in the 77th year of his age. Funeral from his late residence on Saturday, July 5, at 12 noon. Freinds arriving West Manchester by 10:45 train from Boston will find motor cars in waiting. Burial private. Kindly omit flowers.

WILCOXSON.—At Stratford, Conn., July 3, 1919, Augusta Swartz, wife of Walter Wilcoxson, age 79 years. Funeral service at her late home, Saturday, July 5, at 2:30 P. M.

In Memoriam

LEVINSON.—Ettie. Sad and loving memories of my beloved wife and our devoted mother who passed away July 5, 1917. May she rest in peace.
ELLIS LEVINSON AND CHILDREN.

Unveiling.

ELKIN.—T. N. The unveiling of the monument of our beloved husband and father will take place at Acacia Cemetery, Woodhaven, L. I., Sunday, July 6, 2 P. M.

GROSSMAN.—On Sunday, July 13, 3 P. M., at Union Field Cemetery, there will be unveiled the monument erected to the dear memory of our beloved Irving. Relatives and friends please note.

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The growing demand for gasoline has brought with it an improvement and intensification of methods of utilizing for its production the source from which it is chiefly obtained, petroleum. During the last year in particular the demand for gasoline has grown tremendously, and that the supply has kept pace with the demand has been due chiefly to the use as motor fuel of a greater proportion of the crude oil produced. Many refineries have augmented their production by what has been termed "cutting deeper into the crude."

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FINANCIAL NOTICES.

CANADIAN CAR & FOUNDRY COMPANY LIMITED.

Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds.

Under the Sinking Fund provisions of The Trust Deed executed in favor of The Royal Trust Company on 1st December, 1906, The Canadian Car & Foundry Company, Limited, is to pay to The Royal Trust Company on 1st July, 1919, the sum of One Hundred and Seventy-Four Thousand Six Hundred and Forty-Four Dollars and Forty Cents ($174,644.40) to be used in the purchase of outstanding Bonds secured by the said Trust Deed.

Tenders from holders of these bonds will be received by The Royal Trust Company, Montreal, up to Friday, 1st August, 1919.

The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
A. E. HOLT, MANAGER.
105 St. James Street, Montreal.

CALLS FOR CURB ON MEAT PRICES

Department of Agriculture Says Retail Cost of Beef Is Not Justified.

BIG DROP AT WHOLESALE

Reduction of 25 Per Cent. Not Reflected in the Prices Charged to Consumers.

URGES FEDERAL CONTROL

Co-operation Between National and State Governments Wanted—Hoover's Advice Asked.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—In recommending that joint Federal and State supervision be effected over the "manufacture, sale, and distribution of meat products," the Department of Agriculture, today, through Clarence Ousley, Acting Secretary, declared that the retail prices of beef to the consuming public in every part of the nation were not justified by conditions found in the wholesale market or by the returns now obtained by the producers.

The situation which confronts the nation, Mr. Ousley says, demands drastic action, as the public is not consuming beef on anything like the pre-war scale, and as a result there is great danger that the live stock industry will suffer a decline. Producers who came to the aid of the Government during the war by increasing their stocks, he feels, should not now be forced to face such a situation and sell their stocks at a loss.

The need for the conservation of beef and lamb for export to Europe is now at an end, Mr. Ousley states, as Great Britain, Italy and other European countries have already turned to South America and Australia for these meats and require only the pork products of the United States. He adds that the present high scale of prices is undoubtedly a cause of the falling off in the public buying of beef products and that this situation should receive immediate attention, with a view to remedial legislation which would protect the consumers.

Mr. Ousley quotes figures to show that retail prices have not decreased in ratio to the decrease in wholesale prices. He also states that the packing industry is obtaining big returns from by-products as a result of the jump of almost 50 per cent. in the quoted prices of hides.

Problem Submitted to Hoover.

It is probable that this situation will be called to the attention of President Wilson upon his return, as there has been much controversy over the fact that retail prices of beef have not declined despite the large stocks which are on hand in this country. Mr. Ousley says he has communicated the facts in his possession to Herbert C. Hoover, who is now in Europe, and has invited his advice concerning measures for immediate relief.

In his statement Mr. Ousley says:

"With meat prices to the consumer so high that he is denying himself, and with the prices for live stock, especially beef and lamb, so low to the producer that he is actually losing money, the nation is confronted with a grave problem which requires solution if we are not to suffer a decline in the live stock industry.

"It is an anomalous situation. The department has endeavored to inform itself on the subject, and after conference with Senators and members of the House who represent live stock producing regions, and who also feel deep concern for the welfare of consumers, deems it important to give to the public certain outstanding facts.

"There is no longer need for meat conservation. The supply is plentiful, and patriotic citizens may freely disregard the meat-saving placards which are still displayed at many eating places.

"Europe needs our surplus pork, but is filling its beef requirements by importations from South America and Australia. Prices of beef cattle have fallen sharply since March 1 on account of the stoppage of exports for army use and a slack demand for beef at home, due to the continuation of beef conservation under the mistaken idea that such conservation is still necessary to feed the people of Europe. Beef producers and lamb producers who sell their products at this time are confronted with the danger of heavy financial losses, which would tend to restrict production and cause a serious shortage in the future.

Urges Dual Supervision.

"The United States will never have a satisfactory and permanent solution of the problem until the manufacture, sale, and distribution of meat products are officially supervised by authorized agents of the Government, working in co-operation with State and municipal authorities, whose only aim is to serve the public at large and not any particular class. When the Federal Government is enabled by law to maintain a just supervision over the meat-producing industry that will prevent unfair dealings, speculation, and profiteering, by furnishing the public from an unimpeachable source all the facts with regard to the industry, and when the States and municipalities are enabled by law to exercise similar supervision over intrastate and local business, then only can we expect to have fair and stable markets in which producer and consumer alike will have a square deal.

"The beef industry in the United States faces a most serious crisis. For a decade before the outbreak of war in Europe farmers and ranchmen had been urged to increase beef cattle production because the industry was not keeping pace with the growth of population. The lowest ebb in production was reached in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, when we practically ceased to have fresh dressed beef for export, but began to import it from the Southern Hemisphere.

"The campaign for increased production began to bear fruit with the outbreak of war, and beef again gained volume in our exports. Prices rose and farmers were encouraged to expand their beef-making operations.

"With the entrance of the United States into the war a vigorous and successful effort was made to increase the supply of meat for our army, especially beef, by civilian self-denial. Hotels and restaurants, at the request of the Government, reduced the size of their beef portions and regularly left beef off their menus. Private families by thousands did likewise. Farmers and ranchmen exerted themselves to the utmost at great risk in order that our soldiers and sailors could have the best food that skill and loving care could produce.

"The result is history. From an export of beef and beef products of 151,000,000 pounds in 1914, we exported 590,000,000 pounds of beef and beef products in 1918—almost equaling the great surplus of 1901, when our population was 35,000,000 people less than now. The exports of 1918 were treble the three-year pre-war average.

"The stocks of cattle in the most of Europe have not suffered seriously in numbers during the war. Indeed, outside the areas actually overrun by the contending armies, cattle stocks have fairly held their own and in some cases even increased. Stocks of hogs and sheep have suffered much more severely than have cattle.

Keeping Up Retail Prices.

"The daily market reports of the Bureau of Markets show that prices of good and choice beef cattle on foot at Chicago have declined about $4 per hundredweight or nearly 25 per cent. since March 1, while lower grade beef cattle have declined as much as 15 per cent. During the same period wholesale dressed beef prices show on the average approximately a corresponding percentage of decrease, which varies, however, in different cities from about 15 per cent. to 30 per cent.

"Hides, however, have advanced decidedly while the cattle market has been breaking rapidly. The packer hide market at Chicago has gone from about 27 cents to 42 cents per pound, an increase of about 50 per cent. It is estimated that this offsets about 70 cents per hundredweight in the wholesale cost of beef and that increased prices of stearin, tallow and other byproducts added to the increased prices of hides bring the total saving on beef costs up to about a cent a pound since March 1.

"While the live cattle and wholesale dressed beef markets have gone down to the extent of 25 per cent. the price of retail beef cuts to the consumer has been at a standstill in many cities, has even increased as much as 20 per cent on some cuts in some cities, and where retail prices have been reduced the reductions usually are only from 5 to 7 cents per pound, which means only about 10 per cent. reduction from prices prevailing March 1."

FORMS NEW CREDIT BUREAU.

National Association to Seek Safer Foreign Interchange.

The National Association of Credit Men, which has the largest membership of any commercial organization in the country, has organized what is to be known as the Foreign Credit Interchange Bureau, the object being a frank and reciprocal interchange of experiences in foreign credits. A campaign has been launched to secure 300 members for the bureau. Supporting the movement are some of the leading exporters of the country. In discussing the plan J. N. Tregoe, Secretary-Treasurer of the National Association of Credit Men, says:

"The plan to be initiated by the Foreign Credit Interchange Bureau of the National Association of Credit Men is a simple one, for it is built on the domestic interchange system so long established and bringing such splendid results. This is the psychological time to start a movement that is going to mean increased, safer foreign credits and better business in fields abroad. The system will aid our members to eliminate entirely the undesirable buyer; to keep their files up-to-date, because revision is automatic. A comparatively small group of credit men responsible for checking foreign credits has for years been kept, figuratively, in cold storage been kept figuratively in cold storage awaiting a favorable moment for launching. Now the time has arrived."

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, July 4, (Via London.)—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany, issued June 23, shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Total coin and bullion decreased..	34,084,000
Gold decreased	33,711,000
Treasury notes increased	316,468,000
Notes of other banks decreased	1,684,000
Bills discounted decreased	260,348,000
Investments decreased	1,075,000
Other securities increased	314,090,000
Notes in circulation increased	832,996,000
Deposits decreased	863,248,000
Other liabilities increased	360,070,000

Total gold holdings, 1,117,798,000 marks.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, July 4.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	302,177
Silver in hand decreased	492,307
Notes in circulation increased	310,578,175
Treasury deposits increased	67,886,175
General deposits increased	7,243,141
Bills discounted increased	11,838,215
Advances decreased	10,087,740

WANT FEDERAL SYSTEM OF TRAINING YOUTH

Educators Urge Civic and Vocational Course for All Between 17½ and 20 Years.

MILWAUKEE, July 4.—The Resolutions Committee of the National Education Association, in its report to the convention today, outlined serious defects which it held to be prevalent in the national social and industrial life and suggested remedies which delegates said take the most advanced stand ever outlined by educators in this country.

Concerning compulsory civic, physical, and vocational training the report said:

"We urge the Government of the United States to institute and maintain a full twelve-month year of instruction, training and discipline for each young man and woman between the ages of 17½ and 20, such training to be carried on at such places and in such manner as may result to the particular advantage of the individual in the development of civic responsibility and vocational efficiency, and to bear the entire expense of this undertaking, including adequate maintenance allowance for the dependents of such students in training."

DENIES GOMPERS'S CHARGES

Prohibitionist Says Michigan Voted "Dry" by 207,000 Majority.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The statement by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, that prohibition in the State of Michigan had advanced the cause of the I. W. W. and other radical groups to a point where the nation was menaced, was attacked today by Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League of America.

"Mr. Gompers's statement," said Mr. Wheeler, "is a reflection upon the patriotism of loyal, sober working men. It does not represent them. If any group of men put loyalty to beer before country, the people ought to know it. When that issue is raised the champions of beer will be as lonesome as the Kaiser and his staff after their trial by the Allies. The overwhelming majority of this nation is loyal and law-abiding.

"If any answer was needed from Michigan it would be in the 207,000 majority against the wine and beer amendment at the last election. It would be interesting to know who made the investigation in Michigan and who co-operated with the investigator in Detroit."

TO HANDLE OCEAN CARGO.

Eastern Division Railroads Told to Issue Through Lading Bills.

The chief freight traffic officers of railroads in the Eastern Division were notified yesterday that the Director of Traffic has instructed that the issuance of through export bills of lading via North Atlantic ports be resumed at once. They are asked to arrange accordingly, advising on what date the practice will be reinaugurated on the road or roads under their jurisdiction, and at what office or offices through export bills of lading will be issued. This announcement was made at the office of the Regional Director of Eastern Division Railroads.

The through export bills of lading will only be issued when founded on written ocean contracts, and then only when the shipper gives written guarantee that any storage charges accruing at the seaboard will be paid, in accordance with the tariffs published by railroads reaching the North Atlantic ports.

Before the acceptance of commercial freight in carloads for export, a "G. O. C. Permit," issued by the Traffic Control Manager at the port of export, on application from the agent of the steamship line booking the cargo, or from representatives of foreign Governments or from the United States Food Administration, must be presented by the shipper to the railroad agent at point of origin.

CHANCES FOR SERVICE MEN.

Discharged Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines Can Take Examinations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 4. — Soldiers, sailors, and marines who missed the opportunity to enter civil service examinations because of their absence overseas will received a chance to qualify for Government employment under an opinion of the Attorney General just rendered to the Civil Service Commission, according to an official announcement made today.

An act of Congress approved March 3, 1919, provides "that hereafter in making appointments to clerical and other positions in the executive departments and independent Governmental establishment, preference shall be given to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines and widows of such, if they are qualified to hold such positions."

The civil service act provides that examinations shall be open and competitive. The Civil Service Commission, wishing to give discharged service men every opportunity to qualify for Gvernment positions, asked the Attorney General for an opinion as to whether it would be legal to open for the benefit of honorably discharged men examinations which had been closed.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—AT the suit of the Allen Property Custodian demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy Act, I have seized and hold the following Bonds:

BONDS	RATE OF INTEREST	HOW PAID	YEAR OF MATURITY	OPTION	VALUE
GOVERNMENT BONDS.					
Colorado & Southern First Mortgage	4	F. A.	1929		$20,000.00
America, United States of, 2nd Converted Liberty Loan	4¼	M. N.	1942	1927	31,000.00
Germany, Imperial Government of, 2nd Year Treasury Notes	5	M. S.	1918		55,000.00
STATE & MUNICIPAL BONDS.					
Cleveland, O., City of	5	M. N.	1919		75,000.00
Cleveland, O., City of	4½	M. S.	1939		25,000.00
Frankfort, Germany, City of, 288000 M./.2382		M. S.	1931		68,601.60
New York, N. Y., City of, Corporate Stock	3½	M. N.	1953		5,000.00
RAILROAD BONDS.					
Baltimore & Ohio Prior Lien	3½	J. J.	1925		30,000.00
Chicago & Northwestern Extension Bond of 1886	4	F. A.	1926		20,000.00
Delaware & Hudson First Refund'g Mortgage	4	M. N.	1943		10,000.00
Denver & Rio Grande First Consolidated Mortgage	4½	J. J.	1936		20,000.00
Houston & Texas First Mortgage	5	J. J.	1937		3,000.00
Illinois Central Extended First Mortgage	3½	A. O.	1951		32,000.00
Illinois Central Collateral Trust	4	A. O.	1952		15,000.00
Union Pacific First Ry. & Land Grant	4	J. J.	1947		10,000.00
					$419,601.60

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on July 16, 1919, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said bonds. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated, New York, July 1, 1919.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, Proctor for Libellant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the Alien Property Custodian demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Trading With the Enemy Act, I have seized and hold the following bonds:

BONDS.	Rate of Interest.	How Paid.	Year of Maturity.	Par Value.
Del. & Hud. Bonds	4	M. N.	1943	$6,000
Balt. & O. Bonds	3½	J. J.	1925	25,000
No. Pac.-Gt. No.-C., B. & Q.	4	J. J.	1921	100,000
B'klyn Rap. Tr.	7	J. J.	1921	35,000
Del. & Hud. 1st Lien Equip.	4½	J. J.	1922	50,000
U. S. Govt. Liberty Loan No. 1	3½	J. D.	1947	10,000
U. S. Govt. Liberty Loan No. 2	4	M. N.	1942	30,000
U. S. Govt. Liberty Loan. No. 3	4¼	M. S.	1928	25,000
				$281,000

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on July 16, 1919, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said bonds. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated, New York, July 1, 1919.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal, S. D. N. Y.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, Proctor for Libellant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New York. At the suit of the Alien Property Custodian demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy act I have seized and hold the following bonds:

St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line R. R. Co., first mortgage, 4½ per cent. bonds, due 1941, $100,000.

Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co. (Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and West Virginia System) 4 per cent. bonds, due 1941, $50,000.

Illinois Central Railroad Company and Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans R. R. Co., 5 per cent. bonds, due 1963, $50,000.

Lehigh Valley R. R. Co., General Consolidated mortgage gold bonds, 4½ per cent., due 2003, $25,000.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on July 16, 1919, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said bonds. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated, New York, July 1, 1919.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY,
Proctor for Libellant.

A GREAT DETECTIVE.

A character sketch of Joseph E. Jacobs, late Post Office Inspector, will appear in the Magazine Section of The New York Times tomorrow.—Advt.

HAS CLAIM ON FREE GOLD.

United States Already Has Greatest Single Stock in History.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Already possessed of the greatest single stock of gold in history, the United States could lay claim today to most of the remaining free gold of the world in payment of its favorable merchandise balance, the Federal Reserve Bulletin will say in its July issue.

The balance approximated $9,000,000,000 in the last three years and bids fair to continue at the same rate this year, affording a problem to arrange payments without bankrupting debtor nations and still further enhancing the cost of living here through the importation of more metal.

Under the gold embargo, which recently was lifted, making the United States practically the only free gold market in the world, the Federal Reserve Board issued 1,142 licenses for the export of $152,326,976 of gold and 1,500 licenses for the shipment of $302,756,003 in silver. About 755 applications of all classes were declined. The net movement under the embargo was $5,293,532 excess of gold imports and $281,732,589 excess of silver exports, heavy shipments of the latter metal having been made to British India, Hongkong, and France.

PARKER SUCCEEDS MACY.

New Head of National Civic Federation Will Assume Office at Once.

Alton B. Parker has been elected President of the National Civic Federation, it was announced yesterday, to succeed V. Everit Macy, who retires from that office because of ill-health. It is understood Judge Parker will immediately take up the duties of this office. Besides its numerous reconstruction and labor problems, the federation will continue its campaign against Bolshevism, which includes an investigation of the textbooks on history, political economy, civics, and economics used in schools and colleges.

Before accepting the presidency of the federation Judge Parker was Chairman of its department on reform in legal procedure, which watched important changes in national and State laws and worked for the reduction of the law's delays and the simplification of court procedure. One of the first tasks of the new President will be to deal with the information which has been gathered by the federation's two commissions, which have been investigating industrial conditions both here and abroad. The commission which went to Europe studied especially the work of the Whitley councils, shop steward and shop committee plans, and various bonus and profit-sharing schemes. It also observed at first hand the operation of compulsory sickness and unemployment insurance laws and the housing problem.

The first President of the National Civic Federation was Marcus A. Hanna, at one time Senator from Ohio. He was followed by August Belmont, the banker; Seth Low, former Mayor of New York City and President of Columbia University, and V. Everit Macy. Mr. Macy will act as Vice President and remain a member of the Executive Council.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION.

To the Holders of Five Per Cent. First Mortgage and Refunding Gold Bonds of Orange County Lighting Company:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Orange County Public Service Corporation, successor of Orange County Lighting Company, has determined to redeem on September 1, 1919, $300,000 principal amount of Five Per Cent. First Mortgage and Refunding Gold Bonds of Orange County Lighting Company secured by its mortgage dated March 1, 1910, to Orange County Trust & Safe Deposit Company (now Orange County Trust Company) of Middletown, New York, as Trustee, being all of the bonds secured by said mortgage, and that in accordance with such determination $300,000 principal amount of said bonds have been drawn by lot through said Trustee, in the presence of a Notary Public, under the provisions of said mortgage, for redemption and cancellation on September 1, 1919, at 105% of the principal thereof and accrued interest. Interest on all such bonds so drawn shall cease on September 1, 1919, and the principal thereof shall then be due and payable at the office of the Orange County Trust Company in the City of Middletown, N. Y., together with a premium of 5% on said principal. The numbers of the bonds so drawn are as follows: 100 bonds of the denomination of $500 each, numbered consecutively from 1 to 100, both numbers inclusive, and 250 bonds of the denomination of $1,000 each, numbered consecutively from 1 to 250, both numbers inclusive.

ORANGE COUNTY PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION.
By order of the Board of Directors.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION.

To the Holders of Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds of Port Jervis Light and Power Company:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Orange County Public Service Corporation, successor to Port Jervis Light and Power Company, has determined to redeem on January 1, 1920, $200,000 principal amount of Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds of Port Jervis Light and Power Company secured by its mortgage, dated March 12, 1910, to Orange County Trust Company of Middletown, New York, as Trustee, being all of the bonds secured by said mortgage, and that in accordance with such determination, $200,000 principal amount of said bonds have been drawn by lot through said Trustee, in the presence of a Notary Public, under the provisions of said mortgage, for redemption and cancellation on January 1, 1920, at 105% of the principal thereof and accrued interest. Interest on all such bonds so drawn shall cease on January 1, 1920, and the principal thereof shall then be due and payable at the office of the Orange County Trust Company, in the City of Middletown, N. Y., together with a premium of 5% on said principal. The numbers of the bonds so drawn are as follows: 200 bonds of the denomination of $1,000 each, numbered consecutively from 1 to 200, both numbers inclusive.

ORANGE COUNTY PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION.
By order of the Board of Directors.

To the Holders of First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Serial Convertible Gold Bonds of The Amalgamated Sugar Company.

Pursuant to Article III of the trust deed, dated August 1, 1918, between The Amalgamated Sugar Company and Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank and William P. Kopf, as Trustees, securing the aforesaid bonds, the undersigned, as Corporate Trustee thereunder, hereby gives notice that said The Amalgamated Sugar Company has notified it that it desires and will be prepared to redeem on August 1, 1919, by paying one hundred and two and one-half per cent, (102½%) of the principal thereof, with accrued interest to said date of redemption, all of the aforesaid bonds of Series B, Series C, Series D and Series E now outstanding, maturing respectively August 1, 1920; August 1, 1921; August 1, 1922, and August 1, 1923. Upon and after August 1, 1919, and upon deposit with the undersigned of moneys sufficient to pay said bonds and the coupons for interest then to become due thereon, all interest on the bonds so called for redemption shall cease, and said bonds and coupons will be paid at the office of the undersigned in the City of Chicago, Illinois. Appropriate federal ownership certificates must accompany all coupons due and payable on or before August 1, 1919.

Dated, May 31, 1919.

CONTINENTAL AND COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, Corporate Trustee.
By W. P. KOPF, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

The undersigned Trustee, under the terms of the Deed of Trust from the Virginia Coal and Coke Company, dated June 11, 1900, invites proposals at not more than par and accrued interest, for retirement into the Sinking Fund, for $11,000.00 of bonds, secured in said morgage; bids to be opened on July 19, 1919, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank, Lynchburg, Virginia. Said bonds to be purchased from the lowest bidder.

THE LYNCHBURG TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, Trustee.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New York. At the suit of the Alien Property Custodian demanding possession thereof under the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy act I have seized and hold that certain obligation arising out of an insurance policy No. 7,895,621, issued by the New York Life Insurance Company to pay the sum of One Thousand Dollars upon receipt of due proof of death of Rosa Molnar.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on July 16, 1919, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said property. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated, New York, June 25, 1919.

FRANCIS G. CAFFEY,
U. S. Attorney Proctor for Libellant.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

LONDON JOINT CITY AND MIDLAND BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 5, THREADNEEDLE ST., LONDON, E.C. 2.

	($5 = £1.)
Subscribed Capital	$172,144,000
Uncalled Capital	136,281,000
Paid-up Capital and Reserve Fund	71,726,000
Deposits	$1,674,492,000
Cash in hand and at Bank of England	318,780,000
Money at Call and at Short Notice	329,045,000
Investments	308,003,000
Bills of Exchange	196,246,000
Advances on Current and other Accounts	496,068,000
Advances on War Loans	71,091,000

Overseas Branch: 65 & 66, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Sir EDWARD H. HOLDEN, Bart., *Chairman.*

SAVINGS BANKS.

North River Savings Bank
31 West 34th Street.
107TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
A Dividend of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum has been declared on accounts up to and including
One Thousand Dollars
and a dividend of 3½% per annum on excess of $1,000 up to and including $3,000, payable on and after July 21st, 1919.
Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1919.
CHARLES ROHE, President.
GEORGE T. CONNETT, Secy. & Treas.

DIVIDENDS.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY

Preferred Stock Dividend

A semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the Preferred Stock has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable August 1st, 1919, to Stockholders of record at the close of business July 15th, 1919. Checks will be mailed.

H. G. PHILIPS, Treasurer.

To the Holders of Stock Trust Certificates for Preferred Stock of the INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given to holders of outstanding stock trust certificates for Preferred Stock of the International Mercantile Marine Company to present their certificates at the Agency of the Voting Trustees, 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, N. J., to be exchanged for definitive stock of the Company.

Pursuant to the foregoing notice the undersigned, as Agents for the Voting Trustees, will be prepared, on and after August 1st, 1919, to distribute the dividend of 3% to holders of Preferred Stock issued in exchange for Stock Trust Certificates who file mailing instructions with us.

THE NEW YORK TRUST CO.,
For Voting Trustees.

New York, June 21st, 1919.

SANTA CECILIA SUGAR CORPORATION,
44 Whitehall Street, New York.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 4.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held Friday, June 27, 1919, a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½%) on the Preferred Capital Stock was declared, payable August 1, 1919, to all Preferred stockholders of record on July 25, 1919.

The transfer books will not be closed.

Checks in payment of the dividend, when due, will be mailed to stockholders at the address last given the Transfer Agent.

By authority of the Board of Directors at said meeting given, the dividend on the Preferred Stock hereafter will be paid quarterly.

ROBERT L. DEAN, Secretary.

SANTA CECILIA SUGAR CORPORATION,
44 Whitehall Street, New York.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 5.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held Friday, June 27, 1919, a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Capital Stock was declared payable November 1, 1919, to all Preferred stockholders of record on October 25, 1919.

The transfer books will not be closed.

Checks in payment of the dividend, when due, will be mailed to stockholders at the address last given the Transfer Agent.

ROBERT L. DEAN, Secretary.

SANTA CECILIA SUGAR CORPORATION,
44 Whitehall Street, New York.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 1.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held Friday, June 27, 1919, a dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. (1¼%) on the Common Stock was declared, payable November 1, 1919, to all Common stockholders of record on October 25, 1919.

The transfer books will not be closed.

Checks in payment of the dividend, when due, will be mailed to stockholders at the address last given the Transfer Agent.

ROBERT L. DEAN, Secretary.

Cosden and Company

Common Dividend.

The Board of Directors of Cosden and Company of Delaware have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2½% on the common stock of the company, payable August 1st, 1919, to the shareholders of record July 7th, 1919. Stock books will remain open.

COSDEN AND COMPANY
E. McClure Rouzer, Sec'y.

July 1st, 1919.

ELECTRICAL UTILITIES CORPORATION
71 Broadway, New York.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 37.

The quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼%) per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the ELECTRICAL UTILITIES CORPORATION for the quarter ending June 30, 1919, has been declared, payable July 15, 1919, to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business July 5, 1919.

A. E. SMITH, Treasurer.

Office of The United Gas Improvement Co.
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets.
Philadelphia, June 11, 1919.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. ($1.00 per share), payable July 15, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1919. Checks will be mailed.

I. W. MORRIS, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

Edison Electric Light & Power Co.
OF ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA.
Six per cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds Due January 1st, 1945.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to Article Tenth of the Mortgage given to New York Security and Trust Company as Trustee, to secure the issue of bonds above described, the said Trustee has drawn by lot the following numbered bonds:

1—4—12—15—37

for payment forthwith at its office, No. 26 Broad Street, in the City of New York, at 103 per centum of the par value thereof ex the July, 1919, coupon.

Interest on the said bonds so drawn ceased on July 1st, 1919.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Formerly New York Security & Trust Co.,
By B. G. CURTS, Secretary.

New York, July 1st, 1919.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, D. C., June 30, 1919. Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, Room 511, District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M., on August 4, 1919, for the construction of Trunk Sewers in the District of Columbia, involving the construction of 9,000 linear feet of sewers ranging in size between two (2) feet in diameter and nine (9) feet in diameter. Forms of proposals, specifications and necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C. LOUIS BROWNLOW, W. GWYNN GARDINER, CHARLES W. KUTZ, Commissioners.

CLOTHING & EQUIPAGE DIVISION, Purchasing and Contracts Section, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M., July 10th, 1919, for manufacturing 5,000 Officers' Uniforms, Wool. Bids to be filed in triplicate, and must bear a guaranty of ten per cent. thereon. Information obtainable at Zone Supply Office, 461 8th Avenue, New York.

Clothing & Equipage Division, Purchasing and Contracts Section, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C. Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M., July 15, 1919, for furnishing 825 Nurses Overcoats and 825 Nurses Norfolk Suits. Proposals to be filed in triplicate, and must bear guaranty of ten per cent. thereon. Proposal blanks and information obtainable at Zone Supply Office, 461 8th Avenue, New York City.

Executor Trustee
Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
At Forty-first Street
New York
London Paris
Foreign Exchange
Administrator Guardian
Member Federal Reserve System and New York Clearing House

Colonial Tire & Rubber Co.
Circular on Request
ALFRED R. RISSE
Specialist
50 BROADWAY BROAD 5204

SAVINGS BANKS.

Central Savings Bank
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK
CORNER 4TH AVE. AND 14TH ST.
Interest at the rate of
FOUR (4) PER CENTUM
per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ended June 30, 1919, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-laws, not exceeding three thousand ($3,000) dollars, and will be payable on and after July 21st, 1919.
Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1919, will draw interest from July 1st, 1919.
HUBERT CILLIS, President.
A. KOPPEL, Treasurer.

Dry Dock Savings Institution
341 & 343 BOWERY, Cor. 3d St., New York
The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ended June 30, 1919, on all deposits from FIVE DOLLARS to THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS entitled thereto under the By-Laws, at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF Per Cent. per annum, payable on and after July 21, 1919.
Deposits made on or before July 10 will be entitled to interest from July 1, 1919.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
WM. F. PATTERSON, Vice-President.
FREDERICK SHERWOOD, Treasurer.
SAMUEL WEBSTER, Secretary.

American Savings Bank
115 WEST 42D ST.
(Bet. Broadway & Sixth Ave.)
4% PER ANNUM
Deposits made on or before July 10, will draw interest from July 1st.
DAILY from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
SATURDAYS " 9 A. M. to 12 M.
MONDAYS " 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.
WM. M. CAMPBELL, Pres.
JOHN V. IRWIN, Sec.
JOSEPH L. HASTE, Treas.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y.
The trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30, 1919, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum on all deposits from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the By-laws, payable on and after July 21, 1919.
Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st, 1919.
H. E. TENER, President.
GEORGE B. DUNNING, Secretary.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Franklin Society
Announce its semi-annual cash dividend at the usual rate of Four and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all savings share accounts of $10 to $5,000. This is the society's
61st Consecutive Dividend
This society, 31 years old, supervised by the State, conservatively managed and "automatically safe," is serving many thousands. Let it serve you.
Call, write or telephone if you need information. Savings by mail if desired.
THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
For Home Building and Savings,
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.
4½ PER CENT

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK
1 and 3 THIRD AV. (opp. Cooper Institute).
CHARTERED 1852. 132D DIVIDEND
New York, June 10, 1919.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING June 30, 1919, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
will be credited to the depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE July 16, 1919. MONEY DEPOSITED on or before July 10, 1919, will draw interest from July 1.
Society Accounts Accepted.
ROBERT D. ANDREWS, Pres.
FRANCIS H. MOFFET, Sec'y.

New York Savings Bank
N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue
Dividend July 1st, 1919, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT
per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the By-laws.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 10TH WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1ST.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
CLARENCE L. BLAKELOCK, Treasurer.
WALTER R. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y.

Unlisted Security Prices Given Weekly

The Annalist Open Market of unlisted securities, giving the quotations on stocks, bonds and notes not dealt in on the regular exchange is an important aid to holders of this class of investments.

Authoritative articles on stocks and bonds, with an explanation of their fluctuations, together with surveys of the situation in the money market and the acceptance field are regular features of The Annalist.

Its records of transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, of bank clearings in leading cities, and the statements of the Federal Reserve Bank are of value to any far-seeing business man.

THE ANNALIST
A Magazine of Finance, Commerce and Economics
TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK
10c. on News Stands—$4 a Year

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—315, F. H., 7022, or similar; also velours and Oxford suitings. Haft, Farragut 9752.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Better grade; jobber placing stock orders for Fall. Call with samples all week. 48 West 25th St., 4th floor.

OXFORD SUITINGS Wanted.—All makes, good quality; spot cash. J. M. Finkelstein, 38 West 27th. Farragut 707.

POPLINS Wanted.—Open to buy for cash Susquehanna 171; state price, colors, and quantity. Deimel, 730 Times Downtown.

SERGES Wanted.—4161 and W. F. X. 4th floor, 14 East 33d.

SILVERTONES, Tricotines, Gabardines, Broadcloths, Duvet de Laine, Serges Wanted.—0936, 9, 838; spot cash. J. M. Finkelstein, 38 West 27th. Farragut 707.

SILVERTONES Wanted. — Stevens 4315, Joel's, or any other suiting; will pay spot cash; can use quantity. Haft. Farragut 9752.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing large stock orders for Fall suits. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th, 3d floor.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy, for cash. Annetta Dress, 111 West 27th. Farragut 3093.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

COATS.—Children's plush coats, from 8 to 14; immediate delivery; $5.50 and up. A. Cohen, 34 West 27th St.

COATS.—High grade flapper coats for the hard-to-fit girl. Julius Goldstein, 153 West 23d. Farragut 596.

COTTON GOODS, sateens, all grades; spot delivery; under market price; also colors. Nathan & Heyman, Inc., 1,123 Broadway.

COTTON DRESSES on hand for immediate delivery at reasonable prices. Biltwell Dress Co., 142 West 24th.

DRESSES.—New Fall line of serges, satins, taffeta, satin combinations; also flowered, plain and beaded georgettes now ready for out-of-town jobbers; wonderful models; exceptional values; prices have gone up considerably, our prices same as last year, $5.50 to $16.75. Meyer Bosniak, 20 West 27th St.

DRESSES—7,000 wonderful styles, ready for immediate delivery; georgettes, georgette combinations, printed georgettes, beaded georgettes, crepe de chine, satin combinations, plain satins, serges, tricotines. Meyer Bosniak, 20 West 27th. Far. 3214.

DRESSES.—5,000 beautiful printed voiles, organdies; slaughtering prices; all $5.75 values, $3.75; $6.75 values, $4.50; $7.75 values, $5.75; several jobs; very cheap. Emanuel, 43 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—300 dozen high-grade girls' and infants' colored dresses, exceptionally cheap. Miss Metropolis Dress Co., 153 West 23d St.

DRESSES, ginghams, voiles, dark patterns, beautiful styles; immediate delivery. Annetta, 111 West 27th.

DRESSES, beaded georgette, satins, and crepe de chines; to close out. Simon, 334 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Ladies' tricotines for immediate delivery; $17.50 and up. A. Cohen, 34 West 27th.

SERGES.—1210, 4050, 7614, 519, 528, silvertones, light and heavy weight velours, on hand for immediate delivery. Boston Woolen Mills, 29 East 22d. Gramercy 4481.

SERGES, tricotines, oxfords, velours, Panama, cheviots. Evans Bros., 404 4th Av. Madison Square 292.

TICKING.—200,000 yards, 74x44, 2.80, 31 in. wide; sheeting, 300,000 yards, O. D., 64x56, 4 yd., 36 in., at a very low price. H. Miller & Co., 61 White St.

UNIFORMS.—Serges and gabardines; immediate delivery. Riker Uniform Co., 779 Broadway. Stuyvesant 3357.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS.—We want tricotine dresses, any quantity, with your or our goods; call with samples at once. 4th floor, 20 West 27th.

CONTRACTORS on petticoats, large quantities. U. S. Underwear, 575 Broadway.

PANTS contractor wanted, out of town preferred; guaranteed 2,000 pairs weekly all year. S. W., 169 Times.

Help Wanted.

CORSET DESIGNER for progressive Middle West concern; steady job and prospect of advancement. Answer, stating experience and salary expected, to G 424 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY for mill agent woolens; must be accurate and dependable; entire charge of all office detail; neat appearance; give age, experience, and salary expected. X 434 Times Annex.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Machinery house wishes to lease machine shop within one hour of New York, to be used as storage and for changing machinery to meet special orders; would consider engaging present management; about 30,000 to 50,000 square feet needed; give particulars. P 474 Times Downtown.

Machine shop work for two men; thoroughly equipped; has facilities for doing machine work in quantity; will accept an order to produce finished work from reliable sources. Apply H. Hoffman, 334 Paterson Av., East Rutherford, N. J.

CAPITAL WANTED.

$300 to $3,000 yearly from a good live business that can be run in connection with soft drink parlor, confectioner shop, cigar store, pool room, barber shop, &c., &c. Big profits operated as an individual space 5 to 17 feet wide, and 44 feet long would suit this business nicely. You control all cash taken in; pay for your business out of the profits. Only a small down payment needed to start. Very pleasant business—all you need to do is to take in the money. American Box Ball Co., 2,002 Van Buren St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Wanted.—A man with capital and ability to manage sales branch office of nationally advertised products; plant is located at Philadelphia, and in the past extensive sales have been made throughout the United States, England, and Canada; credentials must be forthcoming. 2,011-13 East Letterly St., Philadelphia.

First-class business man, with few thousand dollars, wanted as a partner to increase established manufacturing of all kind celluloid articles as follows: Combs, mirrors, brushes, toilet and manicuring sets, optical goods, children's toys, &c. B 504 Times Downtown.

Loan of $100 wanted immediately by young man on salary security; will repay in 8 weeks with liberal interest. R 370 Times.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

An experienced factory man, skilled in the manufacture of fine interchangeable parts, has a combined interest with a high grade successful sales manager both having $20,000 capital or more to invest with services in an established manufacturing business with possibilities of expansion. Write with full particulars, principals only. G 429 Times Downtown.

TWO MEN WILL INVEST $25,000 OR MORE WITH SERVICES IN SUBSTANTIAL BUSINESS, WITH OR WITHOUT THEIR PRESENT WAREHOUSE; STATE PROPOSITION FULLY; ONLY PRINCIPALS WILL BE DISCONTINUED. BOX G. B., 223 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Patents.—Machine shop owner is willing to manufacture or invest capital, as partner if necessary, to manufacture. Apply H. Hoffman, 334 Paterson Av., East Rutherford, N. J.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

A former New Yorker, now living in Colorado, a graduate of Harvard, with experience in mining engineering, seeks an opportunity to represent an Eastern company in the Western field; he can supply ample assurances from prominent New Yorkers as to his integrity and ability. Address X 376 Times Annex.

Graduate engineer and petroleum geologist desires to represent in advisory capacity legitimate investors in the Texas oilfields; have thorough knowledge of geological structure of large areas, and am familiar with various local conditions affecting value of lease; will represent principals only. Address T 349 Times.

WOOD SPECIALTY TO MANUFACTURE.—Will pay well for an idea featuring a high-grade article, manufactured of wood, which can be made in quantity; we are a long-established concern and will treat you fair if your idea is used; write fully. X 399 Times Annex.

Wholesale liquor house, unwilling to disband its organization, wishes to connect with another line, or represent a manufacturer on a commission basis. N 616 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE.

Will buy shirt factory, in operation now, anywhere within 100 miles of New York, about 50 machines. P. S., 182 Times.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPANISH BUSINESS LETTERS.—Specialty export, import; benefit by my practical experience and knowledge; send me your work and have it done well; sales letters, collection letters; letters on any subject; Guarantee first-class work. Phone Barclay 8180. Suite 2431, Park Row Building.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS NO. 5, for the County of Philadelphia.—June Term, 1918.—No. 4271.—In Divorce.—ANNA BEDELL vs. HARRY R. BEDELL.

To Harry R. Bedell, late of 260 Forty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, New York:

You will please take notice that I have been appointed Master by the Court in the above case, in which your wife, Anna Bedell, has brought suit against you for an absolute divorce on the grounds of cruel and barbarous treatment, and that I will hold a meeting for the purpose of taking testimony in said case at my office, No. 1005 Morris Building, 1421 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on Monday, July 28th, 1919, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., when and where you may attend with witnesses if you so desire.

FRANCIS SHUNK BROWN, JR.,
Master.

URGES ESCALATORS TO LINK UP SUBWAYS

Transit Expert Says Moving Platform Is Only Solution of Transit Problem.

WOULD HAVE SEATS ON IT

Says Use Between Times Square and Grand Central Would Obviate Steinway Tunnel Extension.

Henry B. Seaman, former Chief Engineer of the Public Service Commission, in an article in The Engineering News-Record, says that the moving platform is the only solution of short distance transfer of dense traffic like that served by the shuttle trains in Forty-second Street between Times Square and the Grand Central Station.

"The introduction of the moving platform into the present subway in Forty-second Street would save the bulk of the expense of the Steinway tunnel extension," Mr. Seaman wrote. "The cost to the city would be nominal. Close connections could be made with the Interborough subways which it is intended to serve, as well as with other subways, if so desired.

"In its operation there would be no intervals of waiting between trains, as with car service, since the platform is ever there and ever moving. The traffic level would be nearer the street surface. Entrances and exits could be provided at every street, or, indeed, at every store. Finally, the equipment may be so designed that when it is in full operation and has demonstrated its efficiency it may be extended through the Steinway tunnel, affording continuous passage from Long Island City.

"For the speed calculations, data were taken from rapid-transit service as it existed in New York City, average conditions being selected as follows:

Distance between express stations	2 miles
Distance between local stations	1-3 mile
Distance bet. cross streets	1-20 mile
Speed of express trains, including stops	25 miles an hour
Speed of local trains, including stops	15 miles an hour
Speed of moving platform	12 miles an hour
Speed of pedestrians	3 miles an hour
Av'ge intervals between trains	3 min.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ATLANTA, Ga.—J. M. High & Co.; J. D. Bellah, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; A. M. Goldsmith, men's, boys' clothing; 470 4th Av.
BISBEE, Ariz.—Phelps, Dodge & Co.; Miss Hoban, ready-to-wear; B. S. Coltner, general mdse.; 99 John; Great Northern.
BONHAM, Texas—Graham-Crawford Co.; L. K. Crawford, general mdse.; Pennsylvania.
CHICAGO—Flachs & Schetnick; H. Edelman, clothing, overcoats; B'way Central.
CHICAGO—Kawin & Co.; M. Kawin, clothing, furn. goods; McAlpin.
CHICAGO—Portis Hat Co.; H. R. Portis, I. M. Portis, men's hats, caps, millinery trimmings; Collingwood.
CHICAGO—R. W. K. Co.; H. Rothschild, dolls, novelties, jewelry; Wallick.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; S. Bamberger, shoes; 13 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; D. C. Thompson, men's, women's, children's shoes; 404 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Kelly Cloak & Suit Co.; W. H. Kelly, coats, suits; Pennsylvania.
CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor Son & Co.; Miss A. Delaney, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 470 4th Av.
COLUMBUS, Ohio — McAllister-Mohler Co.; C. D. Staiger, draperies; Pennsylvania.
DENVER—Joslin D. G. Co.; R. J. Shadford, domestics, blankets; 23 E. 26th; Woodward.
DETROIT—The Rug Store; S. Goldstein, furniture; Pennsylvania.
DOUGLAS, Ariz.—Phelps, Dodge & Co.; Miss E. F. Smith, ready-to-wear; B. S. Coltner, general mdse.; 99 John; Great Northern.
DULUTH, Minn.—F. A. Patrick Co.; M. J. Gochey, hosiery, gloves, underwear; 200 5th Av.
FORT WORTH—Style Shop; Mrs. E. F. Banner, ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.
INDIANAPOLIS—Goldstein Bros.; A. H. Goldstein, men's hosiery, furn. goods, knit underwear; 404 4th Av.
INDIANAPOLIS—Hibben-Hollweg Co.; H. S. Pollock, dress goods; 320 B'way; Great Northern.
LOS ANGELES—Smith-Riddick Wholesale D. G. Co.; W. A. Hancock, dress goods, silks, wash goods; 72 Leonard; Great Northern.
MONROE, La.—Monroe D. G. Co.; L. Caspari, dry goods, ladies' garments; 43 Leonard.
NORFOLK, Va.—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; E. S. Malvern, men's furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; 6 W. 32d; Broztell.
OGDEN, Utah—Proudfit Clothing Co.; A. Proudfit, sporting goods; Commodore.
OMAHA—Burgess-Nash Co.; Mrs. E. A. Christian, waists; H. Gale, underwear, infants' wear, sweaters, aprons, petticoats; Mrs. A. M. Hall, furs, junior department; Room 212, 200 5th Av.
PASADENA, Cal.—Broadway Bros.; O. E. Broadway, general mdse., ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.
RICHMOND, Va.—Kaufmann & Co.; I. Kaufmann, notions; 353 5th Av.
SAN ANTONIO, Texas—A. B. Frank Co.; A. Siegel, gents' furn. goods; 43 Leonard.
SAN FRANCISCO—Cohen & Gerson; J. M. Cohen, men's neckwear; Latham.
SAN FRANCISCO—The Paragon; Mrs. L. Ebbet, dresses; Mrs. McDermott, waists; Pennsylvania.
SAN FRANCISCO—O'Connor-Moffett Co.; Miss W. Hoessling, art needlework, novelties; 432 4th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—L. Dinkelspiel Co.; H. W. Brant, laces, embroideries, hdkfs., white goods; 377 Broadway.
SAN FRANCISCO—Hale Bros.; H. E. Gates, rugs; 50 Union Square; Hargrave.
SAN FRANCISCO—Emporium; H. Grossman, shoes; 225 5th Av.; Holland.
SEATTLE, Wash.—Silk Shop; J. D. Zahrt, silks, velvets; Seville.
SEATTLE, Wash.—MacDougall & Southwick Co.; W. P. Gerber, coats, suits; 23 E. 26th.
SEATTLE, Wash.—MacDougall & Southwick; J. H. Snarr, art embroideries, carpets, furniture; 23 E. 26th.
SHREVEPORT, La.—Hearne D. G. Co.; C. H. Ray, coats, suits, waists, skirts; 1,150 B'way; Pennsylvania.
TACOMA, Wash.—Lou Johnson Co.; Miss L. Johnson, ready-to-wear; Holland.
TRINIDAD, Col.—Hammerslough Mercantile Co.; W. Freirich, coats, suits; 15 E. 26th.
TROY, N. Y.—Eagle Mills Mfg. Co.; W. J. Woods, representing; Wallick.
TROY, N. Y.—W. Gold, furn. goods; Continental.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—King's Palace; Miss M. Kinder, women's, infants' wear, corsets; Cumberland.

Cohen Brothers
MANUFACTURING CO., INC.
Exporters Importers
An International Institution
The Leading
SWEATER HOUSE
16-18-20 West 32nd Street
New York City
Mills — Cleveland, Ohio; Philadelphia, Pa.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; West New York, N. J.

Nearlinen
British Manufacture
THE PERFECT LINEN SUBSTITUTE
SHIPLEY-HOLLINS CO. New York.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The Gulf storm passed during Friday over Northwest Florida, and Friday night its centre was over west central Alabama, with greatly diminished intensity. It was attended by gales off the Gulf Coast between Cedar Keys, Florida, and the mouth of the Mississippi River, and rains in Florida, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. The warm wave continued during Friday throughout the Middle Atlantic and New England States, the south portion of the region of the Great Lakes, and the Ohio Valley. On Friday the following high temperatures were reported from Eastern States: Boston, Hartford, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Washington, D. C., 100 degrees; Portland, (Me.,) Albany, Scranton, New York, 98 degrees; Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Parkersburg, Chicago, Columbus, (Ohio.) 96 degrees.

Considerably cooler weather has overspread the Upper Lake region, the Upper Mississippi Valley, and the Middle Plains States. The outlook is that the warm wave in the Middle Atlantic and New England States, the Ohio Valley, and the south portion of the region of the Great Lakes will break Saturday night, when local thunderstorms are probable in those regions.

Winds off Atlantic Coast.—North of Sandy Hook, Sandy Hook to Hatteras: Gentle west and southwest winds; fair weather Saturday; probably thunder showers Saturday night or Sunday; Hatteras to Florida Straits: East Gulf Coast: Moderate to south winds; local showers; West Gulf coast: gentle variable winds, and partly cloudy.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Northern New England, Eastern New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Eastern Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, fair and warmer Saturday, followed by local thunder showers, and lower temperature Saturday night and Sunday.

Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, Western New York, local thunder showers, with lower temperature Saturday; Sunday partly cloudy and cooler.

Southern New England, fair and warmer Saturday; followed by local thunder showers Saturday night and Sunday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1919.	1918.		1919.	1918.
3 A. M.	80	64	4 P. M.	95	78
6 A. M.	77	63	6 P. M.	95	79
9 A. M.	82	65	9 P. M.	88	72
12 M.	91	72	11 P. M.	88	68

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 88; for the corresponding date last year it was 70; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 80; at 8 P. M. it was 90. Maximum temperature, 98 degrees, at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 77 degrees, at 7 A. M. Humidity, 36 per cent. at 8 A. M., 30 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.94 inches; at 8 P. M., it stood at 29.87 inches.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Forecast:

N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla., Ala., Miss.—Thunder showers Sat. and Sun.

Tenn., Ky.—Thunder showers and cooler Sat.; Sun., partly cloudy.

Mich.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; somewhat warmer Sun.

Ohio—Thunder showers, with lower temp., Sat.; Sun., partly cloudy and cooler.

Ind.—Thunder showers and cooler Sat.; Sun., fair.

Ill., Wis.—Fair, cooler n., thunder showers, cooler s., Sat.; Sun. fair, moderate temperature.

Minn., Iowa—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sat. and Sun.

N. D., S. D., Neb.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sun.

Kan.—Fair Sat.; Sun., fair and warmer.

Fire Record.

A. M.	Loss.
1:10—222 4 Av.; Red Cross	Not given
2:15—805 3 Av.; Thomas Kenny	Not given
5:05—969 Forrest Av.; Francis Kann	Not given
9:15—17 and 19 E. 22 St.; —— Meyer	Slight
9:25—487 W. 129 St.; 3d Av. Ry Co.	Not given
9:30—200 Eldridge St.; H. Kaplan	Slight
9:45—215 W. 48 St.; garage	None
10:00—64 E. 4 St.; H. & A. Dix	Slight
P. M.	
12:02—514 6 Av.; not given	Not given
12:15—201 W. 141 St.; Fifty Per Cent. Profit Sharing Co.	Slight
12:20—225 E. 82 St.; C. Brennan	Slight
12:35—109 Broome St.; N. Reuss	Slight
12:50—43 W. 50 St.; J. Prastre	Slight
1:20—512 W. 156 St.; R. Nodler	Slight
1:30—63 W. 100 St.; J. Cohen	Slight
2:15—7 Oak St.; not given	Slight
2:15—2,034 3 Av.; D. Hirsch	Slight
2:20—11 Av., near 57 St., (auto;) G. Raubhsus	Slight
3:00—368 E. 169 St.; L. Schapper	Slight
3:10—3,471 Davidson Av.; H. Harlow	Slight
3:45—1,623 Avenue A; B. Moskowitz	Slight
4:15—3,157 Broadway; M. Applebun	Not given
5:20—13 E. 94 St.; warehouse	None
5:20—3,802 3 Av.; Greenberg Bros.	Slight
6:45—186 E. 123 St.; J. J. Campbell	Slight
7:30—139 W. 116 St.; S. Crane	Slight
7:50—2,738 8 Av.; Pitoff & Co.	Slight
8:10—247 W. 145 St.; not given	Slight
8:15—73 Willett St.; B. Drenstag	Slight
8:25—64 Charles St.; G. Sleiples	Slight
8:25—264 E. 4 St.; S. Klemplen	Slight
8:30—31 Norfolk St.; P. Shapiro	Slight
8:30—1,246 Lexington Av. (awning); not given	Slight
8:35—145 Goerck St.; not given	Slight
8:40—871 E. 178 St.; A. Baumgarten	Slight
8:45—1,580 Park Av.; R. Cohen	Slight
8:50—57 E. 110 St.; I. Freedman	Slight
8:50—103 Madison St.; I. Kolinsky	Slight
8:50—85 Sheriff St.; S. Silverman	Slight
8:50—2,450 Arthur Av.; A. Zuppous	Slight
8:50—601 E. 17 St.; A. Brodsky	Slight
8:55—57 Columbia St.; A. Schwartz	Slight
9:00—213 W. 33 St. (awning); not giv.	None
9:05—317 E. 8 St.; not given	None
9:05—214 Forsythe St.; S. Rossbacker	Slight
9:15—226 W. 140 St.; J. Moore	Slight
9:20—1,536 Seabury Pl. (awning); C. Lozarnovitz	Slight
9:30—412 2d Av.; J. Rae	Slight
9:30—144th St., at Park Av.; N. Y. City Railways	Slight
9:30—607 W. 146th St.; E. Bruebecker	Sli't
9:40—303 W. 127 St.	None
9:40—5th Av., at 97th St.; tennis court	Sli't
9:45—511 E. 149th St.; Sam'l Kohen	Slight
9:45—876 Elsmere Pl.; J. Sander	Slight
9:50—182 East End Av.; J. Broun	Slight
9:50—248 E. 80th St.; J. Fanning	Slight
10:00—27 W. 68th St.; Sam'l Harburger	Slight
10:00—Randall's Island; House of Refuge	Slight
10:10—153d St. and Riverside Drive; (vacant lot)	None
10:35—309 Haven Av.; Dan'l Clooman	Slight

NO VESTS FOR HIM.

Vow of a Boston Man Whom the Summer Heat Makes Miserable.

I detest the vest in Summer. But one must conceal the "gallowses," for not all men can wear these constricting belts. To me they are "causa belli." I become at once in any company "persona non grata."

Arrived at an age when the extremes of heat and cold are more sorely felt, I suffer in Summer from overclothing, underclothing, and excess baggage as to all apparel. We can't utterly forego coats in the streets—fancy shirts or no fancy shirts. It is simply intolerable to have men appear at lunch tables sans sacks of some sort. Fancy silks in shirts are no mitigation.

Was it Epicurus who drank from the palm of the hand to show how few and simple were his wants? Vested interests or no vested interests, I'm against vests, and no vests shall be up against me!—W. B. Wright in Boston Herald.

Auctions.

Notice is hereby given that The Autocar Sales & Service Co., Inc., No. 553 West 23rd Street, of New York City, will sell at Public Auction at its garage, No. 546 West 124th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of July, at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon of that day by Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, Autocar Truck No. 23,946, manufactured by The Autocar Company, belonging to Eugene De Maille, 67 East 24th Street, City of New York, County of New York and State of New York, in order to satisfy its lien for garage charges, repairs and its lien under a Conditional Bill of Sale.

Auctions.

SAMUEL T. FREEMAN & COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS,
1519-21 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

RECEIVER'S SALE

In the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Sept. Term, 1916. No. 1651. C. W. Gaylord vs. Keystone Plaster Co.

VALUABLE PLANT OF
THE KEYSTONE PLASTER COMPANY,
FOOT OF JEFFREY ST. & DELAWARE AVE.,
CHESTER, PENNA.,
Monday and Tuesday, July 28th and 29th, 1919,
At 10 A. M. Each Day on the Premises.

REAL ESTATE—Valuable Manufacturing Site bounded by Morton & Jeffrey Streets, running from Delaware Ave. to the Delaware River, with Modern Steel, Hollow Tile & Brick mills; 2 Railroad Sidings, Wharf, etc. Also Brick Office Building, N. E. Cor. Delaware Ave. & Jeffrey St., lot 60x140 ft. Also lot S. E. Cor. Front and Jeffrey Sts., 100x140 ft. Also block S. W. Cor. Front & Morton Sts., 280x142½ ft.

MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT—The entire Machinery, Equipment, Office Furniture, Raw Material and Material in Process of the Keystone Plaster Co., comprising about 1,300 lots, to be sold in separate lots only. The machinery includes Conveyors, Blowers, Packers, Grain Cleaners, Broughton Mixers, Broughton Calcining Kettles, Sand Screens, Dust Collectors, Burr Mills, Crushers, Shoveling Machines, Sand Dryers, Complete Continuous Process for Reduction and Calcining System of the latest type, Modern Dock Equipment, Derricks, Portable Hoppers, Aerial Tramway, Auxiliary Hoisting Equipment, Derrick Buckets, Engine, Boilers, Steam Pumps, Motors, Blacksmith, Carpenter Shop, Cooperage and Laboratory Equipments, Office Furniture, Dining Room and Kitchen Equipment and large quantity of Raw Material, including Sand, Lime, Gypsum, Material in Process, etc.

By order of John Elliott Newlin, Receiver.

J. B. COLAHAN, 3RD, Atty. for Receiver,
1207-08 Morris Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Illustrated catalogues with full particulars, terms, list of machinery, etc., will be mailed upon application to

SAMUEL T. FREEMAN & COMPANY, Auctioneers,
1519-21 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises........5:30 | Sun sets.........8:31

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	2:01	2:39	8:26	9:02
Governors Island	2:44	3:27	9:11	9:50
Hell Gate	5:06	5:36	11:37	12:00

Arrived—Friday, July 4.

SS Almele, Amsterdam, June 20.
SS Polybius, Newport News, July 2.
SS Maracaibo, San Juan, June 29.
SS Caronia, Liverpool, June 25.
SS Lake Buckeye, Nuevitas, June 27.
SS Vetruvia, Androssan, June 21.
SS Lake Mattato, Manzanillo, June 15.
SS Moncenisio, Gibraltar, June 19.
SS Ehrenfels, Norfolk, July 2.
SS Lake Calistoga, Nuevitas, June 27.
SS Lake Largo, Danzig, June 18.
SS Seattle, Brest, June 25.
SS Lancaster, Bordeaux, June 21.
SS Santa Cecilia, St. Nazaire, June 23.
SS Clan MacBrayne, Glasgow, June 20.
SS Aschenburg, Savone, June 19.
SS West Aslawa, Cristobal, June 26.
SS Jamestown, Newport News, July 2.
SS El Paso, New Orleans, June 28.
SS El Monte, Galveston, June 28.
SS Talabot, Copenhagen, June 20.
SS West Irmo, Cristobal, June 26.
SS Mendocino, Liverpool, June 23.
SS City of Atlanta, Savannah, July 1.
SS Huron, Jacksonville, June 29.
SS Pennsylvania, Providence, July 3.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.		
Arabian	Hull	June 16
Veendyk	Barbados	June 17
Point Judith	Gibraltar	June 18
Turretcrown	Dartmouth	June 17
Mae	Swansea	June 18
Eastgate	Havre	June 10
Splendor	Genoa	June 12
Procyon	Havre	June 17
Caserta	Marseilles	June 21
Arizonian	St. Nazaire	June 23
Mauretania	Southampton	June 28
Leviathan	Brest	June 29
Noordam	Brest	June 26
Baltic	Liverpool	June 26
Patricia	Brest	June 24
Muscatine	St. Nazaire	June 22
Lake Silver	St. Nazaire	June 21
Favorite	Brest	June 21
E. L. Doheny	Brest	June 23
DUE TOMORROW.		
Giuseppi Verdi	Marseilles	June 22
Mt. Vernon	Brest	June 28
Manitou	Brest	June 27
Elvalle	Galveston	June 30
DUE MONDAY.		
Santa Ana	Bordeaux	June 26
Calamares	St. Nazaire	June 27
Great Northern	Brest	July 1
Frederick	Brest	June 30
San Juan	San Juan	July 2
Lenape	Jacksonville	July 4
DUE TUESDAY.		
Kentuckian	St. Nazaire	June 27
Deepwater	Bordeaux	June 26
Louisville	Brest	June 29
Marcia	Marseilles	June 28
George Washington	Brest	June 29
Comal	Galveston	July 1
City of St. Louis	Savannah	July 5
DUE WEDNESDAY.		
E. F. Luckenbach	St. Nazaire	June 27
Re D'Italia	Marseilles	June 23
El Alba	Galveston	July 3
DUE THURSDAY.		
Pretoria	Brest	June 30
Valacia	Bordeaux	June 29
Nansemond	Brest	June 28
Henderson	St. Nazaire	June 30
W. A. Luckenbach	St. Nazaire	June 30
DUE FRIDAY.		
Santaolivia	Bordeaux	June 28
West Apaum	St. Nazaire	June 26

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Orduna, Liverpool	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Esperanza, Havana	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hilarius, B'nos Aires	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Taormina, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Peerless, Brest	——	12:00 M.
Zeppelin, Brest	——	12:00 M.
Tiger, Brest	——	12:00 M.
Aeolus, Brest	——	12:00 M.
Munamar, Antilla	——	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
Defiance, London	——	12:00 M.
Edgemount, London	——	12:00 M.
Rijyndam, Brest	——	12:45 P.M.
Mobile, Brest	——	1:15 P.M.
Troy, Brest	——	12:30 P.M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
K.I. Luckenbach, Brest	——	12:00 M.
Clan MacMaster, Cape Town	——	12:00 M.
Samland, Antwerp	——	12:00 M.
SAIL MONDAY.		
Galahad, Glasgow	——	12:00 M.
Alamo, Jamaica	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
SAIL TUESDAY.		
Abangarez, Panama	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Wilhelmina, Brest	——	12:00 M.
Santa Rosalia, Buenos Aires	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vindelia, Glasgow	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
SAIL WEDNESDAY.		
Iroquois, Turks Isle	——	12:00 M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	——	1:00 P.M.
Lancaster, Brest	——	12:00 M.
Santa Cecilia, Brest	——	12:00 M.
Arizonan, Brest	——	12:00 M.
SAIL THURSDAY.		
Patricia, Brest	——	12:00 M.
Von Steuben, Brest	——	12:00 M.
SAIL FRIDAY.		
Mauretania, Southampton	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mt. Vernon, Brest	——	12:00 M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Waaldyke, at Port Natal, June 25.
SS Clan Monroe, at Port Natal, June 24.
SS City of Birmingham, at Colombo, June 29.
SS Oscar II., at Copenhagen, July 1.
SS Elswick Grange, at Gibraltar, July 1.
SS Hemlock, at Falmouth, July 2.
SS Plattsburg, at Liverpool, July 2.
SS Stavangerfjord, at Stavanger, June 25.
SS Cressington Court, at Genoa, June 26.
SS Oanfa, at Hongkong, June 26.
SS City of Norwich, at Port Said, June 27.
SS David Lloyd George, at St. Nazaire, June 29.
SS Hattie Luckenbach, at Buenos Aires, June 29.
SS Austral, at Lyttleton, June 30.
SS Californie, at Dunkirk, June 30.
SS Chicago, at Bordeaux, June 30.
SS Charlton Hall, at Buenos Aires, June 30.
SS Procida, at Gibraltar, June 30.
SS Arnoy, at Ardrossan, July 2.
SS Constantina, at Rotterdam, June 27.

Sailed.

SS Olympic, from Southampton, July 2.
SS Vauban, from Barbados, June 30.
SS City of Bombay, from Perim, June 26.
SS Amleth, from Dartmouth, July 1.
SS Saxonia, from Brest, July 1.
SS Valdura, from Leghorn, June 27.
SS Kathlamba, from Colombo, June 26.
SS Summelsdyk, from Barbados, June 28.
SS Hogland, from Shields, July 2.

Passed.

SS Hans Maersk, New York for Genoa, passed Gibraltar.
SS Pannonia, New York for Piraeus, passed Gibraltar.
SS Allies, New York, via Baltimore, for Gothenburg, passed Dunnet Head.
SS Natal, New York for Antwerp, passed Prawle Point.
SS Oaklands Grange, New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard.
SS Alioth, New York for Rotterdam, passed Scilly.
SS Idaho, New York for Antwerp, passed Scilly.
SS Leopold II., New York for Antwerp, passed Scilly.

Transpacific Mails.

Connecting mails close at G. P. O. and City Hall Stations at 5:30 P. M. as follows:

Japan, Korea, China, Siam, Cochin China, Netherlands East Indies, and Philippine Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.—SS Empress of Asia, July 5.

Hawaii, via Seattle—SS Glymont, July 5.

Japan, Korea, China, Siam, Cochin China, and Netherlands East Indies, via Seattle—SS Kashima Maru, July 7.

Hawaii, Guam, Japan, Korea, China, Siam, Cochin China, and Netherlands East Indies. These mails are forwarded to the Pacific Coast daily for dispatch to destination by the best opportunity.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MARY HOPE HAMMOND, alleged bankrupt.

It appearing to my satisfaction from the petition of Samuel D. Johnson, duly verified June 23rd, 1919, that a petition was duly filed in this Court on the 7th day of June, 1919, praying that the above named Mary Hope Hammond be adjudged a bankrupt and that a subpoena directed to the said alleged bankrupt was duly issued out of this Court to the Marshal of this District, and that the said Marshal has been unable to serve the same upon the said alleged bankrupt, and that the said alleged bankrupt is not now within this district so that personal service may be made upon her, and that diligent effort has been made to ascertain the whereabouts of the said alleged bankrupt, but that she is not within the jurisdiction of this court.

It is, on motion of Cass & Apfel, attorneys for petitioning creditor,

ORDERED that the said above named alleged bankrupt, Mary Hope Hammond, plead or answer on or before the 14th day of July, 1919, to the petition herein, filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court on the 7th day of June, 1919; and that in case of her failure to plead or answer thereto, adjudication shall be made against her according to the prayer of said petition.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that this order be published in The New York Times once a week for two successive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 27th day of June, 1919, and that a copy of this order be mailed to the said alleged bankrupt at her last known place of residence, to wit: 33 West 67th Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, Southern District of New York.

Dated, New York City, June 23rd, 1919.

AUGUSTUS N. HAND,
District Judge.

LONG ISLAND SOUND
Sunday Excursions
Str. City of Lowell
To Bridgeport
Lv. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., 10:00 A. M.
Lv. Pier 14, N. R., Fulton St., 10:15 A. M.
Return due New York about 8 P. M.
Round Trip Fare (incl. War Tax), $1.30. Children 65 Cents.

Str. Richard Peck
To New Haven
Lv. Pier 28, E. R., Catharine St., 9:30 A. M.
Lv. Pier 70, E. R., 22d St., 10:00 A. M.
Return due New York about 9 P. M.
Round Trip Fare (incl. War Tax), $1.70. Children 85 Cents.

Restaurant Service—Lunch Counters—Music
Limited Number of Tickets on Sale at Piers on Days of Excursions Only.
Enough Time Allowed in Both Cities for Sightseeing.
United States Railroad Administration
NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP LINES

An Ideal Summer Playground

BEAR MOUNTAIN
FREE OUTDOOR SPORTS

45 MILES UP THE HUDSON
Special Boat Service Today & Sunday
THE POPULAR STEAMERS
"Highlander" & "Grand Republic"
Will leave BATTERY PIER 9 A. M.
West 132d Street, 9:30 A. M.
Str. "GRAND REPUBLIC" Lvs. Battery Weekdays, 9; W. 132d St., 9:30 A. M.
FARE Round Trip Sundays and Holidays, 85c; Children, 55c. Weekdays, 55c; Children, 30c. Including War Tax.
MUSIC. REFRESHMENTS ON BOARD
Bear Mt. Line. Tel. Bowling Green 7538.

GREAT SATURDAY SAIL
NEWBURGH or BEACON and Return 75c
Go up the sparkling Hudson on the swift, palatial
"BENJ. B. ODELL"
Music, Restaurant, Lunchroom.
Plenty of time for picnics and parties ashore at Orange Lake Park or atop Mt. Beacon.
Franklin St., rain or shine, 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:30 A. M.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

IDEAL TRIP
Saturday Afternoon
See the West Point
Dress Parade
*Comfortable Str. HOMER RAMSDELL leaves Franklin St., 1 P. M., W. 129th St., 1:30 P. M. for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston. Music. Restaurant. The palatial BENJ. B. ODELL leaves West Point, 7 P. M., for return to New York.
*Also Str. POUGHKEEPSIE leaves Franklin St., 2:30 P. M., W. 129th St., 3 P. M. for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston.
*Both steamers offer an ideal afternoon on the Hudson and connect with return steamer to New York same day.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

Iron Steamboat Co
CONEY ISLAND
Schedule Subject to Change Without Notice
LEAVE WEST 129TH STREET:
9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30 P. M.
LEAVE PIER 1, NORTH RIVER:
10:20, 11:15 A. M.; 12:00, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 6:00, 6:40, 7:15, 8:15, 9:30.
LVE. STEEPLECHASE, CONEY ISLAND:
†11:25 A. M.; 12:25, 1:10, †2:10, 3:10, 3:55, 4:55, *5:25, 6:10, *7:10, 7:50, 8:25, 9:25, 10:30.
Trips marked * do not go to 129th St.
Trips marked † do not stop at Pier 1, N. R.
ROCKAWAY BEACH
Lv. W. 129 St., 9:30 A. M. Pier 1, N. R., 10:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M. Rockaway, 12:15, 5:30 P. M.
TELEPHONE WHITEHALL 1279.

A DELIGHTFUL DAYS OUTING
ORANGE LAKE PARK
NEWBURGH, N.Y.
THE PLAYGROUND of the HUDSON
accessible by all Hudson River Steamboats
NY OFFICE 25 W. 42ND ST.
Phone Vanderbilt 4527 for full Information

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES
NEW YORK-ALBANY-TROY
From Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., weekdays, 6 and 7 P. M.; Sundays and Holidays, 6 and 9 P. M. West 132d St., half hour later. Due Albany 6 o'clock following morning. Direct rail connections at Albany to all points north, east and west. Phone Canal 9000.
Express Freight Service. Autos Carried.
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON By Boat & Rail $4.40
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $2.97
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1.08 to $3.24
Above prices include war tax.
Boat Leaves Pier 39, North River, Daily and Sunday at 5:30 P. M. Phone Spring 9491.

Long Island Sound
By Daylight
Str. Chester W. Chapin
To New London—Mondays Only
Lv. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., 10:00 A. M.
Lv. Pier 70, E. R., 22d St., 10:30 A. M.
Due New London—5:15 P. M.
Tickets and information at all U. S. R. R. Administration Consolidated Ticket Offices.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON SAIL
To Newburgh and Return
Str. "Newburgh"
Leaves Franklin St., 1 P. M.; W. 129th St., 1:30 P. M.
Music, Restaurant, Lunchroom.
Central Hudson Line

BEST SUNDAY EXCURSION $1
On the Swift, Palatial
"BENJ. B. ODELL"
A perfect outing amid congenial surroundings at moderate cost.
Newburgh, Beacon, $1 } Round
Poughkeepsie, $1.50 } Trips
Plenty of time to go up Mt. Beacon or visit Orange Lake Park.
Franklin St., rain or shine, 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:30 A. M.
Music Restaurant Lunchroom
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

Hudson River Day Line
July 5th
Through Steamer for Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson & Albany leaves Desbrosses St. 8:40 A. M.
Also Steamer leaves Desbrosses St. 10:00 A. M. for Poughkeepsie & return.
Also Steamer leaves Desbrosses St. 1:40 P. M. for Albany and way landings.
Steamers may leave ahead of time if capacity is reached. To secure freedom from crowds postpone your trip if possible until after July 7.

METROPOLITAN LINE
To BOSTON *All the Way by Water. Always in Sight of Land*
Via CAPE COD CANAL
Daylight through the Canal both ways.
Leave Pier 18, Foot of Murray St., Daily (Sundays included) at 5:00 P. M. Fare $5.65. Tickets and information at Wharf. Tel. Barclay 5000.

S. S. "MANDALAY" DAY and NIGHT TRIPS
To Atlantic Highlands. Fare 40c each way
Lvs. Battery Daily, *9.30 A. M., 1.30, 8.00 P. M.
Ret. Lv. Atlantic Highlands 11 A. M., 5, 9.45 P.M.
(*9.30 trip omitted Mons.) Music—Dancing
Phones Broad 1535-1585

CUNARD
ANCHOR
Passenger and Freight Services.

NEW YORK to LIVERPOOL	
Orduna	July 5
Caronia	July 12
Carmania	July 22
Orduna	Aug. 2
Caronia	Aug. 9
Carmania	Aug. 16
Royal George	Aug. 30
NEW YORK to SOUTHAMPTON	
Mauretania	July 11
Aquitania	July 28
Aquitania	Aug. 23
NEW YORK to PLYMOUTH, HAVRE and LONDON	
Saxonia	July 17
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Royal George	July 26
NEW YORK to GLASGOW	
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Cedric	July 22
Adriatic	July 24
Lapland	Aug. 2
Baltic	Aug. 16
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HALIFAX—SOUTHAMPTON	
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REPUBLICAN WOMEN WORK FOR PRIMARY

Have Promised to Support All Candidates, Regardless of Old Suffrage Views.

NOW FAVOR ELLENBOGEN

Zinke and Griffiths Among Others for Whom Women Members Wage Summer Campaign.

Miss Helen Varick Boswell, Vice-Chairman of the Republican County Committee and head of its Women's Division, announced yesterday that several Republican women would enter the field this fall as candidates for Assembly and Aldermanic nominations in the primaries. Intensive political work is being planned for the Republican women during the hot days of July and August, owing to the early primary election this year. The primaries will be held the day following Labor Day.

Republican women are taking active interest in the fight now in progress in the Fifth Municipal Court District. There are three candidates already in the field.

Ex-Assemblyman Abram Ellenbogen of the Seventh Assembly District, who was beaten for re-election last year by Mrs. Mary M. Lilly; Alexander V. Zinke of the Ninth Assembly District, and Charles H. Griffiths of the Eleventh Assembly District, have already begun circulating their designating petitions.

Mr. Ellenbogen, owing to his opposition to woman suffrage, may become a victim of the recurrence of that wrath of enfranchised women which brought him to grief in the election last year, but Katherine T. Hammer, associate leader of his district, and Mrs. Francis Yawger, who at one time was head of the Republican Women's State Organization, are openly backing him for the nomination.

Mrs. James Griswold Wentz, President of the Women's Republican Club, and Mrs. Jessie Hoyt Higgins, Secretary of the New York County Republican Committee, are among prominent Republican women supporting Mr. Zinke, who is regarded as an out-and-out believer in woman suffrage.

Miss Boswell said that she herself, with Miss Mary Wod, organizer of the women's forces in the Republican County Committee, and Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, another Republican woman of prominence, would support the candidacy of Mr. Griffiths. Mr. Griffiths at one time was Republican leader of his district.

The Republican women are pledged not to vent their resentment in the general election against any Republican foe of woman suffrage who may win in the primaries. Thus, in the event that Mr. Ellenbogen, who unquestionably has more strength among the men voters of the district than either of his opponents, should be successful in the primaries, and the pledge should be loyally observed by the women voters, he would stand more than an even chance of being elected, for the district is regarded as safely Republican.

The Democrats, however, believe that the primary fight will leave enough bitterness behind to make it possible for them to elect a Municipal Court Justice from a district which invariably has returned Republicans for that office.

COURT CALENDARS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Bankers Trust Co<Schorer—John Mulholland.
SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Curtin<Empire Produce & Export Co, Inc—William Allen.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Donnelly, J. — Mary Grace Richardson<Jacob Siris et al.—Henry Brady.
SUPREME COURT — Hendrick, J. — John Finck<Louis A. Finck, ind and as exec—John Fonck, Louis Haup, and John H. Van Tine.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Re Grosso & ano—Thomas G. Price.

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$13,000 BUYS
(Amid Exquisite Scenery)
House of 5 bedrooms, 50 acres with 1,200 peach, 300 cherry, 700 apple, 60 pear, 25 plum, 9,000 currants; 3 acres grapes, etc., etc. Beautiful stream. ½ mile from station at New Milford, Conn. (No. A-1354)
Ladd & Nichols
Tel. 1717 Greenwich, Conn.

GREENWICH
"COUNTRY HOUSE"
$30,000!!!
Reception, living, billiard rooms. Sun parlor. Fireproof. 5 acres of gardens and fruit. (No. 2489).
Ladd & Nichols
Tel. 1717 Greenwich, Conn.

FACTORIES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BARTLETT BUILDING,
216-228 High St., Newark, N. J.
70,000 Sq. Ft. 5 story modern mill constructed brick bldg; large power plant, sprinkled, artesian wells, elevator. Central; good labor district.
Walter Baker Co., 756 Broad St., Newark.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

39 WEST 46TH ST.
TOP FLOOR APARTMENT
3 ROOMS, 2 BATHS,
FOR LEASE.
INQUIRE N. K. THOMPSON,
51 East 42d St.

611 West 113th St.
NEWLY REDECORATED
6-ROOM APARTMENT
$100 per Month. Immediate Possession.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

ATTENTION SPECULATORS AND INVESTORS!!—TWO DESIRABLE APARTMENT HOUSE SITES; corner plot, size 200x80; fronting three streets, 184th, Bennett Av., and Overlook Terrace; another corner at Bennett Av. and 186th St., size 100x58.64; both plots are one block from Broadway and convenient to subway express station. Apply Owner, 3910 Woolworth Bldg. Phone Barclay 5825.

BROADWAY CORNER
NEAR COLUMBUS CIRCLE.
Will lease for 21 years, 14,000 square feet at very attractive net rental.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 50 EAST 42d ST.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Corner Loring Place and 183d St. Fordham Heights.—For sale a very desirable 10 room stone and frame residence on 2½ lot irregular plot $20,000; finest site in most restricted section of Bronx; accessible by subways, or by N. Y. C. to Grand Central Station; place in perfect condition; possession Oct. 1. C. L. Smith, 30th St. and 11th Av. Telephone 3,000 Chelsea.

Great sacrifice, beautiful home, finest location in Bronx; large grounds, good site for apartment house. Jackson, 112 Times.

Waterfront plot, 50x350, Throgs Neck, Bronx; divide. Orth, 250 East 124th.

Brooklyn.

12 HOUSES
7 rooms, brick, tile baths and vestibules, $4,300; also one $4,800; take Church Av. car, get off at Brooklyn Av., walk to 960; representative will be on premises all day Saturday and Sunday. Complete Home Building Co., Inc., 1,333 Broadway, New York.

Flatbush.—$11,750; new seven-room detached; inclosed porch; all modern improvements; ready Oct. 15; see plans at this office. George E. Jantzer, 1,382 Flatbush Av. Closed Sundays.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Build this Fall and make first payment on the property in 3 years; choice one or more lots with every city convenience; five minutes' walk to New Haven station, Mount Vernon or Pelham. Particulars from Prunier, 33 Brookside, Mount Vernon.

Rye, N. Y.—A few building sites for sale; high elevation, overlooking the Sound; nothing more ideal anywhere; an opportunity for those who want the best. U. J. Magill, Rye, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Beechhurst, Long Island, 30 minutes from Broadway; wonderful bargains in choice plots, overlooking Sound, bought at forced auction sale; must sell immediately; act quick. Address owner, Howard Thurston, Beechhurst, phone Flushing 1214. S. Tilden Holtzendorff, Whitestone, phone 2361 Flushing.

Cedarhurst Park, L. I.—For sale, 10-room stucco, all-year, corner house on lot 100x100; 2 baths, 2 toilets, large porch, parquet floors, laundry, butler's pantry, garage, steam heat. Apply Miller, 70 Lenox Av., Apt. 61. Tel. 5744 Harlem, or Cederhurst Park. Tel. 1059 Far Rock.

Flushing's choicest location; beautiful home, 15 rooms, 2 baths, hardwood floors, open fireplace; corner plot, 75x150; southern exposure; fine shade; price $17,500; a genuine opportunity. Apply Owner, 288 Washington Place, or telephone 975-W Flushing.

Douglas Manor.—Five lots, near water; $2,500; reason for selling, complete building plans ready. H. Peper, 1,777 Broadway.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Seven-room tapestry brick house and garage on corner four lots, $12,500; asbestos roof, copper leaders, bronze screens, doors; limestone sills; parquet floors; beam ceilings; all tile porcelain bath, well decorated; grounds well planted, parked street; high in hills, 35 minutes to city, between two railroads, block from trolley; terms arranged. Phone Rutherford 1478, or write Birch, owner, 188 Hillcrest Av., Woodridge.

House, 7 rooms, bath, steam heat, gas, electricity, open fireplace, parquet floors, lot 50x125, located Hillsdale, N. J.; 23 miles from New York; commutation $8.64; price $4,250; terms to suit. Mrs. A. J. Higgins, Conklin Av., Hillsdale, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

ON THE SOUND.
Charming Colonial house, 10 rooms, 3 baths; all improvements; double garage, man's quarters; garden; bathing, tennis and golf; near Stamford station. T. J. GOOD, 187 Main St., Stamford. Tel. 9326 Murray Hill.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE.
FIREPROOF OFFICE BUILDING.
BIG BUSINESS MUST CENTRALIZE IN WASHINGTON.
9-story concrete and steel construction; absolutely fireproof building; dual elevator service; dual heating plants.
Plumbing, lavatories on all floors, running water, porcelain basins in most rooms.
Building now ready for immediate occupancy; also available for hotel purposes.
The only available office building in Washington, D. C.
E. H. TAGGART,
1,320 New York Av. N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Wanted, farm or estate, 100 to 300 acres, on long lease, in Westchester or Long Island; within 20 miles. Edward Browning, 110 West 40th St.

For remodeling, private residence, 20-foot front, 70th to 80th St.-Lexington to 5th Av. H 824 Times Annex.

SMALL ESTATE, NOT OVER 40 ACRES; NEAR HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON. H 824 TIMES ANNEX.

Small country estate, not over 40 acres, near Hastings-on-Hudson. H 825 Times Annex.

CITY HOUSES—For Sale or To Let.

Bronx.

Bryant Av., near Freeman St., 7-room house; $5,900; a bargain. G. W. Nielson, 1,478 Williamsbridge Road, Bronx.

Brooklyn.

Semi-detached seven-room brick house, forty minutes Times Square, three minutes subway, parquet floors, electricity, gas, steam heat, separate porch, upstairs kitchenette, $6,750. 1,841 77th St., Bensonhurst.

Beautiful semi-detached seven-room brick; hot water heat, parqueting, electricity, shower, new screens, storm windows. Cypress 2827.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.

Westchester County.

Furnished house, 9 rooms, all improvements; wonderful grounds; wide lake view; garage; near depot; only $150 a month. File number 244—Others. Send for catalog. MERRIAM. Phone 500 Mt. Kisco.

Mamaroneck, N. Y.—For sale, NEW stucco house, 8 rooms and bath; all improvements; 3 minutes to R. R. station. Phone Mamaroneck 1096. Inquire 78 Ward Av., Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Beautiful new house, 7 rooms, bath, all improvements; 4 minutes to Oakland Beach and trolley, on Milton Road, near Rye Beach Av., Rye, N. Y.; open for inspection. Murray Hill 4647.

New Rochelle.—Ten-room house, all improvements, high ground, 96x120; large shade trees; 10 minutes' walk to station. Phone Owner, 2645 New Rochelle.

Larchmont's best home propositions; $1,000 cash, balance like rent. M. S. Keller, 131 West 39th St. Phone 1251 Bryant.

Long Island.

FAR ROCKAWAY, LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE, GRAY TOWER, BEERS PLACE, FULLY FURNISHED, LARGE GROUNDS, DOUBLE BALCONIES, TWENTY ROOMS, FIVE BATHROOMS, BILLIARD ROOM, MOTOR HOUSE, CHAUFFEURS' ROOMS
HOUSE CAN BE SEEN, 2 TO 5 P. M.
JAMES L. BEERS,
FOOT OF CENTRAL AVENUE,
FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.

I have forty homes in and about the beautiful residential town of Roosevelt, L. I., at prices from $1,900 to $8,000, within easy commuting distance of New York City; I have been in business in the same town fourteen years; reference any bank. Charles E. Whitehouse, Roosevelt, L. I. Tel. 444M Freeport.

Bayside.—For sale, practically new clapboard house; plot 40x100; 7 rooms, bath, fireplace, parquet floors, hardwood trim, electricity, gas; 6 min. to station; easy terms. H. D. Lewis, 47 W. 34th St. Greeley 6896.

I have a home, seven rooms and bath, three minutes from electric station, easy commuting distance, convenient to golf and beaches, for $500 cash, balance like rent. E. R., 139 Times.

New Jersey.

Beautiful home located in best section of Bloomfield, N. J.; seven rooms and bath, with porch, gas, electricity, steam heat, and telephone; six minutes' walk from Orchard St. Station, Erie Railroad; all conveniences; lot 50x150; room for double garage; price $6,000; liberal terms. Further information at 4 Morton St., Bloomfield, N. J., or telephone Riedel, 6900 Bowling Green.

You're positively looking for my beautiful, modern, convenient, desirable suburban homes; bargains; phone; write, come now. HENSCHEL, 89 6th St., Ridgefield Park, N. J. Phones 1481-J Hackensack, 3823 Cortlandt (N. Y.)

Six room, bath, modern bungalow; all improvements; half hour out, Erie; $3,950; terms. Butscher, 154 Nassau. Tel. 3806 Beekman.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.

New Jersey.

NEW
MODERN
HOMES FOR RENT.
FIVE AND SEVEN-ROOM HOUSES FOR RENT; NEVER BEFORE OCCUPIED; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; FINE LAWNS; LARGE YARDS; MAKE RESERVATIONS AT ONCE.
TELEPHONE 7804 MARKET.
ASK FOR MR. BLACK.
ROOM 319, GLOBE BUILDING,
800 BROAD ST., NEWARK, N. J.

COME OUT TODAY
TO BEAUTIFUL ROSELLE PARK, N. J.
Forty minutes from New York on the Jersey Central from Liberty St.; 84 trains daily; commutation 11c.; any hour on the hour. Special $7,500 Houses for $6,000; easy terms. Parquet floors, gas, electric lights, and steam heat; fare refunded if you buy. See Wendell Buckley, Home Buyers' Adviser, 612 Chestnut St., on the premises. Tel. 4189 Roselle, or at 261 Broadway, New York. Tel. 5526 Barclay.

AN IDEAL HOME IN THE COUNTRY, COMMUTING DISTANCE, FEW MINUTES FROM THE DEPOT; 12 ROOMS, TWO BATHS, LARGE PIAZZAS, BILLIARD ROOM, SLEEPING PORCH, LARGE, OPEN FIREPLACE; ALL IMPROVEMENTS IN HOUSE; GARAGE AND COTTAGE; FOUR TO NINE ACRES OF LAND; FULL-GROWN APPLE ORCHARD; WONDERFUL VIEW OVERLOOKING LAKE; MUST BE SOLD ON ACCOUNT OF LEAVING CITY. H. W. SHAW, WOODCLIFF LAKE, N. J.

Montclair.—Ten rooms, bath, all modern improvements; garage; convenient to D., L. & W. and trolley. 450 Washington Av., Montclair, N. J.

New York State.

Cottage at Lake Placid to rent; all modern improvements; 3 minutes from L. P. C. and lakes. Box 352, Lake Placid, N. Y.

Connecticut.

Attractive 8-room cottage, over 5 acres, cemented cellar, large barn, two brooks, woods, fruit; mile from village, Litchfield Hills. Alice V. D. Pierrepont, New Hartford, Conn.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Long Island.

COTTAGE AND GARAGE, CEDARHURST, LONG ISLAND.
2 bedrooms, 2 baths, maid's room, kitchen, dining room, living room, gas range and water heater; $150 per month. A. S. Rogers, 113 Chambers St., New York; phone Far Rockaway 2036.

PARTY OCCUPYING BEAUTIFUL 9-ROOM HOUSE WISHES TO SHARE FOR SEASON WITH SMALL FAMILY. KALISH, BEACH 130TH, ROCKAWAY PARK, 3D HOUSE FROM BOULEVARD.

Beautiful stucco bungalow, 148 Norfolk St., Manhattan Beach; 4 rooms, furnished; all improvements; immediate possession; very reasonable. Telephone 920 Coney Island.

For rent until September, furnished nine-room house, screened porch, garage, garden, fine grounds. Telephone Flushing 1253 for terms.

New York State.

To Let.—117 Nelson Av., Saratoga Springs; beautiful furnished house for the month of August; five guest bedrooms, two servants' bedrooms, two bathrooms, sleeping porch; garage for three cars; beautiful porch, large lawn, electric light; close to race track; price $600. V 373 Times.

New Jersey.

For Rent.—Furnished country house, month or six weeks beginning on or about July 15; seven rooms, three large master's rooms, two baths; high altitude, free of mosquitoes; wonderful view of Ramapo Valley and mountains; three quarters acre planted shrubbery, flowers, vegetables; excellent water; three-quarters mile station; taxi service. Reply P. O. Box 42, Mahwah, N. J.

Summer home in Keyport, N. J.—Accommodation for large family for the season at $5 a room; accommodations for 10; very nice surroundings. Inquire, for further particulars, Salkind, Melrose 4195.

Deal Beach, N. J.—Furnished cottage to let, with hotel service, on grounds of Hathaway Inn; 9 rooms, 2 baths. Address Hathaway Inn, Deal.

Spring Lake Beach, N. J.—414 Central Av., 15-room modern house; spacious grounds; tennis court; garage. Phone Circle 1810, N. Y.

Connecticut.

Farm in North Guilford, 89 acres, modern house, 16 rooms, furnished; gas and water system; 1½-acre garden, planted; 14 miles from New Haven. For particulars apply by letter only. R. F. D. Box 118, North Guilford, Conn.

Miscellaneous.

Ideally situated, handsomely furnished Colonial house in New Hampshire, facing lake; fishing, boating, bathing; fine old trees; big porches; 2 baths; 6 fireplaces; garage, stable, boat. Telephone 3423 Morningside. Write Apartment 5C, 587 Riverside Drive.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

Bungalow or small cottage near ocean, New Jersey, until Sept. 8; only moderate rental considered. N 633 Times Downtown.

Wanted, for Summer, small furnished house; within two hours. A., 2,088 Broadway.

FARMS.

Pennsylvania—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—65-acre farm located ½ mile from Honesdale, Penn.; high ground, good house, barn, and outbuildings; soil fertile; stream running through; 15 lakes within a radius of 12 miles; deer and other good hunting within 25 miles; good automobile roads; owner will sacrifice for quick sale. Write M. D. 75, Room 1201, 220 West 42d St., New York.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

SOUTHWEST CORNER
CENTRE AND WALKER STS.,
8 STORY MODERN FIREPROOF BLDG.,
STORE, BASEMENT AND 5 FLOORS,
75,000 FEET OFFICE SPACE.
S. H. STONE, AGENT,
135 BROADWAY,
OR ANY BROKER.

Newark, N. J.—14,000 sq. ft. (heat and power) in modern loft building, southeast corner New Jersey R. R. Av. and Hamilton St. Walter Baker Co., 756 Broad St., Newark.

Desk room, $35 month; no other expense; office service alone, $5. Suite 339, 30 Church St. Best location in New York.

Storage space, 534 East 20th St., 2d and 3d floors; elevator; 33x184; no manufacturing. Apply Estate John U. Brookman, 165 B'way.

71 WALL ST.
Furnished suite; stenographer and two telephones; $50 month. Mr. Wolff, Suite 15.

Sculptor's studio, 30x50; plenty of north light; F17, 219 East 58th St. Apply on premises.

Light loft to lease; 9,000 square feet; electric power. Columbus 1662.

Furnished offices for rent. Suite 702, 110 West 40th St.

Rolltop desk, $15.50 monthly; telephone attendant. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Bronx.

Automobile showroom in automobile row in Bronx; fireproof building; store 1,280 square feet. Apply Garage, 2,438 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, near Fordham Rd.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted—Small store on Broadway, between 72d and 107th Sts., for manufacturing cigarettes; would consider desirable window space; must be reasonable; business established 9 years. N 367 Times.

Wanted to locate in Bushwick section of Brooklyn for warehouse purposes, 5,000 to 10,000 feet of estate suitable for furniture warehouse. Warehouse, 381 Times.

Store above 59th St., Columbus Av., or Broadway for restaurant. B 474 Times Downtown.

Wanted.—Factory space, 3,000 to 3,500 sq. ft., within 100 miles of New York City. B 196 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

36TH, 152 EAST, (Sniffen Court.)—7-room Studio Apt., 2 baths; $100 mo. until Oct.

38TH, 38 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Beautiful two, three, and four room apartments; just furnished; private baths, kitchenettes.

82D ST., 129 EAST.—Attractively furnished apartment, six rooms, two master's bedrooms, one master's bath, and one maid's room and bath, until Oct. 1 for special price. Apply superintendent on premises, or Douglas L. Elliman, 414 Madison Av., New York City.

91ST, 160 EAST. — Attractively furnished apartment, 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath; elevator; electric light; roof garden; immediate possession. Apt. 719.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished, 2 and 3 rooms and bath, $15 weekly up; full hotel service; one block from subway. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St., or Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,043.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; $45; nicely furnished; until October.

MY SPACIOUS 5th Av. duplex apartment; 4 master bedrooms. Phone Murray Hill 8574. Mrs. Evans.

40 EAST 51ST ST.
Attractively furnished 1, 2, or 3 room apartments, by month or year; meals.

Furnished—West Side.

5TH AV., (28th St.)—Two-room kitchenette suite, $125 monthly. Phone Mad. Sq. 1958.

42D ST., 228 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished bachelor apartments, consisting of parlor, bedroom, and bath; $21 per week up; full hotel service.

43D, 26 WEST.—Bachelor apartments; 2 attractive rooms, bath. Madison Square 4976.

45TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenette; no questionable applicants; highest references; $55-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 112 WEST. — Completely furnished bachelor apartment, two and three rooms, bath, $80 to $100; Summer concessions.
PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC.,
9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

51ST, 215 WEST.—High-class, light, cool front apartment, 5 rooms; bargain to Oct. 1 or longer. Circle 4666.

54TH ST., at Broadway, Hotel Albemarle.—Furnished apartment for rent, 2 rooms and bath, $25 a week; 4 rooms and bath, $35 a week; special monthly rates.

51ST, 34 WEST.—Lovely apartment, south bay window, overlooking garden. 4248 Circle.

55TH, 105 WEST.—Sublet immediately, furnished, attractive two rooms, bath, kitchenette. Call Circle 4630, Apt. 2-B.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Hotel Thorndyke.)—Exceptionally attractive two-room suite, with private bath; full hotel service; special weekly, monthly rate.

57TH ST., 340 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—The Clintonia, a modern elevator apartment house, newly furnished; hotel service; two and three rooms, with bath, $18 weekly up; references required.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Rodin Studios; luxurious little apartment; long, short lease. 3560 Circle.

57TH ST., 27 WEST.—Newly and smartly furnished one and two room apartments; Summer prices; elevator; maid service.

58TH, 57 WEST.—Sacrifice seven rooms, two baths; cool; attractive. Plaza 2450.

61ST, 27 WEST.—Three rooms and bath; beautifully furnished. Nelson.

69TH, 245 WEST, (the New West End.)—1, 2, 3-room apartment, bath, kitchenette; latest improvements; complete housekeeping; $45 up.

73D, 126 WEST, (Hotel Nobleton.)—Several beautifully furnished 2-room suites with bath, $20 weekly, $80 monthly.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Choice suites, baths, kitchenettes, small rooms; convenient location; Summer rates.

77TH, 106 WEST.—Exceptional suite, two rooms, bath; electricity; piano; select residence; $20.

79TH, (Near Drive.)—7 rooms, 2 baths; every room magnificent river view; three exposures; handsomely furnished in every detail; piano; immediate possession; $200 until October, longer lease if desired. Phone 3508 Columbus.

79TH, (64 Riverside Drive.)—One room apartments, private baths, kitchenette; $20-$22.50.

81ST, 204, W.—Attractively furnished, cool, three-room, modern housekeeping apartment. Elevator.

86TH, 257 WEST.—7-room duplex ground floor apt.; Summer months. Apply Superintendent.

93D, 254 WEST.—Beautiful, large front room, private bath; every convenience. Riverside 9710.

95TH, 336 WEST.—Exceptional five rooms, bath, piano, shower, &c.; one door from Drive; July to October, $100; October lease optional.

95TH, 330 WEST.—Well furnished six rooms; reduced rent for Summer; short or long lease.

104TH, 49 WEST.—Furnished apartments, one, two, three large rooms and bath; Summer rates; full hotel service.

109TH, 107 WEST, (Capitol, Academy 1611.) Manhattan Av., 215, (Alcazar, Academy 1710.) 2—6 rooms, completely furnished; elevator, non-elevator, $40-$75 monthly; weekly rates. Main office, 215 Manhattan Av. Academy 1647. Open Sundays and evenings.

111TH, 545 WEST.—Furnished 6-room apartment for Summer. Apply Doble.

113TH, (near Broadway.)—Two rooms, bath; electric light; maid service; rent $70; 3 rooms, bath; furnished or unfurnished; suitable doctor or dentist. R. A. McEntee, 546 West 113th. Telephone Cathedral 7483.

115TH, 610 WEST.—Attractive two or three-room, kitchenette apartment; light, cool. 63-A.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Furnished five rooms and bath, until Oct. 1; reasonable. Hoopingarner, Apartment 38.

127TH, 600 WEST. — Attractively furnished apartment, 2 bedrooms, living room, kitchen; spotless; $65.

145TH, WEST.—Elegantly furnished five-room apartment, exceptionally airy, $65 per month, for July, August and September. Miss Morris, 20 West 15th. Chelsea 9170.

151ST, 526 WEST.—Well furnished cozy, modern 4 rooms; ideal for two; entire or part. After 6:30 P. M.; Saturday and Sunday 8 to 11. References. Apt. 3, Audubon 2753.

APARTMENT SEEKING SIMPLIFIED.—For Summer bargain opportunities in apartments consult Wickliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished, 2 and 3 rooms and bath, $15 weekly up; full hotel service; one block from subway. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St., or Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th.

ATTRACTIVE apartments with hotel conveniences; inspection invited.
THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.
110th St., bet. Amsterdam & Columbus Avs. Excellent locality to stop during the Summer or while looking for permanent apartments; fully furnished apartments rented monthly.
1 room with kitchenette and bath, from $40 up.
2 rooms with kitchenette & bath, from $55 up.
3 rooms with kitchenette & bath, from $70 up.
Telephone Academy 613 for further information; linen and maid service, if desired; two blocks east of Broadway subway, near 6th and 9th Av. L; 5th Av. bus lines stop at door; reference essential.
Weekly rentals at special rates.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 370.—Beautifully furnished three-room apartment until Oct. 1 Inquire Superintendent.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 370, (corner 97th St.)—Four-room front apartment, furnished, reasonable. See superintendent.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
E. K. Van Winkle. 156 W. 72d. Col 1077.

CONVENT AV, 430, (149th.)—Two-room, kitchenette apartment; handsomely furnished; linen, silver; $80; lease. Call Sunday or evenings, or phone Vanderbilt 4737, Miss Mark.

FURNISHED APARTMENT.—Exquisitely appointed two-room apartment, bath, electrified kitchenette; restaurant and maid service in building; new, modern apartment house, near Plaza; lease to October, 1920. Phone 4668 Plaza.

FURNISHED APARTMENT.—Luxuriously, new, modern 4-room housekeeping apartment; leased to October, 1920; overlooking Central Park, near Plaza; restaurant in building. Phone 8540 Rector.

FIVE OUTSIDE ROOMS,
overlooking Harlem Valley, until Oct. 1. Burlew, 400 West 160th St.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 73.—Exceptional apartment; fine, large cool rooms; modern furniture; July-August, $100 month. Hyman, Audubon 6350.

MORRIS AV., 2,471.—2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; beautifully furnished; new apartment; cool southeastern exposure; one block Jerome Av. subway station; sublet until Oct. 1; $60. Inquire Wilson, Phone Fordham 3783.

Three outside rooms, bath, elevator; handsomely furnished; west side; telephone Audubon 2828.

SUMMER RATES.
Apartments of from two to five rooms, with or without kitchen, completely furnished; maid service, gas, electricity, kitchen equipment, linen, &c., included, $2 to $5 a day, $12 to $30 a week, $50 to $150 a month, in the heart of the best residential section of New York City; restaurant of quality. Hotel Schuyler Arms, 307-311 West 98th St.; Subway to 96th St., two blocks up and one block west.

WEST END AV., 324, (75th.)—Elegant, cool, parlor floor, bath, electricity, kitchenette.

40 WEST 58TH ST.
Attractively furnished 1, 2, or 3 room apartments, by month or year.

Furnished—Brooklyn.

Flatbush.—Five light cool rooms, bath, tiled kitchen; completely furnished home; overlooks Prospect Park; will sublet three months to refined couple; inspection evenings. Phone Mr. Cole 7 o'clock, 9600 Flatbush.

$60 apt., 6 rooms, half price July and August; references. Anderson, 32 McDonough Street, call 5697-M Decatur before 9 or 5 to 7.

Furnished—Westchester County.

YONKERS, N. Y.—Five or seven furnished corner rooms with two baths; elevator apartment; very desirable; near subway. 1 Lawrence St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—Long Island.

Gardens apartment, furnished 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $75. Phone 6734 Forest Hills.

Furnished—Miscellaneous.

Washington, D. C., 1,907 I St., N. W., convenient location; accommodations good.

Unfurnished—East Side.

89TH, 22 EAST.—2-4-room elevator apartments.

Benedict Av., 1,939.—2 family house, 7 rooms; bath, electric light parquet floor; heat, porch enclosed; Westchester car lines or 180th St. crosstown; rent $60.

Unfurnished—West Side.

9TH ST., 66 WEST.—Three rooms; suitable business couple; accessible to all transits.

50TH ST., 17 WEST.—2 rooms and bath; $125 per month; open fireplace.

84TH, 15 WEST.—7 large rooms, bath; ground floor; $70. Janitor.

113TH ST., 611 WEST.—Seven large rooms, front apartment; immediate possession; $125 per month.

143D, 500 WEST.—Four, five, six, seven rooms, high-class elevator, white enamel finish, decorate to suit tenants; reasonable.

ENTIRE FLOOR, two enormous rooms, kitchenette, bath, open fireplace, wall sconces, roof garden; near plaza; occupancy Aug. 15; Opt. 11 to 2. Circle 3956.

NAGLE AV., 65, Dyckman Station.—Five rooms, all improvements; convenient subway and cars; country surroundings; rent reasonable. Superintendent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—Most beautiful light housekeeping, four-room apartment overlooking Hudson; immediate possession; $166.67 per month.

UNFURNISHED apartments secured, all localities; applications first instance by mail only; no commission charged. Apartment Seekers' Exchange, 10 West 28th St.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 82, (Washington Square.)—Sublet seven room elevator apartment; immediate possession.

510 WEST 144TH ST.
5-6 rooms; $55 to $72.
851 WEST 181ST ST.,
cor. Northern Av.; 6-8 rooms, 2 baths; $70-$100.
528 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
near 123d St.; 4-5-6 rooms; $55 to $105.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

574 WEST 176TH ST.
3 ROOMS AND BATH, $40.
4 ROOMS AND BATH, $45.
5 ROOMS AND BATH, 50.
TELEPHONE, ELECTRIC LIGHTS.
PREMISES, OR
SHAW & EBBITT, INC., 4,032 BROADWAY.

44 WEST 57TH ST.
TWO BEAUTIFUL ROOMS, BATH.
EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
JANITRESS, ON PREMISES.

Unfurnished—Brooklyn.

OPPOSITE PROSPECT PARK.
Seven rooms and two baths, $85; ground floor in elevator house; 136 Prospect Park West, between 8th and 9th Sts. See Superintendent on premises or telephone Prospect 8477.

Unfurnished—Westchester County.

THREE large rooms, bath, kitchenette; all improvements; private residence; $35. Call Mt. Vernon 1134-J.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Small bachelor apartment, furnished or unfurnished, by army officer returning to New York about Sept. 1. Address X 418 Times Annex.

Wanted by two girls attending Columbia, small housekeeping apartment, near Riverside; take best care; moderate rental. Phone Circle 2121, Suite 51.

Wanted, 3-4 room furnished apartment, near Columbia, for July and August; 3 women; state rent. R 383 Times.

Apartment near Riverside Drive, or house in a respectable neighborhood wanted for Aug. 1. J. C. F., R 377 Times.

Two housekeeping rooms wanted, overlooking Hudson; elevator. Kellogg, 207 West 85th St.

Unfurnished.

Wanted, apartment, Oct. 1, 3 rooms, bath, real kitchen; east or west side, below 81st St.; $1,200 a year. P. S., 110 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

30TH, 45 EAST.—Large airy rooms; attractively furnished. Madison Square 4976.

35TH ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable front room, electricity, private bath; gentleman.

38TH ST., 120 EAST.—An attractive, cool room, with private bath, in strictly private residence; gentleman only; $10.

38TH, 38 EAST.—beautiful furnished rooms, for one or more; just furnished.

44TH ST., (Madison Av.).—Newly-furnished, large, small outside rooms. Vanderbilt 5925.

66TH, 22 EAST.—Large, cool, comfortable rooms and bath.

72D, 203 EAST.—Large room, running hot and cold water; $7 weekly.

MADISON AV, 735, (corner 64th.)—Newly decorated large rooms, private bath; also single room; electricity, gas, phone. Ed Krehl.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Attractive rooms near bath; phone and service.

West Side.

11TH, 203 WEST.—Single room, light, cool; terms reasonable.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; electricity; gentlemen; references.

47TH, 100 WEST, (Raleigh Hall.)—Refined, comfortable residence for men; attractively furnished rooms $8.25 weekly up; free use tub, shower; with private bath $10.50.

50TH ST., 14 WEST.—Large room and bath; Summer rates; gentlemen; reference.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Cool, comfortable room, running water; references. 7th floor.

68TH, 77 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, newly furnished, electricity, telephone; gentlemen; private family.

69TH, 50 WEST.—Attractively furnished double room; running water; electricity; also basement front.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Large rooms, connecting private bath, $8-$12; electricity.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Desirable airy rooms; electricity, running water, shower baths; gentlemen; references.

71ST, 206 WEST.—Comfortable large front parlor; electricity, private bath; kitchenette privilege.

72D, 120 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room; private bath; electricity; telephone; reasonable; on parle Francaise; se habla Espanol.

72D ST., 301 WEST.—Attractively furnished suites, large rooms, with bath, small rooms with bath adjoining, at Summer rates. Telephone Columbus 1535.

72D, 244 WEST.—Large, cool rooms, with private bath or running water; references.

73D ST., WEST.—Very fine suite of two large, cool rooms with private bath; spacious closets; also single room next to bath; large private residence; elevator. Telephone Columbus 6153.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room, private bath, southern exposure, telephone.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Rooms, with, without private bath; board optional; table guests.

75TH, 14 WEST.—Beautiful, large, front room, second floor; running water; electricity.

75TH, 181 WEST.—Two nice cool rooms; high-class apartment house; handy to subway or to "L." Apt. 2-E.

75TH ST., 102 WEST.—Large, sunny, outside, adjoining bath; elevator, telephone; private family. Morris.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Large room; private bath, electricity; select residence; near Park; $14.

75TH, 327 WEST, (at Drive.)—Charming front room suite in select home.

75TH, 126 WEST.—Desirable large room; running water, electricity.

76TH, 104 WEST.—Attractive room, twin beds, private bath, individual; kitchenette privilege; electricity.

76TH, 305 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, with or without private baths; electricity; private house.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Front, second floor, back parlor, private baths, electricity; medium room.

76TH, 116 WEST, (near Park.)—Cool rooms, large dressing room, electricity, $5-$9.

76TH, 251 WEST.—2 rooms, bath, continuous hot water, electricity; single room.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, comfortable front room, all conveniences; gentlemen; references; reasonable.

77TH, 106 WEST.—Newly furnished residence, rooms, bath, electricity, $12; suite, piano, $20.

77TH, 112 WEST, (near park.)—Newly furnished rooms, twin beds, electricity; $8-$12.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also single room, electricity; convenient subway.

79TH, (64 Riverside Drive.)—Spacious, single, double rooms, cool, private baths, phone, kitchenette privilege, $7.50, $12.50, $16, $22.

79TH, WEST.—Attractive small room, large room, private bath, gentlemen; subway. Schuyler 5730.

79TH ST., 218 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; telephone, electricity, running water in room.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive, large room, running water; also single, electricity, telephone; references.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful large and medium cool rooms, private bath, electricity; reference.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, running water, bath same floor.

82D, 1 WEST.—Three single front rooms, 1 private dressing room, and 1 with lavatory; women. Janvrin.

82D, 319 WEST, (Riverside.)—Large room, bath; kitchenette privilege; also smaller room.

84TH, 41 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large room, private bath, electricity; exclusive, refined home for gentlemen; $15. Schuyler 10141.

84TH, 130 WEST.—Two comfortable light rooms, electricity, running water, $4. Smith.

85TH, 337 WEST.—Several beautiful rooms in my home, near Riverside.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Large, front room, dressing room; running water; clean; reference.

86TH, (Belnord, Apt. E.)—Gentlemen; delightful rooms, bath. 10400 Schuyler.

87TH, 309 West.—Magnificent rooms, single en suite, with baths; all conveniences; kitchenette.

89TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, running water, adjoining bath; reasonable; telephone.

89TH, 70 WEST.—Cool, modern, furnished rooms, private baths, electricity; Summer rates.

92D ST., 49 WEST.—Beautifully furnished double room; also back parlor; running water, phone; all conveniences; Summer rates.

93D ST., (676 West End Av.)—One large room and breakfast, for business gentleman; also small room; exclusive private house.

93D, 265 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms; cool, airy; constant hot water; electricity.

93D, 151 WEST.—Beautiful airy large room, running water, adjoining bath; telephone.

96TH, 301 WEST.—Well-kept bachelor quarters, facing tennis courts; $5.50. Kohler.

99TH, 306 WEST, (near Drive.)—Cool, comfortable room near bath; elevator apartment; private family; subway, bus; references. 5 W.

102D, 316 WEST.—Ideal location overlooking Hudson; large, handsome rooms; bath; electricity.

105TH, 252 WEST.—Large and small rooms; every modern convenience; newly furnished; Summer rates; reference.

106TH, (149 Manhattan Av., Apt. 17.)—Two beautiful front rooms; very reasonable.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Handsome residence; 3 spacious, airy rooms, bath; beautifully furnished; single, double rooms; moderate.

107TH, 258 WEST.—Large, airy room, private house; kitchenette privileges; references; $8.

110TH, (Broadway.)—Superior home accommodations for one or two gentlemen. Cathedral 9088.

113TH, 546 WEST.—Large room with dressing room and bath; also small room.

118TH ST., 415 WEST, (Near Columbia.)—4 rooms, single or en suite, large, light, and airy; rent $5 to $7 per room, with maid service, linen, and light. Call at Mrs. Fay's apartment, 7th floor.

119TH, 124 WEST.—Furnished room, private house; telephone, electricity; references.

139TH ST., 508 WEST.—Young married couple will rent nice room and bath, no other roomers, three minutes from subway, one block off broadway, $16 a week; can arrange for breakfast; married couple only. Call Audubon 3595.

142D, 605 WEST.—Outside room, adjoining shower bath; elevator. Scott.

BROADWAY, 3,603, (Apt. 5 N.)—Beautiful, large, airy room, with four windows, facing Broadway; handsomely furnished; reasonable; references.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 333, (93d.)—Elegantly furnished front bedroom; suite $30 month; bargain; 8th floor; overlooking park, lake; private southern family; dining room $50 month; immediate. Phone 3521 Riverside. Apartment 82.

CONVENT AV., 110, (133d St.)—Large, cool room, one or two ladies; electricity, telephone, kitchen privilege. Call all day Saturday, Sunday. Angerman. Morningside 8730.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 92, (81st.)—Large, cool rooms in refined, modern house, recently opened, newly furnished.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222.—Handsome room, private bath, overlooking Hudson. Riverside 9881, Apt. 53.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (CORNER 80TH.)—Delightful two-room suite overlooking Hudson; elegant house.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320, (Cor. 104th St.)—Rooms, with bath, single or in suites.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 102, (82).—Large front room, with private bath; private residence.

WEST END AV., 604, (94th St.)—Cool rooms; Summer rates; refined home; references.

WEST END, 664.—Handsomely furnished large front room; all improvements; refined home.

WEST END AV., 844.—Cool, modern, furnished second floor front room, bath electricity.

WEST END AV., 613.—Large room, beautifully furnished; private bath.

WEST END AV., 818, (100th.)—Rooms, $4-$12; conveniences. Phone Riverside 4909.

Bronx.

RYER AV, 2,028.—Large outside room; private house; all improvements; no children; near elevated and subway. Fordham 2453.

Long Island.

ROCKAWAY PARK, L. I.—To let, very desirable furnished room in private family; business couple or gentlemen preferred. R 364 Times.

SEA GATE.—Furnished rooms, kitchenette; near beach; adults. Geisler, Coney Island 419-W.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

70TH, 23 WEST.—For the Summer season, large and small rooms, bath adjoining; refined Jewish surroundings; excellent cuisine; table boarders. Mrs. Newburg.

72D ST., 157 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath, well appointed house; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large, desirable room overlooking Hudson; private bath; excellent meals.

75TH ST., 18 WEST.—Double room, private bath; also single; electricity; excellent board.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (wide, parked street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Large and small rooms; also table board; 2 meals, $8 per week; 3 meals, $10.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; electricity; excellent cuisine.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

88TH, 316 WEST.—Attractive, large room, near Riverside Drive; table a specialty.

92D, 60 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, running water, meals for two, $28 weekly; single rooms, $12 up; all conveniences.

97TH, 256 WEST.—Large, airy room, bath adjoining; all comforts; excellent table; moderate. Apt. 33.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Large, cool rooms, bath, shower, overlooking Drive; excellent board; $14, $16; two, $22, $30. Payne.

WEST END AV., 524.—Large, small rooms, house thoroughly appointed; board optional.

BOARD WANTED.

Room, morning, evening meals, in refined New York City or suburban family wanted by Protestant man; location within 30 minutes of 33d St.; prompt payer; can furnish best references. J 121 Times.

Young man, quiet habits, wishes board; good, plain cooking and comforts appreciated; references gladly given. B 193 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Richmond.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of High Standard;
20 Min. Delightful Sail Downtown N. Y.
Lovely Furnished, Excellent Chef & Service,
Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Water View.
Weekly $17 Up. Capacity 75. Booklet.
Ten Years Under One Management.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Long Island.

Rice's Cottage, 507 Central Av., Far Rockaway; telephone Far Rockaway 2826; fine accommodation in newly furnished and renovated house; excellent table; Jewish family.

Large room in private home facing the water; twin beds, running water; excellent cooking; no other boarders; $20 per person. Phone Freeport 1178-J.

Edgemere, L. I.—Beautiful breezy rooms, without or with superior board, in refined family; week-end parties. 23 Beach 43d St., Edgemere, L. I.

Country home for your children this Summer; terms reasonable. 500B, 147 Nassau.

Westchester County.

Chester Hill.—Private American family owning attractive home; 30 minutes New Haven Railroad; limited number guests. 190 Archer Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 2577.

RESTHAVEN.—Invalids and elderly persons; beautiful location; $12 up weekly. 504 North Broadway, Yonkers. Phone 1964 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

Windsor Hotel, Main and Commerce Sts., opposite Military Park, Orange, N. J.; few nice desirable large airy rooms; single, double or en suite; private bath.

Classified Advertising Rates
The New York Times

Count six words to an agate line. (Minimum space two lines.)	Per Agate Line.
Agents Wanted (Sunday 55c)	50c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	47c
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Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	40c
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Reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person obtaining money by means of a fraudulent advertisement in The New York Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New Jersey.

Few desirable rooms, with excellent cuisine, may be had in Upper Montclair's restricted residential centre; five minutes to station; 35 minutes to New York. 181 Summit Av., Upper Montclair, N. J.

Maple Hill Health Resort, Madison, N. J. Specialists nervous and rheumatic diseases; booklet.

Miscellaneous.

Woodleigh offers excellent facilities for modern country life, vacation, rest or good home; abundance of good food; supervision of trained nurse; also farm; cottages for families; mountains, woods, river; booklet; $9 to $15. Woodleigh, Towanda, Penn.

Will take Summer boarder at my beautiful farm home; good food and fine location; also provide home for elderly people who are willing to pay for comfort. Garden Spot Table Water Co., Akron, Lancaster Co., Penn.

Country Board Wanted.

Room, with board, on farm, for lady; no more than three hours from New York; quiet; with refined family; no other boarders; nice location. Miss Hunter, Room 511, 280 Broadway. Telephone Worth 388.

Young man, quiet habits, wishes board within commuting distance to Grand Central Station; good, plain cooking and comforts appreciated; references gladly given. B 192 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

COOK and chambermaid, waitress; would place with small family, preferably Long Island, who treats helpers well, my two white maids, from July 10 to Sept. 10 only; write immediately, Mrs. S., Box 127 Woodmere, L. I.

GOVERNESS.—Refined; speaks French, German, English fluently; music; entire charge; highest references. Klink, 425 W. 114th St. Cathedral 7640.

MASSEUSE, licensed, facial, lady patients. La Rue, 17 South St., Newark, N. J. Market 8275.

MASSEUSE.—Licensed, treat ladies. Houseman, 101 West 109th St., Apt. 208, (The Cathedral Plaza.)

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.
REFINED YOUNG LADY, WITH GOOD REFERENCES, EXPERIENCED, ACCURATE, NEAT, WISHES PERMANENT POSITION; BEST PRIVATE SCHOOL EDUCATION; $22 TO START. X 454 TIMES ANNEX.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, neat, accurate, reliable. Gertrude Natel, 200 West 116th. Morningside 1480.

WOMAN'S SECRETARY, with 10 years' executive experience and responsibility, seeks change; minimum $1,500; particulars exchanged. Wynne, 383 Central Park West.

YOUNG LADY, university graduate in South America, cultured, speaks Spanish, French, some English, desires position interpreter or secretary where she can make use of these languages. X 450 Times Annex.

YOUNG GIRL, 14, position during Summer; grammar school graduate. Carroll, 219 E. 74th.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, 27, college graduate, several years' experience as private accountant, can use typewriter and comptometer, desires position with firm of accountants. B 505 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Arrangements firms without bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly; books opened; systems; tax reports. Goldwater, 132 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT. — Expert, books opened, closed, audited; systems installed; special bookkeeping accommodations, $2.50 weekly. Alpert-Barst. Murray Hill 1191.

CHAUFFEUR, thoroughly experienced, very highly recommended, able mechanic, strictly temperate, neat and pleasing personality, desires position, city or country; reasonable salary. Telephone Greeley 4955.

CHAUFFEUR, single, American, expert mechanic, Pierce-Arrow cars preferred, wishes private position; eight years' experience; $35 weekly. Williams, 2,345 Webster Av., Bronx. Tel. Lenox 4600.

CHAUFFEUR, 25, married; skillful driver; mechanic; private position; city or country; references; 10 years' experience. N 399 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Lady desires to secure position for chauffeur; Pierce-Arrow; man mechanic; putting up car. Phone Pelham 1246.

CHAUFFEUR, 7 years' experience, city or country; references; light repairs. N 381 Times.

EXPORT MANAGER.
To firms wishing foreign trade expansion: Cuban, 26 years old, offers services as export manager or assistant to American house anxious to develop Central and South American export business. Ten years' experience in foreign markets, besides English, Spanish correspondence and stenography, secretarial work, accountancy and general export shipping. Now office manager of large Havana firm. Will be in New York next August. Address E. Felix, Box 1,012, Havana, Cuba, stating kind of business, minimum and maximum salaries, and real future possibilities.

MAN.—Foreign connection in any part of the world wanted by married man, 30 years of age; can furnish excellent references as to character and business ability; future opportunity considered more important than present remuneration. For interview, address Box X 457 Times Annex.

MAN, (single,) painter, paperhanger, handy with other tools; go anywhere. B 476 Times Downtown.

MASSEUR, licensed; electrical treatments gentlemen's residence. Nicholson, 112 West 125th St. Morningside 9046.

SALESMAN.
First-class man, speaking English, French and Spanish, would like to travel for good firm to South America, Europe or Asia. B 174 Times.

SALESMAN, formerly employed as office manager and bookkeeper, desires position that will also give him opportunity to sell; age 29; married. R 335 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, correspondent, seven years' law work, $30-$35. A 802 Times Annex.

TRANSLATOR and correspondent in French, Spanish, Italian, and good literary English and typewriting, seeks position; a student of Exports and Imports Institute, also a D. Lit.; quick answer requested. R 374 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires position as secretary and companion for middle-aged or elderly gentleman; good education; best of references. Apply by letter to W. G. Gray, Millerton, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, 22, metals and metals manufacturing experience, quotations, purchasing, mill or otherwise. N 602 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER,
quick and accurate at figures; opportunity for advancement; state full particulars and salary desired. W. O., 1619 St. James Bldg.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, with knowledge of stenography; must be competent, accurate, and take charge of small office manufacturing jewelry concern; good position for right party. P 459 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER, for growing export house, capable of keeping sales and purchase ledgers; reply, stating age, nationality, experience, and salary desired. G 445 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, take entire charge books, stenographer preferred; typewriter ability necessary; salary start $75; give phone number. R 375 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT,
experienced; unusual opportunity for advancement; state age, qualifications, and salary. S. D., 434 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER; must be experienced in cloak and suit line. Apply Davis & Peltzman, 48 West 21st.

CASHIER wanted, female; must have knowledge of bookkeeping and stenography; salary $15. Apply B 198 Times.

CHAMBERMAIDS wanted, $11 per week; no board or room; short hours. Apply Housekeeper, 4 East 28th St.

CLERKS.—Wanted, in the office of a large corporation, a number of clerks, between the ages of 16 and 20; experience unnecessary; some high school training desirable but not essential; hours 9 to 5 and Saturday half-holiday throughout the year; salary $10 per week to start. If you desire a position with a future, write, stating age, education, &c., to Box 661 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

CLERK.—Young woman in bookkeeping department in Brooklyn bank; must be rapid and accurate at figures; salary $700; state age, experience, and references. X 436 Times Annex.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, first class, for wholesale house; salary $18; give full particulars. N 684 Times Downtown.

ELECTRICAL installation work offers an opportunity for girls to learn the business; experience unnecessary; congenial surroundings, short hours, and good pay, with advancement if competent. Ford Mica Co., 14 Christopher St.

FORELADY, EXPERIENCED, TO TAKE CHARGE OF REPRODUCTION DEPARTMENT OF HIGH-CLASS LADIES' HATS MANUFACTURING CONCERN. A., B., 803 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

GIRLS' LUNCHROOMS.
The New York Telephone Company has openings for several capable young women to take charge of lunchrooms for girls; opportunity to learn the requirements of the work, and for appointment in charge as soon as qualified. Answer by letter only to Room 1651, 15 Dey St., New York City, stating age, education, and experience, if any.

GIRLS—A FIRM NOW ADDING girls and women to their force manufacturing small duplicate parts.
CAN PLACE A NUMBER WHO have had similar experience during war.
At present we have openings for
PUNCH PRESS OPERATORS,
DRILL PRESS HANDS,
MILLING AND SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS,
BENCH HANDS.
Address reply, stating experience, &c.
Box 595, 209 Cable Building, N. Y.

GIRLS AND WOMEN.
An excellent opportunity for girls and women to
LEARN MACHINE OPERATING AND BENCH WORK
is now open with a leading industrial firm. Wages and working conditions are the best. Piece workers can earn from $18 TO $25 UPWARD.
K. G., 876 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

GIRLS for cooking and downstairs work; must be neat and have reliable references; good wages. Phone 1831 Flushing. 12 West Beech, Flushing, L. I.

LAUNDRESS wanted; good; must have references; good place; good salary. Westchester County. N 648 Times Downtown.

MILLINERY MODEL.
for millinery show room; appearance and qualifications for high class 5th Av. atmosphere essential. Farrington-Evans, 392 5th Av.

MILLINERS and improvers; steady position; good salary. Mme. Mazie, 592 Nostrand, Brooklyn.

MODELS, SIZE 18.
Attractive young ladies.
High-class Dresses.
M. & H. RENTNER,
2 West 33d St.

MODELS,
YOUNG LADIES, SIZE 16;
large dress house; salary no object.
LEO FINKENBERG, 31 EAST 31ST.

NURSES.—Young women between 18 and 35 to train as nurses in a registered hospital, New York State; must have 1 year high school education or equivalent; maintenance and salary while in training; wonderful educational and nursing opportunity. Apply or write, Supervisor of Nurses, 203 2d Av.

PATENT WRITER; must have had considerable radio experience; occasional work. N 668 Times Downtown.

SALESLADY FOR RECEPTION ROOM OF PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO; ONE WITH PERSONALITY WHICH WILL ENABLE HER TO HANDLE 5TH AVENUE TRADE. A. L., BOX 35 TIMES.

SALESLADY to sell trimmings to city dress trade on salary and commission. Import Silk Co., 170 5th Av.

SALESLADIES.—$2.25 a day; no experience necessary. Call Weisbecker, 270 West 125th St.

SALES LADIES wanted in confectionery stores; experienced and inexperienced. Apply Autosales Corporation, 96 Spring St.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER WANTED BY PRESIDENT OF LARGE MERCANTILE CONCERN; ONE WHO HAS EXECUTIVE ABILITY; PERMANENT POSITION AND GOOD FUTURE ASSURED RIGHT PARTY. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, STATING REFERENCE, SALARY, AND EXPERIENCE. M. LOWENSTEIN & SONS, 40 WEST 23D ST. ATTENTION MR. MARKUS.

SODA DISPENSER, young lady. Apply with reference. Autosales Corporation, 96 Spring St.

SOLICITORS, charity show program, experienced; work in New York and Newport; liberal commission. J. H. Goodwin & Co., Real Estate Trust Building, Philadelphia.

SPANISH STENOGRAPHER wanted by one of the largest commission houses; one who has good knowledge of English preferred; Write, stating experience, references, and salary expected in first letter. Rapid, G 410 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.
If you are a really capable stenographer and looking for a good chance to increase your earning power, we have the job if you have the brains. You must be experienced in office work and fit yourself for an ultimate position as private secretary to president. Reply by letter, for it will be your judge. P 464 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — YOUNG LADY WITH EXPERIENCE WANTED, LARGE UPTOWN OFFICE; HOURS, 8:30-5. NOON SATURDAY; PERMANENT POSITION; ALL HOLIDAYS AND 2 WEEKS' SUMMER VACATION; OLIVER MACHINE; WILL PAY SALARY ACCORDING TO ABILITY; STATE FULL PARTICULARS; REPLIES CONFIDENTIAL. J 114 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.
Must be competent for work in the credit department of a Wall Street bank; good salary, bonuses and lunches. Apply to Mr. Metz, 48 Wall St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good opportunity for experienced stenographer in large import-export house; high school education necessary. Apply in person Monday, Room 2,0001, 50 East 42d.

STENOGRAPHER for three weeks during July in large chemical manufacturing plant in Brooklyn; state age, experience, salary, and when available. B 478 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY for mill agent woolens; must be accurate and dependable; entire charge of all office detail; neat appearance; give age, experience, and salary expected. X 434 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Large Japanese exporting house requires competent stenographer; experience not necessary; write, stating religion and salary; advancement assured. X 430 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish-English, for export concern; must be willing to work to promotion; state experience, references, and salary wanted to start. J. F. C., R 378 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Excellent opportunity for rapid and accurate stenographer; none but those thoroughly competent need apply. Charles A. Schieren Co., 38 Ferry St., New York.

STENOGRAPHER, having had experience in machinery business preferred; Christian firm; opportunity for advancement; salary $22. N 682 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Education, experience, and efficiency absolutely necessary; salary according to ability; hours 9-5:30. Office, 330 Wythe Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER with some knowledge of bookkeeping; permanent position with an engineering concern. Write to G. S. Dickey, Room 616, 115 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish, English, for export concern; must be willing to work to promotion; state experience, references, and salary wanted to start. R 378 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge of bookkeeping; good penmanship only; apply Monday morning, 9 A. M.; salary. Sydney-Moses, 135 West 27th.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, in dentist's office, near West 70th St.; refined and pleasing appearance; kindly state religion; reference. J 151 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary to advertising and sales manager, refined, of education and experience. Apply by letter only, Room 303, 512 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, good education, executive ability, refinement essential; salary $20-$25. Apply in handwriting, R 384 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by daily trade publication; state experience and salary desired. Orr, 8 East 13th St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER, expert; must have knowledge of bookkeeping: salary $15. Apply B 197 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, general office routine and correspondence. Loden, 30 Church St.

STENOGRAPHER for temporary work. Apply Monday, Fishel-Nessler Co., 184 5th Av.

STOCK CLERKS (female) for retail jewelry store, and for general detail work; permanent position; liberal salary; those experienced in the line preferred. G 408 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

TYPISTS, $55 monthly; big company; hours 9 to 4, Saturday, 12; rapid advancement; ages 17-26. Address "Typ." P. O. Box 50, Wall St. Station.

TYPIST.—Intelligent young woman for billing and figuring; reply, stating age, experience, and salary desired. R 350 Times.

WOMAN TO CONDUCT PUBLICITY WORK FOR PRESS BUREAU CONNECTED WITH PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO IN BROOKLYN; MUST BE ABLE TO HANDLE TELEPHONE AS WELL AS CORRESPONDENCE; STATE EXPERIENCE AND PAY DESIRED. B. G., Box 60 TIMES.

YOUNG LADIES studying art can make good extra money learning retouching photographs and negatives; we will teach you at pay of $10 per week while learning. Apply Marceau, 624 5th Av.

YOUNG WOMEN; 35, or under, by N. Y. Telephone Co., for general work in lunch rooms; permanent positions; wages $12 to $15. Apply 58 West Houston St., New York, or 81 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG GIRL, refined, some knowledge of stenography, to assist in dental office, upper west side; kindly state experience and religion; reference. J 152 Times.

Instruction.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE, also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway at 72d St.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST.
INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER. — Wanted, a capable, experienced man in automobile line; must be able to handle sales agency and service station accounts using a perpetual inventory and render monthly profit and loss statements; give age, experience, references, and salary wanted. R 299 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, KNOWLEDGE OF SPANISH REQUIRED, FOR TEMPORARY WORK. CALL FRIDAY, 10 A. M., OR SATURDAY, 9 A. M., INTERNATIONAL AUDIT CO., 2 RECTOR ST.

APPRAISING.—To a man acquainted with the manufacturer and a business getter, a position is open as solicitor on a salary or commission basis; state qualifications in detail. R 316 Times.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN. — Contractor's organization has vacancy for experienced man; applicant should state age, detailed experience, and salary to start. J 130 Times.

AUDITOR, general bookkeeper, thorough, hard working, experienced man; a man with ability, willing to work hard at a reasonable salary to start; can secure a good position; give full details and state what you know about income taxes; give telephone number. J 157 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; reference and bond required; permanent; state salary. R 371 Times.

BOY wanted in banking house; about 17, high school education, and living in good home surroundings; to begin as messenger, but with every opportunity for advancement. G 411 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16 to 17, in music department; good chance for advancement for bright, neat boy. Call Monday morning in basement of the Aeolian Co., 29 West 42d St.

BOY wanted, not under 16 years of age, in office of large corporation; good chance for advancement; salary to start, $10. B 520 Times Downtown.

BOYS WANTED to start as pages in a Wall Street Bank; opportunity for advancement. Apply to Mr. Metz, 48 Wall Street.

BUYER AND MANAGER Wanted.—A1 wide awake man as buyer and manager of a house furnishing department, consisting of glass, china, enamelware, &c.; one who knows his business thoroughly; a couple of hundred miles from the city. X 445 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR, competent, for Cadillac touring; must live in neighborhood. Apply, after 7 P. M., Dr. Harris, 1,672 51st St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced on Chandler, mechanic, wanted; state salary, experience, references. G 413 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, $30 weekly. Apply Rodriguez, 1,600 Broadway.

CORRESPONDENT AND ORDER CLERK IN COTTON CONVERTING HOUSE; ONE WHO HAS EXPERIENCE IN SIMILAR LINE; STEADY POSITION AND GOOD PROSPECTS TO RIGHT PARTY. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, STATING REFERENCE, SALARY, AND EXPERIENCE. M. LOWENSTEIN & SONS, 40 WEST 23D ST. ATTENTION MR. MARKUS.

CORSET DESIGNER for progressive Middle West concern; steady job and prospect of advancement. Answer, stating experience and salary expected, to G 424 Times Downtown.

CUTTER wanted for overalls and unionalls; must have best of references for ability. X 460 Times Annex.

DESIGNERS of mechanics' tools wanted; must be familiar with the popular styles of hammers, wrenches, pliers, hatchets, chisels, &c.; exceptional opportunity for a few high-grade men who can design and direct the manufacture of these tools; state age, experience, and salary expected in first letter. Address reply to J 97 Times.

DESIGNERS and draftsmen for large organization to do checking in engineering department on tools, jigs and fixtures, special and automatic machines, &c.; good opportunity; also need several tool designers and detailers. M. Z., 274 Times.

DIE DESIGNER with thorough experience on drawing dies for aluminum household cooking utensils; men having only this particular experience need apply; prefer man with experience as general superintendent on aluminum household cooking utensils; must know how to design dies. Address "Dies," 1619 St. James Bldg.

DOORMAN, ELDERLY GENTLEMAN, COURTEOUS, RELIABLE, HIGHLY RECOMMENDED, WANTED BY REPRESENTATIVE CLOAK HOUSE. CALL MONDAY MORNING. H. B. RUBIN, 2-16 WEST 33D ST.

DRAFTSMAN.—Large architectural firm requires architectural designers and draftsmen for commercial and domestic work; send samples of drawings, with experience, salary wanted and reporting date; permanent position under good conditions. Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, Architects and Engineers, Washington Arcade Building, Detroit, Mich.

DRAFTSMEN.—Wanted, several experienced mechanical draftsmen, preferably men who have had thorough experienced in the designing of marine, Diesel, or steam engines of large sizes; state age, experience, and salary expected; permanent position. Address Electric Boat Company, Groton, Conn.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED, DESIGNERS AND DETAILERS, EXPERIENCED IN MECHANICAL OR ELECTRICAL WORK; GIVE EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND SALARY EXPECTED; PERMANENT POSITIONS. APPLY X 458 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMEN. — SEVERAL DESIGNING MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN; ALSO DETAILERS FOR SWITCHBOARD WORK; GIVE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. APPLY X 458 TIMES ANNEX.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS, COLORED, GOOD WAGES; MUST BE FIRST CLASS OPERATORS. APPLY MANAGER, 143 EAST 39TH.

ENGINEERS.
Design engineers, checkers, and detailers wanted; must be experienced on crane and derrick work. J 91 Times.

ENGINEERS.
Engineers with experience in structural steel design; experienced men only. J 95 Times.

ENGINEER CLERKS.
Men experienced in material bill work, weighing up, &c. J 92 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—Financial advertising man, one who can obtain business himself and capable of directing the efforts of others; write full particulars, experience, age, and former business connection, and salary to start. Address X 426 Times Annex.

FOREMAN wanted by high-class automobile repair shop; one who is familiar with handling help; to the right man we have a wonderful opening. Taylor Motors Corporation, 1,920 Broadway.

JEWELER WANTED; HIGH-CLASS MAN ON FINE PLATINUM JEWELRY; GOOD WAGES, STEADY WORK. CALL CARTIER, 2 EAST 52D ST.

LOCOMOTIVE CRANE DESIGNERS.
Designers wanted who understand design, detailing, and manufacturing of locomotive cranes, steam shovels, caterpillar tractors, &c. J 96 Times.

MANAGER.—AN INDUSTRIAL CONCERN IN THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS, EMPLOYING ABOUT 2,500 PEOPLE, BOTH MEN AND WOMEN, HAS AN OPENING FOR A CAPABLE MAN TO CO-OPERATE WITH THEIR EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT IN THE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF A DEPARTMENT OF RECREATION; A MARRIED MAN, WITH A WIFE WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE ALONG SIMILAR LINES, WOULD BE PREFERRED, SO THAT BOTH COULD GIVE THEIR ATTENTION TO THE WORK. REPLY, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS OF EXPERIENCE. ADDRESS X 469 TIMES ANNEX.

MAN to follow up orders in machinery and contracting firm. Address, stating experience and salary expected, J. W. Thomas, P. O. Box 269, Brooklyn.

MAN to assist in production department of large manufacturing concern; preferably one who has had some shop and follow-up experience. R. M., 254 Times.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN
for layout shop detail work; men experienced in gear train work only. J 94 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MARINE ENGINEER.
Shipyard in New York district requires foreman to take charge of installation of machinery; must have had sea experience, preferably with some previous experience in shipyard, though this is not absolutely essential; applicant must have plenty of initiative and be able to plan work ahead for several hundred men, and see that the work is carried out after it has been planned; no application will be considered which does not give full particulars of training and experience. X 427 Times Annex.

MECHANICS, ATTENTION.
An excellent opportunity presents itself for you to secure steady employment, good hourly rates, modern factory, ideal working conditions.
In addition to
TOOLMAKERS AND GENERAL MACHINISTS,
we can place those experienced on
MODERN MACHINE TOOLS,
SUCH AS BORING MILLS,
GRINDERS, LATHES,
MILLING MACHINES, DRILLS;
ALSO A FEW GANG BOSSES,
INSPECTORS AND BENCH HANDS.
Large earnings possible in many instances where piece work prevails.
In answering state experience and class of work you are familiar with.
A. P. 829 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN TO WORK IN PITTSBURGH, PENN.; MEN MUST HAVE SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN LAYING OUT OR CHECKING ON MECHANICAL DESIGNS; KNOWLEDGE OF ELECTRICAL APPARATUS NOT ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL, BUT PREFERENCE WILL BE GIVEN MEN WITH EXPERIENCE ON MOTORS, GENERATORS, TRANSFORMERS, SWITCHES, CONTROLLERS, &C. CALL AT WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MFG. CO., 160 7TH ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y., FROM 10 TO 12 AND 2 TO 4, JULY 7, 8, 9. INQUIRE FOR D. L. SAWHILL.

MEN WANTED.
MACHINISTS.
AUTOMATIC SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS AND SET-UP MEN.
DRILL PRESS OPERATORS.
HAND SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS AND SET-UP MEN.
LATHE HANDS.
MACHINE GRINDER HANDS.
POWER PUNCH PRESS OPERATORS.
BIJUR MOTOR APPLIANCE CO.
15TH AND GARDEN STS, HOBOKEN, N. J.

METAL SPINNERS.
First class spinner on brass and nickel silver; short hours; good pay; call or write. Room 217, 200 5th Av.

OFFICE WORK.—EXPERIENCED AND CAPABLE MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF OFFICE WORK IN CONNECTION WITH ESTIMATING, TAKING SUB-ESTIMATES, AND MANAGING FROM THE OFFICE THE CONSTRUCTION OF BRICK AND STEEL CITY BUILDINGS; ALL APPLICATIONS MUST BE GIVEN IN WRITING, STATING EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY REQUIRED. G. RICHARD DAVIS & CO., 30 EAST 42D ST.

OFFICE BOY, 14 to 16 years; must be grammar school graduate; excellent future; salary commensurate with ability. J 120 Times.

OPERATORS, telephone switchboard, intelligent, experienced. Apply at Lind, Littauer & Co., Inc., 30 East 33d St.

PAINTERS, (2); also two painters' helpers. Apply employment office, Mergenthaler Linotype Co., Park and Hall Sts., Brooklyn.

PHARMACIST, registered in New York State, for work in manufacturing pharmaceutical house. Call Associated Pharmacists, 1,723 8th Av., Brooklyn.

PLAYGROUND WORK.—Men who are high school graduates with teaching experience, or who are college graduates or college seniors, are wanted for service in the vacation playgrounds of the city for five afternoons a week at a compensation of $1.75 or $2.50 per session. Report for practical test at gymnasium of De Witt Clinton High School, 10th Av. and 59th St., Tuesday, at 9 o'clock.

PRIVATE SECRETARY; good stenographer, conversant with general office work. Campbell, 1970 Broadway.

SALES REPRESENTATIVE
FOR CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA. MUST SPEAK ENGLISH AND SPANISH PERFECTLY. THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN PAINTS, ENAMELS, VARNISHES, ETC. PREFERABLY HAVING TRAVELED SAME TERRITORY BEFORE FOR ANOTHER LEADING MANUFACTURER. EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR HIGH GRADE MAN WHO CAN BOOK LARGE VOLUME OF BUSINESS ON GUARANTEED MATERIAL AT MODERATE PRICES. SALARY AND EXPENSES ALLOWED. NO INTERVIEW GRANTED UNTIL APPLICATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE BY MAIL, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, SALARY EXPECTED, &c. IN FULL. ALL REPLIES TREATED STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.
BAER BROTHERS,
438-448 WEST 37TH ST.,
NEW YORK CITY.

SALESMEN.—Positions open for two men who can make good in a sales organization, where ordinary results means $5,000-$10,000 per year; they must be men of character who can prove fitness to sell securities of the highest character; to the right man an immediate income is assured, with prompt advancement to managerial position; this is an opportunity that should appeal to the best salesmen; commission. Call after 10:30 A. M. at 1,707, 52 Vanderbilt Av.

SALESMAN.—Wholesale automobile accessory firm wants salesman to cover southern part of Manhattan Island; must have knowledge of district and be familiar with all items of auto supplies; salary; when writing give full particulars; do not waste time writing if you have not above qualifications. N 371 Times.

SALESMAN.—We have an opening in our sales department for a high-grade man with factory equipment experience; no canvassers required; all full particulars in confidence as to past and present connections and earning ability; commission basis. K 775 Times Downtown.

SALES MANAGER WANTED.
Qualified sales executive for bottle stoppering and specialty house; must have had long managerial experience; state age, antecedents, resume of experience, and salary expected. X 428 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, live wire man, experienced in handling crew in field, selling for old-established firm a well-known window equipment direct to householder; towns in New Jersey; state full experience and whether salary or commission. J 126 Times.

SALES EXECUTIVE; exceptional opportunity; one who has had experience organizing sales force and selling campaigns; man with automobile sales experience preferred; salary. Address X 447 Times Annex.

SALESMEN to qualify as district managers to sell Texas oil leases; others making commission $100 to $500 weekly. Apply before choice territory allotted. J. S. Arthur, 1,339 Main St., Dallas, Texas.

SALESMAN to call on the retail trade with good selling advertising specialty; very liberal commission. Call Saturday, 10 to 3 o'clock, 220 West 42d St., Room 1903.

SALESMEN required to sell stock for Cuban corporation; liberal commission; no advances. Bryant 2100, Extension 411.

SALESMAN for retail jewelry store; must have A-1 references; permanent position; liberal salary. G 407 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN in men's furnishing dress department. M. Lambert, 39 Cortlandt St.

SECURITY SALESMEN.—An opportunity of exceptional merit is offered to several men of education and selling ability to connect with an institution of vast national importance; permanent position and ample compensation on commission for the conscientious and thorough workers; can use several men of this calibre. Call 10-12, 220 Broadway, Suite 1015.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, experience; salary $25; Christian firm. G 434 Times Downtown.

SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS.
Several first-class automatic screw machine operators, able to set up own work; best rates. Apply employment office, Mergenthaler Linotype Co., Park and Hall Sts., Brooklyn.

SHIPPING CLERK wanted in wholesale house, experienced; a permanent position for a man who likes to work. Apply by letter, P. M. James Co., 20 West 22d.

SODA DISPENSER, experienced; must understand mixing of syrups. Apply with references, Autosales Corporation, 96 Spring St.

STEEL STAMP CUTTER.
Best wages, steady employment; modern, light shop. Jos. J. Sayre & Son, 417 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SOLICITORS, experienced, wanted to sell the new "Pabst," which, after July 1, will take the place of the present Pabst beverages; can be sold under the new prohibition law by grocers, restaurants, lunch and soda stands, soda fountains, drug stores, &c., without any license whatsoever; liberal commission arrangement; great opportunity to the right men who are acquainted in above mentioned lines. Call in forenoon personally at office of Pabst Brewing Co., 606 West 49th St.

SPANISH SPEAKING SECRETARY to travel with medical commission; unmarried man of the highest integrity, who can attend to business detail, take dictation, keep accounts, act as interpreter, &c. R 585 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.
Must be competent and capable of development for credit department in a bank; good salary, bonuses, and lunches. G409 Times Downtown.

TIMEKEEPER.—Hours 7 P. M. to 1 A. M.; 6 nights; salary $9; University Garage, 122d St. and Broadway.

TRACERS.
Men experienced in tracing structural steel and mechanical drawings and layouts. J 93 Times.

WATCHMAN, steady work, good pay and hours; understanding sprinkler system and clocks; confidence; give full particulars. G 433 Times Downtown.

WATCHMAN-ENGINEER wanted, with stationary license. The Texas Company, Borden and Review Avs., Long Island City.

YOUNG MAN.—Electrical manufacturer in New York City has opening in the engineering department for young man, technical graduate; rapid-growing business; new field; exceptional opportunity for right man. Write to E. M. D., 1,358 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN in circulation department of a large daily newspaper; night work; excellent opportunity for a bright, ambitious man; salary to start $15. Apply 229 West 43d St., 2d floor.

Instruction.

MAKE MORE MONEY
by working at the right job. A character analysis will determine your ability and tell you in what vocation you will achieve greatest success and happiness. Don't waste your time in a position to which you are not suited. Character readings by appointment. Call, write or phone Chelsea 4054 for Booklet "K." Merton Institute, 96 5th Av., at 15th St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Pullman Bldg., New York.

AUTO—PLAZA AUTO SCHOOL,
THE SCHOOL OF EFFICIENCY,
26 E. 59TH ST. ROOM 110.
TELEPHONE PLAZA 9812.
Instructions in driving and repairing,
VULCANIZING AND BATTERY WORK.
SPECIAL INSTRUCTION FOR LADIES.

SUMMER ACCOUNTANCY CLASSES now forming, day or early evening sessions; write for informative booklet, "Your Market Value" and bulletin 25. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ALEXANDER G. HARRIS.
BUICK 1918 ROADSTER.
CADILLAC 1918 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC 1917 4-PASSENGER.
CADILLAC 1917 TOURING.
DISBROW SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
MARMON 1917 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
STUTZ 1918 6-PASSENGER. Like new.
STUTZ 1917 4-PASSENGER.
STUTZ 1917 6-PASSENGER.
STUTZ 1917 ROADSTER.
STUTZ 1917 SPECIAL. Victoria top.
STUTZ 1916 SPEEDSTER.
1,700 Broadway. Circle 1582.

APPERSON 1919 anniversary model; practically new.
CADILLAC 1918 7-Pass. second series.
CADILLAC 1918 Victoria.
STUTZ 1918 Roadster.
MERCER 1917 4-Passenger Sport.
MERCER 1917 6-Passenger.
MERCER 1917 Roadster.
MERCER Speedster.
FRANKLIN 1918 Sedan.
FRANKLIN 1917 Sedan.
FRANKLIN 1917 Touring.
HUDSON 1918 Runabout Landau.
MANY OTHERS.
LOBELL-ABORN, 239 WEST 55th ST.

APPERSON runabout, like new, $550. 1,751 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

AUTOMOBILE WAREHOUSE CO., INC.,
1,778 BROADWAY, (57th St.)
TELEPHONE CIRCLE 1417.
THE ONLY "MONEY-BACK" CONCERN ON BROADWAY.
YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD.

1917-16	MERCER Touring and Roadster.
1917	2-25 PACKARD 7-Pass.
1917-16	STUTZ 4 and 6 Passenger.
1918	BUICK Roadster.
1917	CADILLAC Limousine.
1918-17	FRANKLIN 5-Passenger Touring.
1919-18-17	HUDSON Touring.
1918	HUDSON Sport, 4-Passenger.
1917	HUDSON Town Car.
1918	HUDSON Cabriolet, khaki top.
1918	LIBERTY Sedan.
1917	MARMON 7-Passenger Touring.
1918	NATIONAL 7-Pass. Highway "6."
1918	OVERLAND Country Club.

OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAYS.

BIDDLE 1917 ROADSTER.
BUICK 1918 TOURING.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 VICTORIA.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 TOURING.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 4-PASS.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 ROADSTER.
CADILLAC TYPE 57 Suburban Sedan.
CADILLAC TYPE 55 4-PASS.
HUDSON 1918 TOURING.
MARMON 1919 7-PASS. TOURING.
MERCER 1918-19 SPORTING 4-PASS.
PACKARD 1918 FLEETWOOD TOWN CAR.
STUTZ 1919 TOURING.
STUTZ 1918 BULLDOG 4 and 6 PASS.
STUTZ 1917 16-VALVE SPEEDSTER.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
1,700 Broadway. Circle 2185.

BUICK 1917 little 6, 5-pass., touring.
CADILLAC 1917 runabout; splendid condition.
CADILLAC 1917 4-passenger coupe.
OLDSMOBILE 1919 4-passenger sport special.
PIERCE-ARROW 1917 5-pass.; prac. new.
ROLLS-ROYCE; latest importation.
STUTZ 1917 16-valve Bearcat.
STUTZ 1918 16-valve roadster.
HERMAN N. KARP, INC., EST. 1902.
1,676 Broadway. Circle 65. Open Evenings.

BUICK, small six 1917 5-passenger, perfect. Zenith Motor Co., 808 7th Av.

BUICK 1918 touring; almost new, with extras. Weiner, 217 West 48th.

BUICK 1918-1917 TOURINGS, roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway. 3d floor.

BURRELLE'S
AUTO SHOW
of RECONSTRUCTED MOTOR CARS.
WE ISSUE A WRITTEN GUARANTEE
For Four Months With Every Car.
CRANE SIMPLEX 4-PASS. SPORT.
CADILLAC "57" PHAETON 4-PASS.
CADILLAC "57" ROADSTER.
CADILLAC "57" 7-PASS. TOURING.
CADILLAC "58" 7-PASS. TOURING.
CADILLAC "55" CHUMMY ROADSTER.
CADILLAC "55" 4-PASSENGER.
CADILLAC "55" 2-PASS. ROADSTER.
DANIELS 1919 COUPE.
PACKARD 1918 FLEETWOOD LANDAULETTE.
PACKARD 1918 FLEETWOOD COUPE.
PACKARD 1918 3-35 IMPERIAL.
HUDSON 1919 CABRIOLET.
HUDSON 1918 4-PASS. SPORT MODEL.
ROAMER 1919 Duesenberg Town Car.
MERCEDES-KNIGHT 4-PASS. SPORT.
MERCER 1914 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
MERCER 1918 4-PASS.
STUTZ 1918 SPORTING FOUR.
STUTZ 1918 COUPE.
STUTZ 1918 TOWN CAR.
STUTZ 1917 4-PASSENGER.
BIDDLE 1918 DUESENBERG 4-PASS.
McFARLAN 4-PASS. NEW.
RENAULT SPECIAL R'DSTER, latest imp.
LANCIA 1918 SPECIAL 4-PASS.
LANCIA 1917 SEDAN.
LANCIA 1917 Special Collaps. Brougham.
LANCIA 1917 SUBURBAN SEDAN.
FIAT SEDAN. Latest importation.
FIAT 4-PASS. FLEETWOOD. Latest imp.
FIAT 1918 LIMOUSINE.
MANY OTHERS. OPEN EVENINGS.
1,680 B'way. Entire Bldg., Formerly Iceland.

CADILLAC coupe, 1919; used 4,000 miles; Royal cord tires; car almost new throughout. Kenneth Campbell, 235 West 50th.

CHEVROLETS RIGHT FROM FACTORY. Sedans, coupelets, tourings, runabouts; delivery same day; cash or make your own terms; top allowance on your car; free instruction. Phone Melrose 10032. 351 East 149th, Bronx.

CHEVROLETS, all 1919 models; immediate delivery; small cash payment, balance easy installments; used cars taken in exchange. Simon, authorized Chevrolet dealer, 2,466 Grand Concourse, Bronx.

DODGE sedan, practically new, has excellent tires; if you intend buying a new car, don't fail to see it; lots of extras. Ask to see Mr. Ross's car, Knickerbocker Garage, 415 East 54th.

FRANKLIN sedan, series 9; good condition. Davis Agency, 1,392 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

FRANKLIN 1916, Series 8, 5-passenger touring; condition perfect. Phone Circle 5692.

CROW-ELKHART 1919 touring; purchased in April; will sacrifice. N 374 Times.

FORD cars on easy payments plan; small amount down, balance $10 weekly; prompt delivery. K 1254 Times Bronx.

FORDS, TOURING, 18, $425.
20th Century Auto Co., 250 W. 54th, nr. B'way

PUBLIC NOTICES.

I, SAM ETTINGER, HEREBY NOTIFY ALL my creditors from the New England Lunch, at 200 Eleventh Av., that I have dissolved partnership with Max Malamud, and that he, Max Malamud, has assumed all the liabilities of same store up to date and further. SAM ETTINGER.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

HUDSON sedan 1918, seven-passenger; complete electric equipment, wire wheels, two extra, with tires, two bumpers, heater and other extras, $1,950. Phone Kingsbridge 234.

HUDSON 1917 seven-passenger touring; first class in every respect. Sally Wiesbader's Garage, 327 West 49th St.

HUDSON Limousine, 1918, with extra Summer equipment; 6 new tires; practically new; $1,750; private owner. 147 West 83d.

HUPMOBILE, 5-Passenger Touring; almost new, perfect condition; $725. Office, 161 Meserole St., near Graham Av., Brooklyn. Phone Stagg 2807.

LANCIA Special Sedan; exceptionally fine condition. Wallace, 236 West 59th St.

LEXINGTON, 1917, 5-passenger, perfect condition. Zenith Motor Co., 808 7th Av.

LOCOMOBILE.
Latest Model
Special 4-pass. tour.,
with Wire Wheels.
Condition GUARANTEED.
Reasonably Priced.
G. M. Brock, Exch. Car Dept.,
LOCOMOBILE CO. OF AMERICA,
61st St., West of Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE limousine; latest model 48; practically new; rare opportunity. Phone Circle 5692.

LOCOMOBILE, 1917, 48, touring; condition perfect throughout; new tires. Telephone 5692 Circle.

LOCOMOBILE, 1918, 4 PASSENGER.
Wallace, 236 West 59th St.

MERCER, speedster, snappy little car, has five brand new Ajax tires; if you want a car of this type, don't fail to see it. Mr. George Smith, 415 East 54th.

MERCER, 1917, four-passenger sport; also landaulet; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MERCER, 1916, 6-passenger, perfect condition. Zenith Motor Co., 808 7th Av.

MERCEDES special, 4-passenger sport. 328 Lenox Road, Brooklyn.

OVERLAND touring, late 1918; practically new; if you wish to purchase a new car inspect this first; must sacrifice; cash or easy terms; any demonstration desired. Phone Melrose 10032. 351 East 149th.

PACKARD 1918 runabout, Fleetwood, like new. Garage, W. Strathmann, 254 West 109th St. 124 Morningside.

PACKARD 2-35, 1917, 7-passenger touring; perfect condition. W. Strathmann, 254 West 109th St. Tel. 124 Morningside.

PACKARD 1918, 3-25 touring; condition perfect; like new. Phone Circle 5692.

PIERCE-ARROW, 1917, 48 h.p., 7-pass. tour.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1917, 38 h.p., brougham.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1917, 38 h.p., town brough.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1917, 38 h.p., 5-pass. tour.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1915, 66 h.p., 7-pass. tour.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1915, 48 h.p., 7-pass. tour.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1915, 48 h.p., 5-pass. tour.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1915, 48 h.p., limousine.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1915, 38 h.p., broug. land.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1915, 38 h.p., 5-pass. tour.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1915, 38 h.p., limousine.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1915, 38 h.p., sedan.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1915, 38 h.p., roadster.
PIERCE-ARROW USED CAR EXCH.,
1,765 Broadway. G. R. RUCKERT, Pres.
Circle 157. Evenings till 7.

PIERCE touring car, 1912; victoria top, Firestone rims, extra shoe; car A1 condition; Stearns runabout, 1915, 4-cylinder Knight motor in excellent condition.
LOCOMOBILE SEDAN, 1914.
FIAT, 1913.
WILLYS-KNIGHT LIMOUSINE, 1916.
M. Kaplan, 214 West 65th St.; Columbus 5778.

PEERLESS five-passenger; bargain; good car for Summer use. Dexter, care Bell Garage, 529 West 131st.

SEDAN FORD, almost as good as new, $850. 1,751 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

SELECT USED CARS.
1918 OWEN MAGNETIC LIMOUSINE.
1918 OLDSMOBILE SEDAN.
1918 OLDSMOBILE ROADSTER; CONVERTIBLE SEATS.
1918 NATIONAL TOURING.
1917 MARMON LANDAULET.
1917 HUDSON TOWN CAR.
INTERNATIONAL AUTO EXCHANGE,
150 WEST 55TH ST. PHONE CIRCLE 1808.

STEARNS-KNIGHT runabout, two-passenger, 1916, newly painted; in fine mechanical condition; fully equipped; a real bargain. Baum, 417 West 55th St. Columbus 7600.

STEVENS-DURYEA Touring car, Model C, 1914; wire wheels; nearly new and in A1 condition; at a very reasonable price. Write or phone 2053, to Joseph J. Vuono, Stamford, Conn.

STUTZ 1916 roadster; exceptionally fine condition. Wallace, 236 West 59th.

STUTZ, 4-passenger, 1916, perfect condition. Zenith Motor Co., 808 7th Av.

STUTZ roadster, 1916; beautiful car throughout. Sally Wiesbader's Garage, 327 W. 49th.

SUNBEAM for sale; six-cylinder, 25-horse power, Grand Prix Racer; equipped with four-seated touring body; one of the fastest, most comfortable and flexible cars in America; 110 miles per hour on track, 3 to 85 as geared; recently overhauled by Automobile Club of America. Driscoll, 5th floor, 1,700 Broadway. Circle 3500.

WE OVERHAUL and repair automobiles; expert mechanics; reliable service; honest prices. West Side Y. M. C. A. Repair Shop, 239 West 56th St. Columbus 7920, Ext. 48.

WILLYS-KNIGHT sedan, 1916, $700. Dexter, care Bell Garage, 529 West 131st.

Motor Trucks.

FULTON truck, 1918; new rack body, with cab; completely overhauled and repainted; excellent mechanical condition; ready for immediate service; price $875. Fred Colver, 1,847 Broadway. Phone Columbus 7100.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD.—7 passenger landaulet; private car and experienced chauffeur from July 15 to Sept. 1. Apply Tuska, 114 East 16th Street.

RENAULT touring car, Victoria top, for hire by day, week, or month; reasonable rates. Park Garage, 107 West 56th. Phone Circle 1491.

TOWN CAR, smart, comfortable, medium size; attractive terms; for season. Columbus 398.

TWO beautiful Hudson Super Six cars for over July 4, or day, hour, month. Ivey, Columbus 1197.

CADILLACS.—Hire; hour, day, week, or month; monthly preferred. Phone Columbus 7834.

PACKARD twin sixes to hire; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD Twin Sixes; hour, season. Muldoon, 154 West 68th St. Phone Columbus 2151.

PACKARD, late model touring; excellent condition; owner; prices reasonable. Redington. 5357 Columbus.

PACKARD.—Private appearance; first-class service. Call Circle 1868 for reasonable rate.

CADILLAC, LATE MODEL. TELEPHONE 5174 RIVERSIDE, OWNER.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOMOBILE department of Charles Shongood, 539-541 Broadway, New York, buys cars outright or advances 80 per cent. of the appraised value; the balance, less commission, upon the prompt sale of cars; investigate our facilities. Telephone Spring 4566-4567. Paul Brew, Manager.

RESPONSIBLE trucking concern, owning new, up-to-date equipment, open for steady work, either on contract, by the day, month or year; only responsible firms wanted. R. D. King & Co., Inc., 324 Jackson Av., Long Island City, N. Y.

LOCOMOBILE, about 1912 model, in first-class mechanical condition; body not of interest; state motor number, size of tires, condition of tires, &c. H. F. Hering, P. O. Box 1160, New York, N. Y.

FOR HIRE.—New 1919, 5-passenger, 8-cylinder, private touring; classy; owner drive; $25 Sunday. Phone 2564 Morningside.

Automobile Instruction.

AUTOMOBILE KNOWLEDGE
is a valuable asset to increase your earnings. Learn at New York's most complete school. Mechanical course, $45: with Driving, $65. Write for Catalog I, or phone 5270 Circle.
STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL,
225 West 57th St., at Broadway.

AUTO SCHOOL WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St.—Largest and best school in U. S. Send for booklet and pass. Tel. Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 225 West 50th St.—Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL OF PRACTICE. Courses, class and private, driving and shop work, $15 to $65. Call 1,931 Broadway (cor. 65th.) Phone Columbus 8261.

AUTOMOBILE COURSE, $60.25.
BERFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A.,
1,121 BEDFORD AV., B'KLYN. DEPT. C.

FOR SALE.

ORIENTAL RUGS.
Collection of 10 beautiful Oriental rugs for sale to close estate. For appointment phone F. J. Eller, Garden City 1580, or write 324 Nassau Boulevard, L. I.

Dress Shop.—Fixtures, with mirrors and window lights; must be sold by Monday. 54th St. and 7th Av. Circle 408.

Furniture.

Willow furniture; big reductions; bargains. Long Beach Willow Co., 229 East 41st St.

Purchase and Exchange.

Wanted.—Pay full value contents apartments, houses; pianos, books, paintings, bric-a-brac. Miller, 120 University Place. Stuyvesant 8793.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Baptist.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
57TH ST., BET. 6TH AND 7TH AVS.
Rev. JOHN ROACH STRATON, D. D.
10:30—"The World's Need of Regeneration Rather Than Reform." Dr. Straton.
12—Sunday School and Adult Bible Class.
7:45 to 8—Special Popular Song Service with Piano, Organ, Soloist and Cornetist.
8—"Are the Protestant Churches of New York Dying?"
Second in series of Sunday night sermons on "THE BOOK OF REVELATION."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH,
S. E. corner 92d St. and Amsterdam Av.
FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
11.—Rev. ROBERT MACCAUL, D. D., of Brooklyn will preach.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th Street.
PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by A. E. HARRIS, D. D., of Philadelphia, Penn.

Christian Science

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES, Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church—Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church—Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church—125th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church—178th St. & Ft. Wash. Av.
Fifth Church—Aeolian Hall, 34 W. 43d St.
Sixth Church—1,935 Anthony Av., Bronx.
Seventh Church—[illegible]
Eighth Church—[illegible] 11 A. M. only.
Ninth Church—[illegible] East 57th St.
Tenth Church—[illegible]
Bedford Park Society—2,562 Briggs Av., on Sunday, 11 A. M. only.

Congregational

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
BROADWAY AND 56TH ST.
Rev. CHAS. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. CHAS. F. AKED, D. D., at 11 and 8.

Disciples of Christ
(Christian)

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 142 West 81st St.
Dr. Finis Idleman, Pastor.
Dr. FREDERICK LYNCH will preach at 11 A. M.

Divine Science

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE,
Grand Ballroom, Waldorf-Astoria.
Service, Sunday, 11 A. M.
Rev. W. JOHN MURRAY, Pastor.
Mrs. MARY CORNELL STOIBER will speak on the topic "POSITIVE POWER."

Interdenominational

METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE,
Broadway, Corner 104th St.
11 and 8, Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP.
MONDAY at 8, Prayer Meeting.

Lutheran

THE CHURCH OF THE ADVENT,
Broadway at 93d Street.
Rev. Augustus Steimle, D. D., Pastor.
Morning services at 11 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
65th St. and Central Park West.
Rev. William Freas preaches at 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH,
(Mother Church of American Methodism.)
Services: 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

MADISON AV. CHURCH, 60th Street.
Rev. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor.
11 and 8—Dr. STEPHEN J. HERBEN, Capt. American Red Cross, France.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH,
West End Av. and 86th St.
Rev. RAYMOND L. FORMAN, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—DR. CROSSETT: "Discharged."
No Evening Service.

UNION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
West 48th St.
Dr. GEORGE NICHOLLS of Denver, Col., Acting Pastor.
11 A. M.—Topic: "The Community Church —Its Purpose and Program."
6:30 P. M.—Vesper Service. Community Sing. 15-minute Address by the Pastor. Soldiers, Sailors and Marines Invited.

New Thought

BUSINESS WOMEN'S LEAGUE
(Church of Silent Demand.)
HOTEL MAJESTIC (Ballroom), 11:15.
THEODORE G. NORTHRUP, Leader.
The Business Church of the Twentieth Century.
Willis T. Mead and Mrs. George Hadley will speak. Healing Meeting, 10:30 sharp.
Everybody Welcome.

UNITY SOCIETY OF PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY.
MRS. JENNIE H. CROFT
of the Unity School of Christianity, Kansas City, Missouri, Director.
Banquet Hall, Hotel Astor.
Meeting, Sunday at 11.

"THE FIRST CHURCH OF LIFE AND JOY."
HARRY GAZE, SPEAKER.
HOTEL ASTOR.
Sunday Morning at 11.
[illegible]
All Welcome. Bring Your Friends.

New Civilization, New Thought Summer School, Dr. Julia Seton, Founder, Newburg, N. Y. [illegible] Routes, N. Y. Central and West Shore R. R., ferry to Newburg. [illegible] Hudson River Day Line Boat.

MRS. [illegible] COMMODORE BALLROOM. Sundays, 11 o'clock. [illegible] All Welcome. [illegible]

SWAMI ABHEDANANDA.—Classes held at Vedanta Ashrama, West Cornwall, Conn.

Presbyterian

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers { William Pierson Merrill, Theodore Ainsworth Greene.
The Rev. G. A. Johnston Ross, D. D., of Union Theological Seminary, will preach at 11.
NOONDAY SERVICE (daily except Sat.)

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 114th Street.
Rev. W. Duncan Buchanan, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 64th St.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. WILLIAM CARTER, D. D., of Brooklyn, New York, will preach at 11.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
5th Av. and 55th Street.
Rev. James Palmer, [illegible] Associate Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.
ROBERT E. SPEER, D. D., will preach at 11 and 4.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Old First, University Place and Madison Square Foundation.
11 A. M.—Rev. LEE W. BEATTIE, D. D., will speak of the Church in France in the University Place Church, Tenth Street.
8:30 P. M. Lawn Service, at the First Church, Fifth Avenue, corner 11th Street.
FIRST CHURCH EDIFICE CLOSED DURING ALTERATIONS.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st Street.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Rev. HENRY H. FOULKES, D. D.

HARLEM-NEW YORK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
122nd St. and Mt. Morris Park West.
Rev. Frederick W. Evans, D. D.
11 A. M., "St. Barnabas, Born-Encourager."
8 P. M., "Concerning the Second Birth."

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M.
Mid-Summer Evening Service at 8 on Roof.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
525 West 155th St.
11 A. M.—Rev. C. M. VAN HOUTEN.
7:15 P. M., Open Air Service, Riverside Drive and 155th St.

PARK AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Park Av. and 85th St.
Rev. TERTIUS VAN DYKE, Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d St.
Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Rev. SAMUEL G. CRAIG.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN,
Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.
11 and 8—Dr. T. R. GLOVER of Oxford and Cambridge, England.

WEST PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Amsterdam Av. and 86th St.
Rev. ANTHONY H. EVANS, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. JOHN C. GREEN, D. D., [illegible] will [illegible]
Subject: "LEST WE FORGET."

Protestant Episcopal

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Amsterdam Av. and 111th Street.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer, Litany, Sermon.
4 P. M.—Preacher, REV. STUART L. [illegible]
Weekday Services Daily at 7:30 A. M. [illegible]

ALL ANGELS, West End Av. and 81st St.
Rev. S. DeLancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.
8, 11 A. M.

ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.
Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11—Rev. Harold A. Lynch.
8—PROF. FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS, (Sociology, Columbia Univ.) "The New Democracy."

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE,
89th St., near Madison Av.
Rev. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D. D., Rector.
8, 11 A. M.
PEACE CELEBRATION at 11 A. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St.
Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, D. D.
8, 11 A. M. and 11 (Mr. Brown.)
8 P. M.—"The History of Our Flag."

GRACE CHURCH,
Broadway and 10th Street.
Rev. CHARLES LEWIS SLATTERY, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion 8.
Service and Sermon (Charles Lewis Slattery), 11.
Service and Sermon (Rev. [illegible] Williams), 8.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
6th Av. and 20th St.
Rev. HENRY MOTTET, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
Madison Av. and 35th St.
The Rev. HORACE PERCY SILVER, Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Service.
Sermon by the Rev. G. F. Taylor.

CHAPEL OF THE INCARNATION,
240 East 31st St.
Rev. H. W. KNAPP, Vicar.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Italian Service.
11 A. M.—Morning Service and Sermon.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
PARK AV. AND 50TH ST.
Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector.
SPECIAL SUMMER SERVICES.
8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
Preacher: Rev. Paul G. Favour.
Full Choir. All Seats Free.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH
on 16th Street, East of 3d Avenue.
Rev. KARL REILAND, D. D., Rector.
8, 10 and 8.
MORNING SERVICE at 11.
[illegible]

ST. IGNATIUS
WEST END AV. AND 87TH ST.
Rev. WILLIAM PITT McCUNE, Rector.
Masses 7, 8, 11.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 71st St.
Rev. FRANK WARFIELD CROWDER, Rector.
8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., [illegible]

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN,
139 West 46th St.
Low Masses 7:30 & 9.
High Mass and Sermon, 11 [illegible]
10:45; Evensong, 4.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. & 53d St.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8, 11 A. M. (Rev. Henry Smart, D. D.)

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION,
1 East 29th St.
Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector.
COMMUNIONS, 7 & 8 [illegible]
10:30, SERMON and [illegible] 11
CHORAL EVENSONG.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th Street.
Rev. Frederick Burgess, D. D., Rector.
8, 11 A. M. (Rev. Henry Smart, D. D.)

Reformed

COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF NEW YORK.
THE MIDDLE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. EDGAR FRANKLIN ROMIG, Minister.
Rev. JOHN J. DE BOER will preach at 11.

THE MARBLE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister.
Rev. OLIVER PAUL BARNHILL, D. D.
11 A. M.—"God With Us."
8 P. M.—"A Prevailing Prayer."

THE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
5th Av. and 48th St.
MALCOLM JAS. MacLEOD, D. D., Minister.
Church closed during month of July.

THE WEST END CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister.
Rev. [illegible] Nichols will preach at 11.

THE FORT WASHINGTON CHURCH,
Fort Washington Av. and 181st St.
Rev. DIRCK H. BERG, D. D., Minister.
Rev. JAMES M. FARRAR, D. D., at 11.
All Seats Free.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St.
Rev. [illegible] will officiate. Services at 11 A. M.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings (Orthodox), 144 East 20th St., Manhattan; Lafayette & Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings at 11 A. M., Rutherfurd Place, 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., B'klyn.

Theosophy

AT 2,228 BROADWAY.
N. Y. LODGE, T. S. FOUNDED 1897.
Sunday, 8:15 [illegible]
Every Tuesday, 8:15, Theosophical Lectures.
Public Cordially Invited. Lending Library.

Unitarian.

THE COMMUNITY CHURCH OF N. Y.,
Park Av. and 34th St.
(Church of the Messiah, 1825-1919.)
Rev. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES.
"THE MORAL TRAGEDY OF THE PEACE TREATY."

Y. M. C. A.

"The Message of the Flag."
MR. MILTON W. SUTTON, [illegible]
[illegible] West Side Y. M. C. A., 318 W. 57 St.

Y. W. C. A.

CENTRAL BRANCH, 610 Lexington Av. (53d St.) 11 A. M., Rev. [illegible] Crossett, Asst. Pastor St. Paul M. E. Church.

Other Services

NEW YORK CITY TABERNACLE,
44th St. and 8th Av.
G. H. MEINARDI, Supt.
Sunday, 3 P. M.,
Rev. JOHN ROBERTSON, D. D.,
Scotland.
Monday, 7:45 P. M.,
Rev. R. A. JAFFRAY, So. China.
Tuesday, 7:45 P. M.,
PAUL RADER, Chicago.
Thursday, 7:45 P. M.,
Rev. H. L. WALTON, D. D.,
Jersey City.
Friday, 7:45 P. M.,
[illegible]
Supt. Hadley Rescue Hall.
Saturday, 7:45 P. M.,
Songs and Testimonies.
STIRRING MUSIC. SEATS FREE.

BROOKLYN

Presbyterian

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Corner South Oxford Street.
President Howard S. Bliss of Beirut, Syria, will preach at 11 and 7:45.

Unitarian

UNITARIAN PREACHING, Church of the Saviour, Brooklyn, July 6, 11 A. M., Chaplain [illegible] Pl. Four minutes Borough Hall subway.

CALL FOR 2.75 BEER DEPLETES SUPPLIES

Coney Island Saloons Sell Out Their Stocks Without Satisfying the Demands.

NO TIME TO EVADE LAW

Bartenders Too Busy to Dispense Hard Liquor—Brewers Point Out Absence of Drunkenness.

The sale of "war beer," containing 2.75 per cent. of alcohol, yesterday reached large proportions, and the absence of arrests for drunkenness and of evidence of intoxication on the streets was cited by representatives of brewers as corroboration of their claim that the beverage is nonintoxicating.

At Coney Island the volume of beer consumed was said to have exceeded all records, but few cases of drunkenness were reported. Many saloons exhausted their supplies of war beer. In some places barkeepers were worked almost to exhaustion, and men stood in line waiting impatiently for their turns to drink.

Most of the saloons in the city did a large business, and the sudden popularity of 2.75 beer during the hot spell seemed to have done away almost entirely with the illicit sale of hard liquor. The bartenders could not stop to hunt up the forbidden bottles, and the saloons where such acts might have been possible under other circumstances were too crowded to permit any secrecy in dealing in drinks of unquestionable intoxicating power.

It was learned also yesterday that the word had been circulated among saloon keepers to observe the law strictly, so that the best possible impression should be made on the public during the test of "war beers."

The question of employment was solved temporarily for most barkeepers, because those who lost places at saloons which closed were in great demand at the places which remained open, because of the demand for war beer during the hot spell. The temporary solution of the worries of barkeepers was illustrated at the Independence Day parade in Newark, where twenty-four barkeepers formed the last division of the procession. It was intended to have a large section of barkeepers in the parade to symbolize their patriotism in spite of a certain amount of dissatisfaction with the progress of things. This plan was abandoned because of the extensive reemployment of barkeepers, and only a score could be rallied for the demonstration.

William H. Anderson, State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, announced yesterday the organization of the "Allied Citizens," to work for strict enforcement of the Prohibition law.

"The statement that the Anti-Saloon League is going to allow the liquor traffic to furnish law enforcement material and make sentiment in favor of law enforcement does not mean that the league is letting up," he said. "While the legislative department of the Anti-Saloon League is busy with reference to the next Assembly, and the law enforcement department is manufacting munitions and weapons, the organization department is working overtime organizing divisions of the Allied Citizens.

"There are already more calls for assistance of the State organizers in the various communities than they can take care of, or than can be taken care of immediately by any staff that present funds permit. The financial department of the league is busy raising funds to push the organization work.

"The league is gratified by the fact that the subscriptions at church services and in small amounts in May and June were by far the greatest in the history of the league. These subscriptions at churches and in small amounts have almost doubled the same months last year, indicating the widespread and intense interest on the part of the public."

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Tuesday, July 1, in Long Island train leaving Penn Station 5:48 for Patchogue, dark-blue knitted silk purse with red stripes and steel beads, containing small sum money. Finder please communicate with D. W. S., Hostess House B, Camp Upton, L. I. Liberal reward.

LOST—Tan colored silver-fitted handbag marked N. McV., either in 7th Av subway train or in Pennsylvania Station, Long Island side, about 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, July 2; $25 reward. N. McVickar. 49 Wall St. Telephone Hanover 8100.

LOST—Suit case at 92d St. and Amsterdam Av. from automobile; one suit, 2 new silk shirts and collars and family pictures; it was picked up by a taxicab driver. Liberal reward for return of same to M. Weingarten, 15 West 36th St.

LOST—Suitcase, brown leather, two brass locks, marked J. H., with Italian hotel stickers; lost on Bar Harbor express, June 30; $25 reward. Send by express, C. O. D., to Joseph Hudnut, Fryeburg, Me.

LOST—Pearl necklace, at 776 Lexington Av. or coming or going from 776 Lexington Av. to 39th St. and Madison Av.; $500 reward if returned to Howard & Co., 14 East 47th St.

LOST.—July 3, brown hand-bag; initials "H. F. H.," on Franklin Turnpike, in or near Suffern, N. Y.; finder please notify O. B. Hewitt, 96 Washington Av. Suffern, N. Y. Telephone 30 M.

LOST—Thursday morning, 97th St., near Drive, small bar pin, 9 sapphires, few small diamonds; liberal reward, no questions asked. Scheuer, 310 West 97th. Riverside 8643.

LOST—Framed oil painting of small boy; left in taxicab engaged near Plaza; $50 reward; no questions asked. Notify W. S. Budworth, 424 West 52d St.; phone Columbus 120.

LOST—Ladies' velvet hand bag, containing money, 50 trip ticket, Westfield, N. J., automobile licenses, vicinity 34th St.; reward. Elydenburgh, 17 Battery Place, Room 1024. Phone Whitehall 1300.

LOST.—In vicinity of 186th St. and Broadway, leather wallet containing notes in name of Alfred Hann; reward and no questions asked. Return to Alfred Hahn, 32 Walker St.

LOST.—On way to Manhattan Beach, leather purse initialed L. F. D., containing $50 bill and 2 membership cards, with name Louis F. Dunn. Reward. Phone 8612 Audubon. Apartment 81.

LOST—Thursday evening, a brown leather bag, in Rockville Centre, containing riding boot, &c.; reward. Phone Rockville Centre 471-W.

LOST—At Rye Beach Restaurant, blue silk bag, containing small sum of money, brown switch, &c. Finder will please call Yonkers 136. Reward $10.

LOST.—Between 89th and 91st St., Amsterdam, and Columbus Av., July 2., envelope, containing army rejection papers; finder rewarded. L 180 Times.

LOST.—Hudson seal stole, with squirre collar, in taxi, Thursday night. Reward Apartment 62, 215 Manhattan Av.

LOST—Tuesday, 2 P. M., ladies' wrist watch at Park Av. and 42d St.; reward. Please return to 103 Park Av., Room 513.

LOST—Diamond and sapphire bar pin, Tuesday, July 1, 1919; reward. Phone Delgado, 3010 Rector.

LOST—A two-skin pine marten scarf, Times Square section, perhaps Strand Theatre; liberal reward. X 441 Times Annex.

LOST—Platinum solitaire ring; liberal reward. Mayer, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn. Main 6840.

LOST—Bank book No. 659052, Dime Savings Bank, cor. 6th Av. and 40th St. Kindly inform bank if found.

LOST—Cameo brooch, at Rector's or taxi, Monday night; reward. Telephone Cathedral 7885.

LOST—Between New York and Mamaroneck, purse, money, papers, keys; reward. C. B. Kaufmann, 77 Broad St.

LOST—Diamond bar pin at Sea Gate on Sunday; liberal reward; no questions asked. Phone Coney Island 1813.

$75 REWARD.

return platinum and diamond bowknot pin, single loop, double ends, lost June 27, between 6th and Lexington Avs., 43d and 96th Sts. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$500 REWARD.

No questions asked, return 8-stone diamond pendant and chain, lost June 25, vicinity Riverside Drive and 86th St. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$500 REWARD for pearl and diamond ring, diagonally set, lost within last week, either in New Rochelle or New York City, or on railroad train. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs

LOST.—Friday, July 4, at Long Beach, Japanese spaniel; female. Liberal reward. E. L. Van Buskirk, 759 East 18th St., Brooklyn.

PRAISES OMSK REGIME.

Gen. Dobryonsky Says Government Is Composed of Democrats.

General Alex Dobryonsky of the Russian National Army was the principal speaker last night at an anti-Bolshevist meeting held by the American Carpatho-Russian Congress in Bohemian Hall, 321 East Seventy-third Street. The small attendance—about 200 persons—was said by the leaders to be due to the distribution of circulars by the Bolshevists saying that the meeting had been called off. Policemen guarded the building, while detectives were scattered through the audience.

General Dobryonsky, who entered the Russian Army at the outbreak of the war and served on seventeen different fronts and was technical aid of the Kerensky Government, said that Bolshevism, which was not a Russian product, but a German product, would be crushed in Russia. He warned Americans that the same procedure followed in Russia might be attempted in this country. The Government at Omsk, he said, was composed of Democrats, who place the principles of country above those of party, for it was parties which had been the ruin of Russian politics. Dr. J. E. Connor, former United States Consol in Petrograd, spoke.

PREMIER SENDS MESSAGE.

Clemenceau Tells the Cincinnati French and Americans Fought Happily United.

SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J., July 4.—A message from Premier Clemenceau of France was read today at the annual meeting of the New Jersey Chapter of the Society of the Cincinnati at the Essex and Sussex Hotel. The message said:

> To the Society of the Cincinnati, which formerly numbered among its guests Frenchmen who were fired with the love of liberty and independence, I address the cordial and affectionate greeting of the Frenchmen of the twentieth century. They have been happy to fight as of old, side by side with the armies of the United States in the great struggle for the liberty of the world and the independence of the peoples.

Messages were also read from Field Marshal Sir Dougless Haig, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army; Premier Robert Laird Borden of Canada, and General Pershing.

SEEKS TO EARN ALIMONY.

Sheriff Finds No Law to Release Husband Held in Jail.

Sheriff David H. Knott and his counsel are trying to find a way to release David Goldhaber, a civil prisoner, who has been in Ludlow Street Jail since March 3 last, because they believe that unless they can do so Goldhaber may be a member of the Alimony Club for the rest of his life. He was arrested in August, 1917, on the application of his wife, Anna, because she was suing him for a separation and was afraid he would leave the State if he should be directed to pay alimony.

Goldhaber got a bond, but his bondsman surrendered him on March 3 last. The order under which he was arrested fixes no period for his incarceration, and in his plea to the Sheriff to help him out of his fix he said he owed no alimony when he was arrested, and because he has been in jail since last March he has been unable to earn anything to pay the sum that has accrued.

Sheriff Knott's counsel has assured him that there is no law under which he can release Goldhaber.

WANT JOYCE KILMER POST.

Flatbush Ex-Service Men Seek American Legion Charter.

Among the applications for Charters in the American Legion received this week at State Headquarters, 140 Nassau Street, was one from the service men in Flatbush, Brooklyn, who asked that their post be named the Joyce Kilmer Post, in memory of Sergeant Joyce Kilmer of the 69th Regiment, who was formerly on the Staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

It had been expected that newspaper men in New York City would organize a post in Manhattan bearing the same name. The name of Don Martin, correspondent for The New York Herald, who died in Paris, of pneumonia, after exposure at the front, has also been suggested for the newspaper post in Manhattan.

Another charter applied for this week is from Cedarhurst, L. I., and is named in honor of General J. Franklin Bell, Commander of the Eastern Department, who died about six months ago.

NEGRO FIGHTER IS SHOT.

Attacks Policeman with nKife and Is Seriously Wounded.

In an encounter with Price Hargrave, a negro, 25 years old, who was trying to resist arrest after a crap game was broken up yesterday by the police, Patrolman Pasquale Damiano of the Special Service Division shot the negro in the right thigh. The negro attacked the policeman with a knife and kicked him before Damiano was compelled to shoot him. Hargrave was removed to the St. John's Hospital in a serious condition, a prisoner. Damiano was attended and was able to go home.

Damiano with others in the Special Service Division surprised Hargrave and several others who were playing crap in Dean Street near Albany Avenue. Edward Johnson, 29 years, of 43 Albany Avenue, and Ralph Richardson, 24 years, of 1,086 St. Mark's Avenue, were arrested. Hargrave and another player fled. Policeman Damiano chased Hargrave, who ran into the hallway of his home at 1,825 Dean Street. Here the negro fought Damiano. Except for a bruise on the face, where he was struck by Hargrave, Policeman Damiano escaped serious injury. Hargrave was charged with felonious assault.

BUREAU WILL CONTINUE.

Organization to Publish Information Regarding War Charities.

It was announced here yesterday that the National Investigation Bureau, organized during the war to furnish to the public information upon the standing of war charities, would be continued as the National Information Bureau. Barry C. Smith is to remain as Director, and the offices are to be at 1 Madison Avenue.

"Both the contributing public and the national agencies which meet certain standards will be represented in the new organization," said Mr. Smith. "The establishment of reasonable national standards of administration and work, compiled by the country's leading social workers, will be one of the objects of the bureau, in addition to acting as a clearing house of information concerning social agencies. The bureau also will undertake to assist such national agencies in their efforts to adapt their programs and their work to each other and to the communities, in which they are located."

The Red Cross, the War Camp Community Service, the Y. M. C. A. and more than twenty-five other organizations are co-operating with the bureau.

DROWNS IN FAMILY'S SIGHT.

Wife and Children Were Watching Man Bathing in Delaware River.

TRENTON, N. J., July 4.—In the presence of his wife and three children, who were watching him from a houseboat in the Delaware River, Hubert Morgan, 30 years of age, was drowned this afternoon. The body has not been recovered. Morgan, who lived at 865 Centre Street, Trenton, was invited by a friend to spend the holiday with him on his houseboat. Morgan took his wife and family along. After dinner he went in swimming. He was seen to throw up his hands and calls for help were heard, but before aid reached him he had gone down for the last time.

HOTTEST JULY 4TH; MERCURY HITS 98

City's Heat Wave Is Tempered, However, by Little Humidity and Light Breezes.

FEW VICTIMS REPORTED

Bather Is Killed at Coney Island When He Seizes Charged Wireless Antenna.

The temperature reached 98 degrees yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, the hottest weather ever recorded on any July 4, and within 4 degrees of the heat record of New York City, which was made on Aug. 7 of last year when the mercury reached 102.

The highest temperature reached on July 4 of last year was 79 degrees, and the average temperature for July 4 in the 33 years in which official records have been kept is 72 degrees.

In was one of New York's best qualities of heat, however, since it was accompanied with light breezes and very little humidity. The humidity at 8 o'clock in the morning was 36 degrees; at 1 in the afternoon 25, and at 8 o'clock 30. The rise and decline of the temperature is shown as follows:

3 A. M.	80	3 P. M.	95
6 A. M.	77	4 P. M.	95
8 A. M.	81	5 P. M.	96
9 A. M.	82	6 P. M.	95
10 A. M.	84	7 P. M.	95
11 A. M.	86	8 P. M.	90
12 M.	91	9 P. M.	88
1 P. M.	94	10 A. M.	88
2 P. M.	96	11 P. M.	89
2:30 P. M.	98		

Fair and continued warm weather today, with showers and lower temperature on Saturday night and Sunday, with gentle to moderate winds, was officially predicted by the Weather Bureau.

Prostrations and deaths from heat were not numerous, partially on account of the weather and partly because it was a holiday, which enabled about half of the population of the city to escape to the beaches, while thousands who remained at home took refuge from the heat in shady spots in the parks, under the artificial breezes in their apartments, or by lingering near the placid waters of the Catskills.

There was but one officially reported spot in the nation which was hotter yesterday than this city, and that was Boston, where the temperature was 100. While the effect of the heat itself was not deadly, there was a long death list in the bathing resorts around New York, where probably half a million people kept themselves cool.

One of those who died in the water was killed by electricity. This was Sol Posner, 24 years old, of 1,327 Southern Boulevard, the Bronx, who swam out from the foot of West Thirty-sixth Street, Coney Island, and took hold of a charged electric wire, one of the antenna of the United States Radio Wireless Station at West 137th Street. The shock rendered him unconscious instantly. Other bathers brought him to shore and an ambulance was summoned, but the physician pronounced him dead.

John A. Moylan of 22 Monitor Street, Brooklyn, was killed yesterday in a dive off a bulkhead at Rockaway Beach, into shallow water, breaking his neck. Philip Ackerman, 16 years old, of 337 East Fifty-sixth Street, was drowned while bathing in the East River at Fifty-sixth Street.

The following prostrations by the heat were reported yesterday:

BENEDICT, CHARLES, 23 years old, 957 St. Nicholas Av.; overcome at 431 East 159th St.; taken to Lincoln Hospital.

EBBENINON, ALEXANDER, 256 West 3d St.; prostrated at 8th Av. and 4th St.; removed to Bellevue Hospital.

GUTSCHO, CATHERINE, 14 years old, a telephone operator; overcome at 408 East 52d St.; attended by an ambulance surgeon and sent to her home, at 314 East 33d St.

MONTGOMERY, ROBERT, clerk, 31 years old, 567 3d St., Brooklyn; overcome in front of 45 East 49th St.; taken to Bellevue Hospital and then to Presbyterian Hospital.

SIMPSON, BENJAMIN, 44 years old, an engineer on the U. S. Maine; overcome at Boston Road and 180th St., and was removed to Fordham Hospital.

TURNBULL, EWEN J., 53 years old, Hartsdale, N. Y.; prostrated at 132d St. and Amsterdam Av., and taken to Knickerbocker Hospital.

A total of twenty-five accidents, seven fewer than reported last July 4, were recorded by the police up to late last night.

The following table is a comparison of the records since 1912:

	Fatalities.	Accidents.		Fatalities.	Accidents.
1912	1	39	1916	0	51
1913	0	88	1917	0	93
1914	1	119	1918	0	35
1915	0	176	1919	3	25

But ten accidents directly due to firearms and firecrackers were reported by the Police Department. None of these proved fatal.

The following hospitals reported Fourth of July cases: Bellevue, 4; Flower, 2; Knickerbocker, 2; Lincoln, 2; New York, 1; St. Vincent's, 9; St. Joseph's, 1; Yonkers, 1, and Volunteer, 1.

Sixty fires were reported by the police from 1:0 Thursday morning last midnight. There were eight fires reported between 1:10 o'clock and noon yesterday, seventeen between noon and 6:45 last night, and thirty-five fires reported between 6:45 and midnight. The damage done at the majority of the fires was trofling.

101 DEGREES IN BOSTON.

Thousands from Tenements Spend Night on the Common.

BOSTON, July 4.—The themometer in the Weather Bureau at the top of the Federal Building recorded a maximum temperature of 101 degrees today, the highest point of the summer and two degrees higher than yesterday's top figure. At 9 o'clock tonight it had fallen only to 90.

Low humidity and a light breeze made the heat more bearable, but there was much suffering in the crowded tenement districts. Thousands went to the Common to spend the night on the grass.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—Heat records for Independence Day in Philadelphia were broken today when the Government thermometer touched 100.2 degrees. One death due to the heat was reported. The number of prostrations was not large.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The warm wave, extending over the East today, was chiefly remarkable for the size of the area covered, taking in everything from the Mississippi Valley east to the Atlantic Coast. Predictions were for a fall in temperature by Saturday night, and general thunderstorms.

100 Czechoslovacs Sail for Home.

Czechoslovac veterans to the number of 100 sailed yesterday for Europe after a three weeks' stay in this country. They were the first crippled victims of the Russian campaign to reach New York, and while here each member of the party was fitted with artificial limbs by the Red Cross, and also received medical and dental treatment. So that the veterans can keep their new limbs in repair during the journey home, Rozney Bazan, who lives in Prague, received training in artificial limb construction during the stay of the party in this city.

Church Notices on Page Twenty-one.

HERTZOG TALK HERE STIRS SOUTH AFRICA

Ominous Move Seen in Adaptation by Nationalists of Commando System for Elections.

GOLD MINING CRISIS GRAVE

Ostrich Feather Industry Revived by American Buying—Union's Asiatic Problem.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPE TOWN, May 19.—Country-wide interest is manifested in the interview with General Hertzog, leader of the Nationalist delegation, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of April 3, in which the General prophesied what was likely to happen in the Union if the delegation's mission to the Peace Conference in Paris should prove a failure—as it did. Newspapers of all parties comment upon it at length.

The Cape Times, quoting General Hertzog's statement that they (the Nationalists) "would rather see the South African Union broken up than not to have a free Union," points out that this declaration is in direct conflict with the resolution adopted by the Nationalist Congress eighteen months ago, which expressly declared that whatever the future fate of the Union might be, it must be treated as one indivisible unit.

As to Hertzog's remark that "there is every probability that there will be fighting if the Union remains under the English Government"—under the English Government being, of course, a gross misrepresentation—The Cape Times says:

"The Nationalist leader very well knows that if his mission fails, as it will fail, and if he accepts the verdict, there is not the least danger of civil war in South Africa. But he also knows perfectly well that there is no means by which his aim can be attained which will not of necessity precipitate bloodshed in South Africa. The ominous feature of his New York statement is that it seems to imply that he has no intention of accepting the verdict when it is given and means to carry on his disruptive propaganda after his return to the point of civil war. If the Nationalist leader seriously intends to force that issue, we need not doubt that constitutionalism in South Africa will know how to reply."

The Argus comments:

"It is to be hoped that the lawabiding people of South Africa will note that while in this country the Nationalist leaders are professing to be unalterably devoted to constitutional action, in American they are openly predicting bloodshed if they do not get what they want."

Nationalists Uphold Hertzog.

De Burger, the Nationalist Party organ, calls "simple and logical reasoning," General Hertzog's statement that civil war will result if the independence movement is not persisted in; that the feeling is already in the people and will not let itself be juggled away, but finds a constitutional expression and peaceful tendency in the present National movement. "But," it goes on, "the Government and its organs will not understand it because they are saturated through and through with the policy of force."

With regard to General Hertzog's statement that they would rather break up the Union than have it remain dependent, De Burger says that represents the views of all republicans. As for the resolution of the Federal Council of the National Party in July, 1917, to abstain from active republican propaganda for the present, that was passed, says De Burger, in view of the circumstances of the war, and no longer holds now that the war is at an end.

In this connection ominous significance is seen in an announcement that the Transvaal Nationalist Executive plans the reorganization of the whole electoral machinery by the adaptation of the commando system to the electoral needs of the party. Under this scheme, which is distinctly suggestive of the formation of skeleton cadres, there will be in every constituency a chairman who will bear the title of "Election General," and he is to be assisted by election commandants and election field cornets. Those who do not vote are to be reported to the head committee, presumably for the purpose of being disciplined.

After years of agitation the Union is to have its own mint for gold, which will relieve the mines of exporting raw gold. However, the condition of the gold mining industry, which has been growing increasingly serious since the war started, is becoming critical. Briefly, the situation is this: The Witwatersrand mines had a war tax aggregating $5,000,000 in one year, which, however, had to be reduced by half the following year. The price of stores added an additional working cost per ton of about 90 cents. Not being able to pass this on to the consumer, some of the low grade mines were forced to shut down and others are about to do so.

Analysis of the Situation.

A technical analysis of the situation as submitted to F. S. Malan, Acting Prime Minister, shows that on the Central Rand six mines out of sixteen were worked at a loss for the three months ended February. These six employ 2,271 Europeans and the shortage amounted to $140,000, while the expenditure in wages and stores amounted to $12,387,940 for the last year. Out of thirteen mines in the Near East Rand, five had losses in the three months amounting to $145,000. They employ 2,518 Europeans, and last year they expended $13,953,520. Of nine mines on the West Rand five worked at a loss which aggregated $153,700. The profit of the other four was $172775, leaving a credit balance of $6,175, which, of course, is insufficient to meet capital expenditure, interest on debentures, taxation, and other charges. The unprofitable five employ 1,156 Europeans and they expended in wages and stores last year $6,976,810.

The grand totals show that forty-six mines on the Witwatersrand employ 22,035 Europeans. Thirty mines made profits aggregating $8,173,775, sixteen showed deficits amounting to $438,540 during three months, and the total expenditure on stores last year was over $125,000,000. Of course the figure of working profit is not all distributable, as out of it has to come interest on debentures, loans, capital expenditure, Government taxation, and to a certain extent miners' phthisis contributions. The eight richest mines, which are on the Far East Rand, show a working profit for the three months of $5,905,240.

Sir Evelyn Waller, President of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines, in a letter to the Acting Prime Minister complains of the failure of the Government to take action to avert the impending crisis, despite repeated urgings and warnings. Even a request to recruit an experimental number of native laborers from north of latitude 22 degrees south; that is, in tropical Africa, with a view to offsetting in a measure the great shortage of labor resulting from the war, has not been acted upon, and Sir Evelyn says:

"The position foreshadowed by the Chamber so many times is now at hand. So far as we can see, nothing can now prevent a number of important mines, employing a large number of Europeans and upon whose operations the prosperity of a considerable section of the Witwatersrand depends, from ceasing operations in the next few months."

The menace of the grave problem which the unemployment and distress that this shutting down would involve moved the Government in replying, through the Secretary of Mines and Industries, to urge, should the closing down become unavoidable, that this be done with the maximum possible interval between the dates selected for this action by the different mines. The Government also considers that the appointment of a small commission to report on the reasons and necessity for the closing down of each mine before the date of cessation of operations would have a valuable effect and would tend to keep public opinion informed as to the causes which are operating in connection with the industry. Such a commission should, in the opinion of the Government, be composed of a Government representative and one or more representatives of the Chamber and of the workers.

But while the gold mines are languishing, the ostrich feather industry, after years of neglect, is beginning to pick up, owing to active buying by American importers. Ostriches during the war were a drug on the market, and many farmers went out of the business. The birds, so to speak, could be had for the taking. They were even slaughtered, and what flesh they furnish was sold as food. While it makes excellent soup, however, the meat is too tough for eating and was little in demand.

The ostrich feather industry reached the pinnacle of its prosperity in 1913, when 1,023,307 pounds were sold for $14,763,585. From 1914 to 1918, as compared with the preceding five years, exports fell by upward of 1,000,000 in weight. In 1913 the number of birds was estimated at 750,000. An unofficial but expert estimate places the number at present as approximately 450,000.

Unwelcome East Indians.

If the Pacific States of America have a problem on their hands in connection with Japanese immigration, British East Indians have been and are causing much perturbation of spirit to the whites of South Africa. According to the census of 1911, the Indian population was 150,000—30,000 more than in 1904. Trading is their specialty, and in this form of competition they are a grave menace.

For instance, there are in the peninsala upward of one thousand Indian keepers of grocery and other stores dealing in the necessaries of life. Living "on the smell of an oil rag," as their embittered white competitors affirm, they have driven many of the latter to the wall, while others are on the verge of giving up in despair. An investigation by a cost of living commission disclosed that in the case of retailers the Indians lived 60 per cent. and in that of wholesalers 30 per cent. cheaper than the European dealers.

The money these Asiatics accumulate is sent to India, and the owner follows it after disposing of his business to a fellow Indian. Often one man owns a shop some one else manages, while yet another's name is over the door, which fact will impel the reader to the correct conclusion that insolvencies with trifling assets are frequent.

With native cunning they circumvent legislation as easily as a Nationalist does his oath of allegiance. In 1885—for the problem has been a long-standng one—a law was passed prohibiting Indians not already landowners from acquiring land in the Transvaal, although it did not prevent them from trading or leasing ground. Lately, they have got around this prohibition in a perfectly legal manner by forming limited liability companies. A discussion in the House of Assembly a few days ago brought out that 370 such companies were registered in the Transvaal in March of this year. Since then twenty-four more have been recorded and fifty are actually being formed. As it was pointed out, obviously a company is distinct from an individual, and although A and B acquire land, they can register themselves as the A and B Company, purchase land, and it is a legal transaction.

It is being urged that the provisions of the law of 1885 be extended to limited liability companies controlled by Asiatics, and this probably will be done. An agitation is also being carried on for Government purchase of all property here owned by Indians and deportation of the latter—to British East Africa, for example, if the deportee elects to go there. There is scant chance, however, that such a drastic measure will be resorted to.

STARCHING WATERMELONS.

A New Way Found to Keep Them From Becoming Diseased.

A woman who was about to buy a watermelon in an Eastern city market recently noticed that the stem was covered with a bluish, starchy paste, which she took to be a disease. Otherwise the melon seemed to her a choice specimen of the melon grower's art. She could not, however, be persuaded to take it until she had looked over many others in the dealer's assortment and found that all were similarly "affected."

Many careful buyers may have the same experience in buying watermelons this year, but they need have no fear of inferior quality because of the unusual appearance of the stem. It is not a disease, but a means of preventing one of the most serious diseases of watermelons which growers of the Southeastern States have to contend with in shipping.

This treatment, developed by the United States Department of Agriculture, prevents stem-end rot, and consists in painting the freshly cut stem of each melon with a paste made of bluestone mixed with starch. The paste should be put on the stem only, but some growers, through carelessness or haste, may smear it on the rind, which lessens the attractive appearance but not the quality of the melon.—Weekly News Letter.

2 Injured in Brooklyn Rooftop Fire.

Policeman William J. Clark of the Gates Avenue station, Brooklyn, and Fireman Patrick M. Sullivan of Engine Company 230, were severely burned in a fire on the roofs of dwellings at 764 De Kalb Avenue, and 217 to 221 Tompkins Avenue. Clark was helping Mrs. Sarah Burg to the street, when a burning skylight fell on him. He was removed to his home at 266 Nassau Avenue. Fireman Sullivan and others were caught by a back draft, and Sullivan was so badly burned that he was taken to the Bushwick Hospital. The police said the trouble had started from a mattress on the roof, set on fire by boys. The damage to the buildings was about $5,000.

LAMMASCH HAS HOPE IN LEAGUE COVENANT

A Compromise, Like Peace Treaty, but Begins New Order, Says Austrian Ex-Chancellor.

SUGGESTS TWO CHANGES

Central Council, Likely to Have Bias in Present Membership, Should Include More States.

In an article on the League of Nations in the Arbeiter-Zeitung of Vienna on June 6, a copy of which has just been received here, Professor Heinrich Lammasch, who was for a short time Chancellor in the dying hours of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and who was one of the Austrian peace delegates at the Paris Conference, discusses the League of Nations covenant as drawn by the allied and associated powers. While he finds it, as well as the entire German Peace Treaty, far from perfect, he voices hope in it as an auspicious beginning of a new and better order, the full fruition of which he hopes will be realized a few years hence, when the natural bitterness of the worst afflicted belligerents has been assuaged and mutual confidence is again possible. Professor Lammasch's article follows:

"The idea of the League of Nations is to constitute an association of free peoples, who have united of their own choice in order to settle peaceably the disputes that arise among them and to foster their welfare mutually, without national hatred, without economic envy, and without political selfishness. From this ideal the League of Nations, as it has been laid out in Paris, is still quite far removed. And still it must be welcomed as the beginning of an evolution, let us hope not very far removed, toward those exalted aims.

"Even as the entire Peace Treaty of Versailles and that of St. Germain, the plan of the League of Nations also bears the sign of an internal scism, yes, of a self-contradiction: the old and the new diplomacies are contending in it for victory. It is not hard to understand why many still do not quite trust the new diplomacy which emphasizes psychical methods, and are still unwilling to do without physical methods. Certainly no one capable of surveying beyond the immediate future to any extent at all can assert that the old diplomacy with its brutal methods of annexation and of mercantile and other violations could have achieved as much toward the desired goal or would have been able in the future to do so. These methods always have failed to achieve permanent results and have always had repercussions.

"But only a few are able to trust entirely to the new system, the solution of conflicts by inner and spiritual rapprochement of the peoples. Particularly in the case of races and lands which, like France and Belgium, have suffered directly in this war from its very beginning till its very end, it would be an almost superhuman demand to make.

"While all other peoples during the war were only temporarily or indirectly stricken by it, even though its after-effects may prove unspeakably more severe for them hereafter, Belgium and France during these entire four terrible years have stood under this terrible impression. This renders it easy to understand why thereafter they unite all possible means in order to ward off from them the return of such a calamity. Unfortunately in this they overlook the fact that these methods are irreconcilable, that they paralyze the one, upon which self-ruling peoples must place their trust, by means of the other, upon which the old régimes of force had according to their nature concentrated all their hopes.

"For this reason it is a mistake to make the War Council as one party with a few indecisive reinforcements the central organ of the League of Nations. Yet it is nothing else, if the Council of the League of Nations established for the government of the world, and even for the execution of world law, consists of the new five great powers, and the States which are not altogether independent of them—Belgium, Greece, Brazil, and Spain. But for the beginning they believe that only in the maintenance of that physical power that helped them win the war can they find their salvation and safety. Once they have recovered to any degree at all from the terror that still dwells in all their limbs, once they gain the conviction that that power which so long caused them to tremble has neither the power nor the will to menace them hereafter, then they will realize that that central organ of the League of Nations requires a different constituency.

Council Overburdened.

"In the second edition of the covenant of the League of Nations, which was brought about with the co-operation of the neutral countries, particularly Switzerland and The Netherlands, in March of this year, the possibility of such a change by reason of the admittance of other States is provided for. The practical necessity of such a supplementing of the existing arrangement will presently appear, too. The problems set before the League of Nations are so manifold that the leading statesmen of those nine peoples would not possibly be able to deal with them in addition to their own obligations. Preparation of plans of disarmament for all States, investigation of reports concerning the administration of the less-developed nations, and, above all, the settlement of all conflicts in which the disputant parties have not reached an agreement by arbitration or which is not ruled to be without doubt purely justiciable under Article 13, Section 2, and sent before an arbitral court.

"Can anyone believe that the nine members of that high council will be able adequately to handle those enormous problems? In the first few years at least, there will be added to the tremendous demands made upon the time of these members of the council a great number of individual problems arising with Germany and German Austria out of the Peace Treaty. And can one suppose that the unanimity required under Article 5, for its decisions in most of the cases, can often be attained, when one considers that Greece is represented in it side by side with Italy and Japan side by side with the United States of America?

"Thus there will doubtless be imperative an unburdening of the council at least as concerns its judicial or arbitration (mediation) functions. A certain contraction of its activities may ensue through the earliest possible establishment of the supreme international court contemplated in Article 14, and to which an extensive jurisdiction is also given in Articles 415 and 423 of the Peace Treaty with Germany with respect to the important questions of the international labor organization.

Present Council Biased.

"But the most important would be to create an organ that would unite the necessary absolute confidence in its impartiality with the equally necessary authority, for the differences that are not capable of a judicial or arbitral decision through lack of those general norms upon which such a decision could be based. In the latter respect (the necessary authority) the verdicts of the Council will not be lacking. But how about the former? Its members will be statesmen who in all their decisions must needs, as a matter of duty, take into consideration first and foremost the effects thereof on the interests of their own State. And it is precisely the interests of the Great Powers that embrace the whole world, so that they can hardly be completely disinterested in any conflict whatsoever between other States. Therefore unity among them will occur just as seldom and their judgments will just as often have the character of a lame compromise as the decisions of the diplomatic conferences of blessed or unblessed memory.

"Therefore the action of mediation for the settlement of conflicts of interests that arise out of national aspirations, economic jealousies, or the change of social conditions that may evolve, should be set on a new basis which has guarantees of the impartiality of the investigation and decision as well as the assurance of its execution.

"This might be possible by the change, not too deeply penetrant, of two articles of the League of Nations covenant. Even if these changes cannot yet be effected in the Peace Conference, a further development in this direction will assuredly not be much longer impeded. Attempts in this connection are already in many quarters in evidence, and therefore, in spite of the serious considerations aroused by the present constitution of the Council of Nine States, the covenant of the League of Nations, as included in the Peace Treaties, should be accepted. In contrast with the foredoomed atrophy of the system of the Congress of Vienna, it at least seems to be capable of development."

OF ENGLISH ORIGIN.

First Known Use of Tar and Feathers Was in the British Navy.

An English army officer recently applied a coat of tar and feathers to an English naval officer who had unpardonably offended through relations he had established with the army officer's wife. The injured husband and his brother tied the offender to a tree and gave him a coat of tar and feathers in regular White Cap style.

The account will surprise many readers throughout the English-speaking world because of the widespread impression that the punishment of tar and feathers is something peculiarly American and that the practice originated with and is confined to mobs in the wilder or more remote sections of the United States. But the practice did not begin in America and is, in fact, English in origin.

The first known use of tar and feathers was in the British navy 730 years ago. It is on record that in 1189 Richard of the Lion Heart, when about to start on the Third Crusade, ordered that such of his sailors as were found guilty of theft should be covered with "boyling pitch" and feathers or down be then strewn upon them.

This ancient employment of boiling pitch of course meant death, while the modern application of pitch heated only enough to run and smear is not necessarily fatal. The modern American practice is, therefore, a more merciful adaptation of an ancient British substitute for the usual hanging of a thief.

—Cheyenne State Leader.

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At Our Sale of Hart Schaffner & Marx Fancy Suits

Only the prices are reduced—our standard of quality does not vary. Just as a hint—buy now.

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Above LIGGETT'S Drug Store

Georges

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(Between 5th Ave. & B'way)

"SENIOR" "JUNIOR"

The Largest 2d Floor Shop of Its Kind in the World

40 Nationally Famous Brands of Men's and Young Men's Clothes—The Greatest and Most Brilliant Display in N. Y.

Priced $5 to $20 Below Their Standard Retail Prices

$18.50 $21.50 $29.50 $33.50 up to $55.00

If there is one shop in New York that can truly designate itself as HEADQUARTERS FOR FAMOUS BRANDS OF CLOTHES it is this shop. Spread over a space of almost quarter the size of a city block, we display a remarkable stock of smart Suits for men and young men that is without a counterpart anywhere.

From an expenditure of over $100,000 a year which it cost us in rent, light, managerial salaries, window trimming expense to conduct our former 3 ground floor stores, we have double the space in this mammoth 2d floor shop at a rental of only $7,500 a year. That is how we have been able to give our customers these famous brands of clothes at such big savings. See this great shop TODAY.

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Thousands of Brand New Summer Suits in Palm Beach, Priestley Mohair, Kool Crashes, Panama Fabrics, Tropical Worsteds, Silks, Gabardines and Flannel Coats and Trousers in a riot of colors and patterns and in all sizes.

The most attractive collection of high grade Summer Suits ever gathered together under one roof. We can meet your every fancy. Fully twenty different makes at substantial savings. Prices begin at $8.50 for Palm Beach Suits, upward by easy stages to the finest Gabardines at $25 and $30.

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